The Sydney Morning Herald.

SOUTH WALES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYDNEY

NO 7867.—VOL. XLVIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Station-street, Newtown, the wife of R. C. Murray, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 18th instant, at Mayfield, Shoalhaven, Mrs. James Aldcorn, of twin sons, all doing well.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, No. 96, Campbell-street, the wife of Mr. William Cooper, of the Bank of Australasia, of a daughter.

On the 20th instant, at Clare Ville Cottage, Upper Fort-street, the wife of Mr. Terence M'Mahon, of her sixth son.

On the 21st August, at Macquarie Fields, the wife of the Rev. F. Macarthur, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th instant, by special licence, at St. Paul's Church, Redfern, by the Rev. A. H. Stephen, Joseph Binnall, second son of Mr. John Stephens, gardener, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. George Dobell, Pitt-street, Sydney.

On the 13th instant, at Dalby, Queensland, by the Rev. E. G. ...erly, James Challacombe, Esq., of Jimbour, to Elizabeth ...riotte, second daughter of William B. Suttor, Esq., of Beverly ...k, Bathurst.

On the 18th instant, by special license, at St. Philip's Church, by the Very Rev. Dean of Sydney, Mr. John Wetherill to Elizabeth Australia, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Holborow, of ...y.

On the 18th instant, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. O'Donovan, Lawrence, the third son of the late Edward Walsh, Ballanakill, county Galway, Ireland, to Anne, the third daughter of Mr. James Cummins, Strawberry Hill; late of Tipperary, Ireland.

On the 20th instant, by special licence, at Paton's-buildings, Pitt-street North, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., Mr. Thomas Paterson, shipwright, a native of Eyemouth, Berwickshire, Scotland, to Janet, second daughter of Mr. Alexander M'Lean, of Redfern, a native of the colony.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, the 26th May, at Launceston, England, Mary, fifth daughter of the late Christopher Lethbridge, Esq., of that town, in the 76th year of her age, much and deservedly lamented.

On the 22nd June, at his residence, West Nile-street, Glasgow, Daniel M'Innes, father of the late Mr. Daniel M'Innes, of St. Leonards, North Shore.

On the 5th instant, at Oxley Station, Lower Lachlan, of fever, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Darchy, Esq., settler, aged sixteen years.

On the 11th instant, at 119, Liverpool-street, Emma Elizabeth, aged 3 years, daughter of Thomas and Emma Metcalfe.

On the 20th instant, at Paddington, Elizabeth, infant daughter of Charles W. and Rosanna Goodes, aged 9 months and 5 days, of congestion of the lungs.

On the 19th instant, at her late residence, Wynyard-square, Rosetta, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. Jacob Lazarus, aged 36, deeply mourned by her family and a numerous circle of friends.

On the 21st instant, at 119, Liverpool-street, Sarah Burgess, only daughter of Thomas and Emma Metcalfe, aged 15 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship
MADRAS, 1230 tons, 275 horse power,
R. STEAD, commander, will be despatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1863, at 2 p.m., calling at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 20th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd July, 1863.
Return tickets between Sydney and Melbourne will be issued in future for £14.

NELSON GOLD-FIELDS.—Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail Steamship PRINCE ALFRED,
EDWARD WHEELER, commander,
will be dispatched for Nelson, Picton, Wellington, and Port Cooper,
TUESDAY, August 25th, at 5 p.m.
Goods and passengers for Taranaki forwarded by the Company's interprovincial steamer, transhipping at Nelson.
Cargo received up to 6 p.m. on MONDAY.
For further information, freight and passage, apply at the Company's office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAMERS, ...ning the Postal Services during this and the following months as under—
...UD HAMILTON, 800 tons, H. S. MACHEN, commander,
...NEY and AUCKLAND, leaving .. .. 15th.
...ning .. .. 8th.
...KLAND, 850 tons, F. D. GIBSON, commander.
...D ASHLEY, 500 tons, F. RANDALL, commander.
EAST COAST OF NEW ZEALAND,
...ing Auckland .. .. 6th.
FOR OTAGO and INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
...ring to Auckland .. .. 28th.
...EBE, 700 tons, W. WOODS, commander.
...NCE ALFRED, 900 tons, E. WHEELER, commander.
...ing Sydney .. .. 25th.
NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and TARANAKI,
...ning to Sydney .. .. 20th.
...EDALE, 450 tons, A. KENNEDY, commander.
...ST COAST, INTERPROVINCIAL SERVICE.
...ng Manukau .. .. 24th.
...OR BLUFF and INTERMEDIATE PORTS,
...ning to Manukau .. .. 17th.
...e Tables may be seen at the Office, Grafton Wharf, ...e full information will be given.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
MELBOURNE. — WONGA WONGA, THIS AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4.
HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11; and ILLALONG, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
BRISBANE.—CLARENCE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
MANNING RIVER.—DIAMANTINA, about the 29th instant.
ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
PORT DENISON, via ROCKHAMPTON.—Steamer on or about the 14th September.
BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE, and the IPSWICH, daily.
BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, direct.—WILLIAMS, THURSDAY, 27th instant.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Offices foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter for the month of August, 1863
FROM SYDNEY.
MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
TUESDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN direct, every WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m.
FROM MORPETH.
MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
MONDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
THURSDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

C. and R. R. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
GRAFTON direct.—The AGNES IRVING, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 8 p.m.
RICHMOND RIVER via NEWCASTLE.—The RAINBOW, about the 31st instant.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon; and MIMOSA, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
...E RIVER.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
...YA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
...A.—MIMOSA, on MONDAY, at 11 p.m.
...LHAVEN.—HUNTER, on TUESDAY, at ... p.m.
...MBULA.—MIMOSA, on WEDNESDAY, at ... a.m.
...SS RIVER (GULF DIGGINGS).—KEMBLA and MYNORA, on THURSDAY, at 1 p.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.
These swift Steamers ply on week days, viz.:—
SYDNEY—At 9 a.m. and 1 and 5 p.m.
PARRAMATTA—At 7 and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY,
SYDNEY—At 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
PARRAMATTA—At 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.
...shments on board. Steerage fare only 1s. 6d.; ... double trip.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL to carry about 150 tons of coal, at a draught of water not exceeding 9 feet. MOLISON and BLACK.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER.—SUNDAY, August 23. The HERALD leaves

Circular Quay.	Watson's Bay.
10.30. 2 30.	12 and 5.

Return tickets........................ 1s.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY, from

Circular Quay	Woolloomooloo	Manly
10.15, 2 30,	10.30, 2.30.	8.15, 12.0, 5.0

On SUNDAY same hours, 8.15 a.m. trip excepted.
S. H. WILSON, agent.

STEAM TUG BREADALBANE charges the same as the ferry boats to and from Fort Denison to any of the wharves. Office, 67, Lower George-street (opposite the Mariner's Church). S. H. WILSON, agent.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 9; leaving GOSFORD the following morning, at 8.
Phoenix Wharf.

FOR KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER.—The MARGARET, THIS DAY, at noon, from Market Wharf.

FOR GRAFTON.—The regular trader DART, Captain NIAS. For freight apply to E. LOWTHER, Sussex-street.

HOPE, for the MANNING RIVER, receives cargo THIS DAY. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Wharf, King-street.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER, going to CORAKI and LISMORE.—The JANET DIXON, now receiving cargo, and sails on MONDAY.
Apply at Wright's Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FOR BOORAL WHARF, PORT STEPHENS.—The EDITH will sail on SATURDAY. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for the CLARENCE RIVER.—☞ The smart clipper schooner HIRONDELLE, J. BEDFORD, commander, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

BUONAPARTE, for PORT DENISON. ☞ Will be dispatched in a few days.
For passage only, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT DENISON.—The clipper schooner UNCLE TOM, J. M. AVENY, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRST VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON. — The clipper schooner COLONIST, J. R. SCAPLEHORN, master, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf; or to J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The clipper brig SARAH, FIRTH, master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST and ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—The clipper schooner ACTIVE positively sails on TUESDAY next. Has only room for 50 tons freight, for which or passage (having superior accommodation) apply to Captain on board; or to
BROWN and SON, Market Wharf.

FOR AUCKLAND.—To follow the KATE.—☞ The smart clipper schooner SEA GULL will be ready to receive cargo on the departure of the KATE, and will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; to Messrs. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Pitt-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

KATE, FOR AUCKLAND.—Is now fast Loading. Shippers will please send down their goods with as little delay as possible, and pass entries, as she will positively clear at the Customs on TUESDAY.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN WHARF.—The favourite and regular trader SUSANNAH BOOTH, CLULOW, master, is now loading at the east end Circular Quay, and, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will clear THIS DAY and sail to-morrow morning.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR DUNEDIN, OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—To follow the Mary Agnes.—☞ The beautiful clipper ship MARGARET ELIZA, having the whole of her dead weight engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For light freight or passage, apply on board, to R. TOWNS and CO., Miller's Point; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for PORT COOPER.—☞ The favourite regular trader WILD WAVE, J. R. VANDERVORD, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FREIGHT to CALCUTTA.—Wanted, to ship by first-class vessel, 50 or 60 horses. S. C. BURT and CO., Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

ONLY SHIP for HONGKONG.—The A1 Scotch clipper barque MARY MILLER, J. L. BROWN, commander, is under charter, and will positively sail on the 27th instant. Being an excellent fast-sailing ship with every accommodation, she offers a good opportunity for intending passengers.
For light freight only and passage apply to Mr. T. G. SAWKINS; or to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., at the Wharf, King-street West.

FOR VALPARAISO direct, should sufficient inducement offer.—The British ship PHAETON, A1 13 years, 416 tons register.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

FOR SHANGHAI direct.—The fine clipper ship LAMMERMUIR, 952 tons register, with a full poop, and admirable passenger accommodation. Has a few cabins vacant.
For terms of passage apply to Captain JOASS, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The fine clipper ship LODORE, W. MORISON, commander, will sail for the above port in a few days.
For terms of freight or passage apply to the captain on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SHIP JASON, to SAIL 10th October.—To passengers for London.—This favourite passenger ship has already the bulk of her cargo engaged, and several cabins let. Will sail as above. Has a full poop, well-arranged cabins, carries a surgeon, cow, and every requisite for comfort of passengers. To secure room early application is necessary to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON direct, to sail positively 31st AUGUST.—The first-class ship SIR JOHN MOORE, A1 at Lloyds,' 608 tons register, 1000 tons burthen, CHARLES ROBERTSON, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and having nearly the whole of her dead weight alongside, and only room disengaged for 500 bales wool, will positively sail on the day named.
For terms of freight, apply to Captain ROBERTSON on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—BLACK BALL LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS—The renowned clipper ship CITY OF MADRAS, A1 at Lloyd's 13 years, GEORGE GRAHAM, commander. Shippers are requested to inspect this unrivalled clipper—one of the finest models in the merchant service, well known in the India trade for her speed and delivery of cargo in first-rate order.
Loading alongside Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay.
For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

FOR LONDON.—The new A1 Aberdeen clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, 968 tons register, JAMES DUTHIE, commander, having just completed her passage out in 78 days, offers an admirable opportunity for intending passengers, who are requested to inspect her roomy and elegant accommodations.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 5th September.—The fine A1 ship MONARCH, 2000 tons, J. W. GILL, commander, has very superior accommodation for all classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
RATES FROM SYDNEY:
First cabin, according to agreement.
Second ditto, £35, including steward's attendance.
Third ditto, £21.
Steerage (open berths), £19.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to Charter a VESSEL for the conveyance of Chinese passengers to Hongkong.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—The new clipper ship WHITEHALL, A1 at Lloyd's, 14 years, WILLIAM JAMES, commander. Her passage out was performed in 77 days. Is now taking in her dead weight and wool, and will have quick dispatch.
For freight, apply to the Captain, on board; or J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON. — The following well-known ships will be despatched as under—
VIMEIRA, 1057 tons, M. GREEN commander, to sail 5th November, 1863
LA HOGUE, 1331 tons, J. WILLIAMS commander, to sail 10th January, 1864
DUNCAN DUNBAR, 1374 tons, J. B. SWANSON commander, to sail 10th February, 1864.
As many of the cabins are already in treaty for, early application is necessary to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

SHIP CANADA WEST, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES immediately for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored, at their risk and expense. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf. The ship will not be responsible for any cargo after being landed.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 364, George-street.

CAPTAIN HURRY, of ship Canada West, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew without his written authority.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.—The undersigned are authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Chincha Islands to the United Kingdom.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

CHARTER.—☞ The undersigned are open to charter VESSELS of any tonnage, at current rates, for the conveyance of coals from Sydney to CHINA, INDIA, and the West Coast of AMERICA.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARTER.—☞ Wanted, to Charter two or three VESSELS for the conveyance of stock to New Zealand. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

WANTED to CHARTER a Vessel of 400 to 600 tons, to proceed to BATAVIA, to load for England or the Continent. Apply to FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Spring-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to Charter a VESSEL of about 200 tons, to convey stock to one of the Friendly Islands. For particulars apply to BUYERS and CO., New Pitt-street.

COAL HULK.—Wanted, a VESSEL, to carry from 600 to 700 tons coal; fit to proceed to New Zealand, and there serve as a Coal Hulk. Apply to Captain KENSETT, care of H. H. Beauchamp, 14, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE or Charter, the fine new British-built ship ABBOTSFORD, 695 tons, o.m., now due at Hobart Town from London, en route to Newcastle. For particulars apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Newcastle.

FOR SALE, a newly coppered SCHOONER, carrying 40 tons. FARNSWORTH and CO., bottom of Market-street.

FOR SALE (to arrive in all September), the new iron screw steamer SOUCHAYS, 593 tons register, 140 horse-power. This fine vessel is constructed with all the recent improvements, and has been selected with especial regard to the requirements of the intercolonial trade. She carries 650 tons cargo, or nearly 3000 sheep; sails fast, and steams eleven knots. WOODVILE, JARRETT, and CO., Melbourne.

FOR SALE, a small CUTTER, of 15 tons burthen, coppered and copper-fastened; 18 months old, well found, and draws 4 feet 6 inches water. J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED has VESSELS for SALE, from 20 to 400 tons, several being of light draught of water, are particularly well suited for bar harbours.
J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

BOATS.—For SALE, a new twelve-foot copper fastened DINGY, cheap; also, a fifteen-foot second-hand coaster's BOAT. Apply at RUSSELL'S Shipyard, Pyrmont, near the Bridge.

TO STEAM COMPANIES, SHIPOWNERS, SHIPMASTERS, and others.—The undersigned hereby notify that, having leased the WATERVIEW BAY DRY DOCK ENGINE-WORKS, they are in a position to execute REPAIRS to Steamships with every possible despatch. These works, in conjunction with their extensive engineering establishment in Barker-street, and the facilities which both places afford, enable them to effect such repairs upon the most reasonable terms.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

TO SHIP OWNERS, Steam Ship Proprietors, Captains, and agents.—The undersigned having become the lessee of Mort's DRY DOCK (capable of taking in ships of the largest tonnage), in addition to his establishment in Darling Harbour and the Pyrmont Patent Slip, is now prepared to execute with economy and dispatch any orders with which he may be intrusted. An efficient staff of shipwrights, caulkers, shipsmiths, and other mechanics connected with shipping, constantly employed. Muntz metal, spars, and timber of every description always on hand.
JOHN CUTHBERT, ship builder, &c., Darling Harbour.
Offices — Cuthbert's Wharf, Miller's Point, Darling Harbour.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors in the above Company will be held in the office in Morpeth, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and statement of accounts, for the half-year ending 31st July, 1863; of electing two Directors in the place of J. B. R. Robertson, Esq., and P. O'Keeffe, Esq., who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election; of declaring a dividend; and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Company's Deed of Settlement.
The undermentioned duly qualified proprietors have given the requisite notice of their intention to offer themselves as candidates for the vacant seats in the direction:—
P. O. KEEFFE, Esq.
J. B. R. ROBERTSON, Esq.
L. W. LEVY, Esq.
J. LEVIEN, Esq.
E. C. CRACKNELL, Esq.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Offices, Morpeth, 15th August, 1863.

NEWCASTLE COAL AND COPPER COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Act of Council.)—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NEWCASTLE COAL and COPPER COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, No. 7, Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 27th August, at 3 p.m., to consider the report of the special auditors submitted to the shareholders on the 13th instant.
JOHN P. PERRY, secretary.
Sydney, 20th August, 1863.

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the (25th) twenty-fifth August, at 11 o'clock a.m., at the Company's Offices, 24, Bridge-street, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1862 and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board.
J. GRAFTON ROSS, Manager.
Sydney, 1st August, 1863.

LONDON. — The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorised to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL.
Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.
Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.
Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO ENGLAND, for private parties, via the Red Sea, may be forwarded up to the departure of the branch steamer from Adelaide to the Sound, on application to GREVILLE and BIRD, Reuter' sole agents for the Australian Colonies.

BRINGING HOME THE MAY.—Messrs. FREEMAN BROTHERS have received a fine impression of this justly celebrated composition Photograph, by Mr H. P. Robinson, which is now on view at their Rooms, 392, George-street.

REVOLVERS.—The undersigned has a few Revolvers, by first-class makers, genuine, FOR SALE, at his offices, 326, George-street.
F. GARLAND MYLREA.

VACCINATION, VACCINATION, VACCINATION.—Notice is hereby given that Public Vaccination will be performed at the Benevolent Asylum, by Dr. RENWICK, the Medical Officer, gratis, on every Tuesday, at 3 o'clock p.m. GEORGE ALLEN, hon. secretary.

ESTATE of HENRY JAMES HEAP, deceased.—Persons having CLAIMS against the estate are requested to send the particulars to ROBERT THOMSON, at the Australian Mutual Provident Society's Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

WHITE SPIRIT, 60 o.p., in hogsheads and quarter-casks, W. LARMER.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANN MALLETT, Wanted.—She left Manchester, England, about 1828, with her husband, Edward Mallett, for Sydney. Her half-sister, Mrs. Phoebe Foster, of Salford, England, died 8th October, 1858, leaving her a share of her property. Should she not make application within five years of Mrs. Forster's death, the property will be disposed of according to the provisions of the will. Apply to WILLIAM HALL, 8, Crecent Parade, Salford, England.

ARTHUR JEFFREY, bricklayer, lately at Picton, write to your cousin JAMES JEFFREY, United States Hotel, Talbot, Victoria, immediately. Important news from home.

IF THIS SHOULD meet the eye of JOHN MAGUIRE, stonemason, please to CALL at Mr. C. O'BRIEN'S, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, to see a friend.

IF THIS should meet the eye of Mr. JAMES WINTER, his WIFE would be happy to hear from him. Address MARY WINTER, No. 1, Sussex-street, opposite the Company's Wharf, Sydney.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mr. RAMAGE, who was in Otago in 1850, and now supposed to be in Sydney, if you would send your address to R. B., HERALD Office, you would hear of something to your advantage.

MR. BOSWORTH who came from Daventry to Melbourne, and from thence to Sydney, is requested to call or write on Mr. J. NEWMANN, Brick-street, Newtown.

SELKIRK, SCOTLAND.—JOHN FRASER, blacksmith, sailed from Greenock, in the Herald, in 1843, for Sydney, and was employed in 1844 by Mr. Blackland, farmer, &c., at Luddenham, near Sydney. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his father, JAMES FRASER, chief constable of Selkirkshire; or by GOODLET and SMITH, timber merchants, Erskine-street.

TOBIAS BREARCLIFFE, Kirkby Overblow, Yorkshire, England; in 1861 kept a store at Lambing Flat diggings, has not been heard of by his parents for two years. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received. Address Rev. J. A. BURKE, Carcoar, August 18, 1863.

PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—LECTURE on LORD'S DAY EVENING next (23rd August), by Rev. ALEXANDER GOSMAN, Ballarat. Subject—"The Written Word."

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BOURKE-STREET.—The First Anniversary SERVICES in connection with the laying of the Foundation Stone of the New Schoolrooms will be held TO-MORROW, August 23rd, when Sermons will be preached—Morning, Rev. T. JOHNSON; Evening, Rev. S. C. KENT. A PUBLIC TEA-MEETING on the following TUESDAY, to celebrate the liquidation of the debt. The following ministers are expected to be present:—Revs. A. Gosman (Ballarat), R. Hartley, S. Humphreys, S. C. Kent, Dr. Steel, and A. Thompson. Tickets for the tea, 1s. 6d. each, can be obtained of Mr. GOOLD, corner of Pitt and King streets. Collections will be made at the close of each service.

KENT-STREET PRIMITIVE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—Sermons on SUNDAY next, by the Rev J. Voller, at 11, and Captain M'Gowan, of the Cossipore, at half-past 6 o'clock. TEA MEETING on MONDAY, at half-past 6 o'clock. Tickets, 1s. 6d. Public Meeting after. Pieces will be sung by the choir; recitations by the children, and addresses by Captain M'Gowan, Revs J. Voller, J. Read, N. Pidgeon, and others. Mr. A. B. ARMSTRONG will preside.

ON THE RACECOURSE, at 4 o'clock, on LORD'S DAY AFTERNOON, JOSEPH KINGSBURY will teach. Subject: Matt. 15, 14 verse,—"They be blind leaders of the blind."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEWTOWN.—The Rev. JOHN M'GREGOR MILLS, of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, will preach TO-MORROW, Sabbath, in the morning, and the Rev. WILLIAM JARRETT in the evening.

SCOTS CHURCH.—The Rev. James Martin, from the Manning River, will preach TO-MORROW, in the morning; and the Rev. George Graham, the junior minister of the Church, in the evening.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL, HAY-STREET.—A Public Tea MEETING will be held on MONDAY, August 24th. After tea the chair will be taken by J. CALDWELL, Esq., M.L.A., and addresses delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Eggleston, Hurst, Curnow, Vanderkiste, Rabone, and Zillman. Tea on the tables at half-past 6 p.m. Tickets 1s. 6d. each.

ST. SILAS, BOTANY ROAD, WATERLOO.—A Parochial TEA MEETING will (D.V.) be held in the above temporary church, on TUESDAY, August 25th, 1863. The Rev. A. H. STEPHEN, B.A., will preside. The Revs. G. H. Moreton, Thomas Smith, G. Innes, Alexander Gordon, Esq., and Mr. John Vaughan, are expected to address the meeting. Pieces of sacred music will be sung by the choir of St. Silas'. Tea on the tables at half-past six o'clock. Tickets—one shilling and sixpence each—may be obtained of Mr. Cooke, Pitt-street; Mr. Clare, Botany Road; Mr. West, Post Office; and at the School.

EBENEZER BAPTIST CHAPEL, RYDE.—A Public TEA MEETING will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, August 25th, after which several ministers and friends will address the meeting. Tea on the table at half-past 6. Tickets, 1s. each, to be had of Mr. CLARKE, Pitt-street; Mr. ADDISON, George-street.

TO THE SUPERINTENDENTS, OFFICERS, and TEACHERS of SABBATH SCHOOLS.—In consequence of the departure of the mail, the MEETING determined on Friday, the 14th, to be held last evening, to take into consideration the Rules for general confirmation of the Australian Sabbath School Union, was further postponed till FRIDAY EVENING next at half-past 7, in one of the class rooms of the School of Arts. JOHN MOON, convener, pro tem.

CAPTAIN JOHN M'GOWAN'S FAREWELL.—A TEA MEETING will take place in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, August 27th to which Captain M'Gowan, of the ship Cossipore, and his teetotal crew, are invited, to mark the Temperance Alliance's appreciation of his services in the cause of Total Abstinence. Tea on the table at 6 o'clock.
After which a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, when all ministers of the Gospel, and other friends to the cause, are invited.
Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, to be had of the members of the committee, and of B. MOUNTCASTLE, hon. secretary, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—The Fifth Anniversary TEA MEETING of the Rev. JOHN GIBSON'S Pastorate will take place in the Congregational Church, on TUESDAY, August 25th, at 6 p.m. Several Ministers and friends are expected to address the meeting.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET.—The second of Mrs. COOK'S LECTURES will take place TUESDAY, 25th instant, 8 p.m., "On San Francisco." Gentleman's ticket, introducing a lady, 2s. 6d.

Volunteer Artillery Office,
22nd August, 1863.
FIELD-GUN PRACTICE will be carried on from Dawes' Battery, at 2 p.m. THIS DAY. By the kind invitation of Captain Lovell, R.A., volunteers are requested to attend.
(Signed) By command,
C. M. HUGHES HALLETT,
Lieut. R.A., and Adjutant V.A.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, No 2 Battery.—The Full Dress Parade ordered for TUESDAY next is POSTPONED to FRIDAY next, 28th instant, at 7 p.m.
P. L. J. SHEPHERD, Captain.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 21st August, 1863.
BRIGADE ORDER.—The Inspecting Field-Officer's Parade of Volunteers will take place at 3 30 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 29th instant. Fifteen rounds of blank ammunition will be issued for each rank and file of the Rifles, and for each gun of the Volunteer Artillery.
By command, &c.,
(Signed) ROBERT LAVER, Captain,
Brigade Adjutant.

GLEBE VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—All MEMBERS desirous of representing the Company at the forthcoming RANDWICK MATCHES must send in their NAMES to the office, Glebe Road, on or before TUESDAY EVENING next, the 25th instant.
MEMBERS are requested to assemble at the Office next TUESDAY EVENING, at 7.30 p.m., for special company DRILL; recruits and members of the band drilled to arms will please attend.
On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, the Company will PARADE at the office, at 7.30 p.m., for Adjutant's moonlight Parade.
JOHN H. GOODLET, Captain.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY.—Company MATCH between both teams, THIS DAY, at three sharp.
JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

TO COUNTRY ADVERTISERS. — Mr. W. E. LANGLEY, 20, Hunter-street, Sydney, has been appointed advertising agent for the GOULBURN HERALD. Advertisements will also be received by Messrs. Gordon and Gotch, 4, Hunter-street; and Messrs. Davies and Co., York-street.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS, Wholesale Provision Warehouse, 702, George-street.

ROCK SALT; also, Liverpool coarse and fine, at W. DOUGLASS', 702, George-street.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

Sole Lessee and Director	Mr. W. S. LYSTER.
Stage Manager	Mr. W. LLOYD.
Scenic Artist	Mr. W. J. WILSON.

VICE-REGAL COMMAND NIGHT,
On which occasion his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and Lady YOUNG will attend the opera.

Musical Director and Conductor .. Mr. A. REIFF, jun.
Last night of
LES HUGUENOTS.

CARD.
The Director has the honour to announce that the Opera Season will conclude on the 29th of this month, and begs to thank his patrons for the manner in which his efforts, and those of the ladies and gentlemen of his company, have been responded to. In order to carry out his intention of giving an Opera Season once every year, the Director would respectfully state that he has taken a Lease of the Prince of Wales Opera House, and organised a company of a most superior character to perform during the interim. The Dramatic Season will be conducted in the same manner which the Director hopes has met with the approval of the public during the reign of the Lyric Drama, and nothing will be left undone to place the pieces on the stage in a manner, both as regards the artistes, the costumes, and accessories, never before attempted in this country. Engagements have been entered into with some of the principal stars now in England, including Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN, Miss CHAPMAN, Mr. EVEREST, and Mr. CATHCART.
The Director has also the honour to announce that Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, acknowledged to be the best comedian now on the stage, will commence a short engagement on the 31st of this month.
Full particulars will shortly be announced.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 22nd August, will be presented Giacomo Meyerbeer's grand historical Opera
LES HUGUENOTS.
DISTRIBUTION:

Count de St. Bris	Mr. Henry Wharton
Raoul de Nangis	Mr. Henry Squires
Count de Nevers	Mr. Fred. Lyster
Urbain	Miss Georgia Hodson
Meru	Mr. J. E. Kitts
De Cosse	Mr. Baker
De Retz	Mr. Sprinkhorn
Maurevert	Mr. Ramsden
Huguenot Soldier	Mr. Frank Trevor
Archer of the Guard	Mr. Nathanson
Marcel	Mr. Farquharson
Queen Margaret	Mdlle. Rosalie Durand
Maid of Honour	Madame Ada King
Valentine	Madame Lucy Escott

Dances incidental to the Opera, by.... Madame Strebinger.

ALTERATION OF TIME!
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture commences at half-past 7.
Prices of admission: Dress circle, 7s. 6d.; stalls, 5s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; upper circle, 2s.; gallery, 1s.
Carriages may be ordered at 11, to set down with horses' heads towards Hunter-street, take up towards King-street.
Box-office open from 12 till 3 o'clock daily, for the sale of seats, which will be secured six days in advance.
VIVAT REGINA.

MONDAY.—Benefit of Mr. A. REIFF, junr.—IL TROVATORE (last time), second act of DON GIOVANNI, and other attractions.
TUESDAY.—Benefit of Mr. HENRY SQUIRES—LUCREZIA BORGIA (last time), and fourth act of LES HUGUENOTS.
WEDNESDAY.—Benefit of Mdlle. ROSALIE DURAND—second act of PURITANI, and, for the first time, Donizetti's opera comique, LA FILLE DU REGIMENT.
THURSDAY, by particular request, Mozart's DON GIOVANNI.
Notice.—Special Train after the opera.
Remember this is the last night of LES HUGUENOTS.
Vice-regal command night THIS EVENING.

CARD.—Mr. A. REIFF, junr., respectfully announces that his Farewell BENEFIT, prior to his departure for Europe per September mail steamer, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, August 24th, on which occasion will be performed, for the last time this season, Verdi's grand opera
IL TROVATORE.

Manrico	Mr. Henry Squires
Count di Luna	Mr. Henry Wharton
Azucena	Miss Georgia Hodson
Leonora	Madame Lucy Escott

Dance—Madame Strebinger.
Mendelssohn's G. minor Concerto (op. 25), for Piano and Orchestra—Mr. A. Reiff, junr
And the second act of Mozart's grand opera
DON GIOVANNI.

Don Giovanni	Mr. Henry Wharton
Don Ottavio	Mr. Henry Squires
Leporello	Mr. Fred Lyster
Masetto	Mr. Frank Trevor
Elvira	Mrs. Ada King
Donna Anna	Madame Lucy Escott
Zerlina	Mdlle. Rosalie Durand

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Scenic Artists, Messrs. Burbury and Habbe; Stage Manager, Mr. Simmons. Immense success of Mr. SOTHERN'S (the famous Lord Dundreary) version of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
MAZEPPA still urges on his wild career.
THIS EVENING, August 22nd,
The performance will commence, at half-past seven, with
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
To conclude with the burlesque
MAZEPPA,
Songs, dances, imitations of the circus, &c.
The original PEEP O' DAY will shortly be produced, in which Mr. JOE SIMMONS will appear.
The greatest sensation of the age THE GHOST, will will be introduced in a few days.
Ghost, Ghost, Ghost, Ghost, Ghost.
AURORA FLOYD, arranged expressly for the Victoria Theatre, by Mr. John Bryan, is in rehearsal.

MR. BIRCH, WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

SELECT BALL, Saturdays and Mondays, Shakespearian Hall, Sussex-street, 1s. Conductor, Mr. SHAPTER.

DANCING.—Mrs. CHARLES READ'S Quadrille Party, on WEDNESDAY next. 75, William-st.

NORTH SHORE SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Dancing Academy.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Classes, at 3, 5, and 7 p.m.

PUPILS' BALL.—Mr. W. CLARK begs to announce that the above Ball will take place at his Academy, 103, Elizabeth-street, on MONDAY, 31st August. Double tickets, to admit a lady and gentleman, 21s.; single tickets, gentleman, 15s.; ladies, 10s. 6d., to be had of Mr. W. CLARK, at his residence.

ROYAL Zoological Exhibition of Wild Beasts, Pitt-st., opposite Victoria Theatre. Open from 10 a.m.

ASTROLOGY.—Nativities Cast.—Enclose date of natal day, and 13 stamps, to SPHINX, Post Office.

PHYSIOLOGY.—Send Portrait with 13 stamps; will be returned with character. DELTA, Post Office.

DELINEATION of Character.—Enclose Handwriting and 13 stamps, to DELTA, General Post Office.

CAVALRY HORSES for NEW ZEALAND.—Wanted to purchase, for the Government of New Zealand, horses adapted for cavalry purposes. They must be broken to saddle, up to weight, with good action, sound, and ages ranging from 4 to 6 years. Parties having horses of the foregoing description for sale are requested to attend with them at Martyn's Horse Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street; where the undersigned (the authorised agent of the Government) will be in attendance every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from 10 to 12 a.m., until further notice.
BREEDERS who are able to supply a number of troop horses are requested to communicate AT ONCE with Mr. CHARLES MARTYN, at the Bazaar; or the agent,
EDWARD MAYNE.

TROOP HORSES.—The undersigned remount agent for the New Zealand Government, is prepared to purchase HORSES suited for cavalry work and for that purpose will attend at Messrs. Burt and Co.'s Horse Bazaar, Sydney, on Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Description:—Geldings preferred; must be quiet to ride, sound, not under fifteen hands high, or over seven years old.
Breeders, and others having any number of suitable animals, are requested to communicate speedily with the Agent, or Mr. BURT.
EDWARD MAYNE.

REGISTRATION OF DOGS.—The residents of that portion of the city within the judicial limits assigned to the Central Police Court, are reminded of the provisions of the Act 6 Wm. 4th, No. 4, requiring the annual registration of dogs; and are informed that from and after the first day of September next, registration can be made at this office for the year ending the 30th September, 1864.
W. D. MEARES, C. P. S.
Central Police Office, Sydney, 14th August.

NOTICE.—Magnificently fitted new Hair-cutting and Dressing-rooms. Rooms for ladies and children. Wigs and all kinds of fancy hair work at Professor BURNETT'S, 172, Pitt-street North, opposite Foss' or Row's.

MRS. PARK, who had a keeper repaired at Mr. COOK'S, Pitt-street, about six weeks ago, will greatly oblige by calling upon Mr. COOK immediately.

A CARD.—ESKELL, BROTHERS, Surgeon-Dentists, 21, Hunter-street, between George and Pitt sts.

TOOTHACHE CURED in one moment. ESKELL'S Pain Killer. 2s. 6d. per bottle.

A CARD.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 330, George-street, near Hunter-st.

CARD.—Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS, Teachers of Fashionable Writing. Writing Institute, Hunter-street.

A GOOD HANDWRITING guaranteed for one guinea. NORRIS, Writing Institute, 45, Hunter-st.

ARMSTRONG'S Veterinary Repository, Shoeing Forge, and the best horse boxes in Sydney.

ARMSTRONG'S GRIPE DRAUGHTS effect an immediate cure. 260, Pitt-street.

BEST Bread 3d. per 2lb. loaf, cash over the counter, PRITCHARD'S Bakery, King-street.

CARPETS TAKEN UP, thoroughly beaten, and relaid or altered for other Rooms. ☞ Club-houses and hotels liberally dealt with. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers, Sydney Carpet Grounds, Rushcutter's Bay.

CHEAP TRAVELLING, by PERRY and CO.'S Coaches, Thirty Shillings to and from Penrith to Bathurst.

C. FURSE, Gilding Establishment, opposite the Royal Hotel.—Looking-glasses re-silvered, frames re-gilt, prints cleaned and framed; a great variety of framed engravings on hand; moulding, &c.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING or Remnants will be gratefully received by the undersigned, to afford the means of teaching an Evening Class by making them up for the destitute in the district. F. M. DALRYMPLE, Derwent-street, next the National School, Glebe.

DR. PERRY and CO., Consulting Surgeons, from London, 106, Elizabeth-street North.

DR. PERRY and CO. may be consulted on Nervous Debility, at 106, Elizabeth-street.

DR. PERRY and CO.'S Balm of Syriacum, can be had at 106, Elizabeth-street North.

DR. BELL, Surgeon and Accoucheur, corner of Kent and Druitt streets. At home till 10 a.m., and after 2 p.m. All necessary medicines kept in the surgery.

EAR and EYE INSTITUTE (private), 221, Castlereagh-st. Surgeon, T. WESTROPP, M.R.C.S.Eng.

F. ALLERDING, Practical Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, 25, Hunter-street, three doors west of Pitt-street. Every description of marine and pocket chronometers re-sprung, adjusted, and rated.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

FURNITURE REMOVED by Spring Vans, in town or country; Furniture bought—by R. HARDY, 264, Castlereagh-street, opposite St. George's Church.

HAIGH and BROWN, General Estate and Labour Agents, No. 221, Pitt-street North. Established 1853.

HENRY MILLS, Architect and Building Surveyor, 292, Pitt-street. Reference, S. Hebblewhite, Esq., Pitt-street.

J. G. M'KEAN, Wholesale and Retail SEEDSMAN, 242, Pitt-street, and 3, New Market.—Garden seeds of all kinds, clovers, lucerne, grasses, seed potatoes, Gishurst compound, &c. Country storekeepers supplied on liberal terms.

JOSEPH GILLAM, Cutler, Removed from 394, to 400, George-street. Cutlery ground and repaired, and made to order.

J. MILLER, Plumber and Gasfitter. Baths, pumps, waterclosets, fixed and repaired. 507, Brickfield-hill.

J. C. GLUE, General Labour Agent, 162, Pitt-street. Immigrants hired and forwarded.

LEATHER, Manufactured by T. W. EADY, Wollongong Leather and Grindery Store, 54, York-street.

LESSONS in Music, by a Lady. Terms, Thirty Shillings per Quarter. High references. Apply to Mr. CLARKE, musicseller, George-street, Sydney.

LYCEUM ACADEMY, Bathurst-street.—EVENING CLASSES on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 to 9.

MRS. NORDEN, 169, South Head Road.—All kind Left-off CLOTHES purchased. Letters attended to.

MR. BENNETT, Dentist, 54, Wynyard-square, next the Council Chambers.

MILTON House, Ashfield.—boarding Establishment for Families and Gentlemen.

MR. RICHARD ROGERS, Veterinary Surgeon, M. R. C. V. S. L., formerly Consulting Veterinary Surgeon to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, having left Messrs. Gribben's, shoeing smiths, has recommenced his professional practice entirely unconnected with the above firm. 43, Hunter-street, corner of Castlereagh-street. P.S.—An infirmary for sick and lame animals.

MR. R. K. MACNISH, Solicitor, Brisbane.—Agent in Sydney, Mr. H. K. MACNISH, solicitor, Commissioner for Affidavits of the Supreme Court of Queensland, corner of Pitt and King streets.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Parties desirous of learning are requested to write to C. J. MORRIS, 21, Hunter-st.

REMOVAL.—Mr. JOHN STAFFORD, Architect, 8, O'Connell-street.

REGENTVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM. THOMAS WILLMOTT, M. R. C. S. L., proprietor, Penrith.

REMOVAL.—Mr. CHARLES MEYMOTT, M.R.C.S., &c., has removed to 123, Liverpool-street, facing Hyde Park, near Lyons-terrace. Consultation hours as usual, from 9 till 1 daily.
Homœopathic Dispensary (temporary).—Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 p.m. Terms, 3s. per week, or 9s. per month.

SHOP FRONTS, Fittings, and every description of Joiners' Work done on the shortest notice, at E. HEAD'S, builder, Pitt-street, nearly opposite Theatre. Estimates given for alterations of any kind.

SAVING of 50 per cent. in Building.—Mr. HAROLD BREES, architect, opposite Exchange.

TO GROCERS.—Parties in search of a good situation for business. 290, George-street, near Hunter-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to undertake the examination and adjustment of all matters of disputed account, and to aid in the management of insolvent and trust estates. GEOFFREY EAGAR.
Offices, Nos. 1 and 3, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

WILLS carefully prepared by Mr. DELOHERY. Office, Park-street, near George-street.

WILLS.—Where there is a Will there is a way—delays are dangerous.

TO BE LENT on Mortgage, £10,000, £4500, £2500, £1500, £700, £700, £600, £500, £500, and smaller sums. Apply to BILLYARD and CURTIS, solicitors, Hunter-street.

MONEY TO LEND.—The Liverpool and London Insurance Company are prepared to advance money upon mortgage of Freehold Property—City Property preferred. A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

£100 TO £10,000 to LEND, on freehold property. C. H. LONG, 19, Hunter-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—MONEY to LEND.—The Directors are prepared to make advances on MORTGAGE of city and suburban real estate, in sums of five hundred pounds and upwards, on favourable terms.
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney, April 1, 1863.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have made arrangements by which they are prepared to take larger amounts on single risks than formerly.
HENRY T. FOX secretary.

£1 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed from the premises of T. Cripps, George-street, on the night of the 20th, or the morning of the 21st instant, a chesnut HORSE, branded J.M.C. Any one returning the same to Mr. CRIPPS, will receive the above reward.

FOUND, two PARCELS. Apply 49, Judge-street, Woolloomooloo.

FOUND, a SUM of MONEY; the owner can have it by giving a description. Apply to ADAM ROSS, grocer, George-street North.

MINNAVILLE SCHOOL.—Misses M'LEAN and CONNOR, 63, South Head Road, Hyde Park.—Miss M'Lean begs to intimate that she has opened a Saturday morning class for finishing the education of ladies, particularly those desirous of qualifying themselves for Governesses, and who will benefit by Miss M'Lean's long experience in teaching at Home, in France, and Germany. The course will comprise French and Germany, taught conversationally, and drawing—landscapes, heads, and flowers; in pencil, coloured crayon, and water-colours.

ORWELL HOUSE.—Miss MOORE has opened a French Conversation Class for young Ladies, conducted by Monsieur de Lolle, B.A. (University of Paris). A pure Parisian accent is imparted with the fluency of polite French society. N.B.—The class is not limited to the pupils of the establishment. Macleay-street.

REDFERN. — VACANCIES. — Day and Evening CLASSES, Commercial Academy, Cleveland-street, opposite the paddocks. Number limited.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1479638

NOTICE UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACT.—Applications having been made to bring the Lands hereunder described under the provisions of "The Real Property Act," Certificates of indefeasible title will issue, unless Caveats be lodged in form B of the said Act, on or before the dates named opposite each case respectively.

Property.	Name of Applicant.	Residence.	Date up to and inclusive of which Caveat may be lodged.
No. 44, O'CONNELL CRESCENT, NEWTOWN, 20 feet frontage to Newtown Road, and 8 feet frontage to Mary-street, adjoining Gibbon's and Brien's allotments	Thomas Smith	Newtown	1863. August 28.
No. 47, KINGSTON ESTATE, allotments 9 to 11 inclusive, 37, 40, 41, 44, 45, 48, 49, 52 of section 1; 19 to 23 inclusive, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45 of section 2; 1 to 7 inclusive, 31, 32, 35, 36, 39, 40, 43, 44, 47, 48, 51, 52, 55, 56, 59, 60, 63, of section 3; 1 to 5 inclusive, and 81 to 85 inclusive of section 4; 29 to 32 inclusive of section 6; all of North Kingston. Also, allotments 1 to 9 inclusive, 17, 20 to 25 inclusive of section 4; 1 to 30 inclusive of section 8; 1 to 12 inclusive, and 17 to 26 inclusive of section 10, all of South Kingston	Thomas Ware Smart	Sydney	October 2.
No. 51, KINGSTON ESTATE, allotments 79 to 86 inclusive of section 1; 56 to 64 inclusive, and 72 to 80 inclusive of section 2; 25 to 29 inclusive, 30, 33, 34, 37, 38, 41, 42, 45, 46, 49, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 81, 82, 85, 86, 89, 90, 93, 94, 97, 98, 101, 102, 105, 106 of section 3; 10 17 inclusive, 75, 78, 86 to 90, inclusive, and 252, 255, 256 of section 4; all of North Kingston. Also, lots 1 to 23 inclusive, and 30 of section 11; 1 to 16 inclusive of section 1; 1 to 32 inclusive of section 7; all of South Kingston	Thomas Holt	Sydney	October 2.
No. 54, KINGSTON ESTATE, lot 89 of section 5, North Kingston, having a frontage of 33 feet to Regent-street	John Westcott Brooks	Sydney	October 2.
No. 60, KINGSTON ESTATE, allotments 25 to 31 inclusive, 75 to 78 inclusive, and 87 to 90 inclusive of section 1; 1 to 18 inclusive of section 2; 12 to 18 inclusive, 22 to 24 inclusive, 107, 118 to 139 inclusive, and 177 of section 3; 93, 95, and 97 of section 4; 36 to 41 and 42 to 48 inclusive, of section 6; all of North Kingston. Also, lots 1 to 16 inclusive of section 9; 1 to 43 inclusive of section 2; 1 to 42 inclusive of section 5; 1 to 26 inclusive of section 6; all of South Kingston	Thomas Sutcliffe Mort..........	Sydney........	October 2.
No. 120, LANE COVE, PARISH OF GORDON, 48 acres 2 roods and 20 perches, portion of 320 acres granted to John Ayers	John Britton.......	Lane Cove	October 2.
No. 131, TOWN OF NUNDLE, allotment 12 of section 2, and allotment 3 of section 3, respectively granted to John Andrews........................	George Douglas	Nundle..........	October 24.
No. 133, O'CONNELL CRESCENT, NEWTOWN, allotment 2 of section 2, as subdivided by Sir Maurice O'Connell, having a frontage of 62 feet to the Newtown Road........................	Joseph Davis	Newtown.........	October 2.
No. 134, O'CONNELL CRESCENT, NEWTOWN, allotment 7 of section 2, as subdivided by Henry and Alfred Glennie, having a frontage of 26 feet to Mary-street, and being portion of lot 1 of section 2 of O'Connell's subdivision........................	Joseph Davis	Newton.........	October 2.
No. 150, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, SYDNEY, 1 rood 5 perches, as now occupied by applicant, being allotment 20 of section 38	William Starkey....	Sydney..........	August 28.
No. 157, BURROOMAN, ON THE CLYDE RIVER, 640 acres, and 640 acres, respectively granted to Edward Lord........................	Alexander Park	Lewinsbrook.....	October 2.
No. 158, BALMAIN ESTATE, 5 acres 2 roods 33 perches, being section 1, and 2 acres and 20 perches, being lots 3 and 4 of section 24, of the original Balmain Estate........................	Arthur Martin A'Beckett......	Surbiton, near London	October 2.

Diagrams delineating these Lands may be inspected at the Registrar-General's Office, in Elizabeth-street, Sydney
Dated this 20th day of August, 1863, at the Registrar-General's Office, Sydney.

CHRIS. ROLLESTON, Registrar-General.

Department of Lands.

LAND SALES.—In pursuance of the provisions of "The Crown Land Alienation Act of 1861," I the Minister for Lands, do hereby notify that the following Lots of Land will be offered for sale, by public auction at the undermentioned places, at eleven o'clock, on the days specified, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. (Deposit 25 per cent.)

JOHN ROBERTSON.

TAMWORTH.—(At the Police Office) on MONDAY, the 31st AUGUST. Country Lots.—County of Parry, parish of Woolomin, 2 lots a and b (14 and 30 acres), on the right bank of the Peel River, near Johnson's Gully, within the Woolomin Reserve, adjoining and near its southern boundary, portions xvii and xviii; 10 lots c to l (18 acres 2 roods to 32 acres each), within the Woolomin Reserve on Duncan's Creek, below R. L. Jenkin's 317 acres, portions xxii to xxxi. Upset price £1 5s. and £1 per acre. Suburban Lots.—County of Parry, parish of Woolomin, 3 lots m to o (3 acres 3 roods 33 perches to 11 acres 30 perches each), within the Woolomin Reserve, on the right bank of the Peel River, at and above the confluence of Duncan's Creek, portions 19 to 21. Upset price, £2 10s to £3 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 122.

ALBURY.—(At the Police Office) on MONDAY, the 31st AUGUST. Country Lots.—County of Selwyn, parish unnamed, 6 lots, a to f (135 to 320 acres each), at Welaregang, on the right bank of the Murray River, about five miles below the confluence of the Tooma River, and about 17 miles southerly from Tumbarumba; county of Goulburn, parish unnamed, 2 lots, g and h (160 and 204 acres), near the little Billabung Reserve, on the Little Billabong Creek, and near the road from Albury to Sydney; parish of Yambla, 8 lots, i to p (204 to 318 acres each), near Table Top, adjoining and near J. T. H. Mitchell's two portions of 160 acres each, at the junction of Table Top and Bowna Creeks, about 12 miles north-easterly from Albury; parish of Thurgona, 1 lot q (160 acres), on the right bank of the River Murray, adjoining the north boundaries of Mr. J. F. H. Mitchell's portions of 100 acres 1 rood and 110 acres, about 10 miles north-easterly from Albury, portion 42; parish of Billabung, 2 lots r and s (30 and 65 acres), within the Billabung Reserve, between the road from Albury to Sydney and the Billabung Creek, adjoining and near A. Greene's 31 acres, portions 71 and 72; parish of Huon, 1 lot t (109 acres), on Bowna and Dead Horse Creeks, adjacent to the west boundary of J. F. H. Mitchell's 320 acres, about 12 miles northerly from Albury, portion 18; county of Hume, parish of Moorwatha, 4 lots u to x (90 to 174 acres each), near the road from Howlong to Albury, adjacent to W. Lester's 320 acres (Morbringa), about 4 miles easterly from Howlong, portions 1 to 4; parish of Howlong, 2 lots y and z (310 and 42 acres), on the right bank of the river Murray, about 2 miles south-easterly from Howlong, adjacent to Wyse's and Herlihy's portions, portions 174 and 174a. Upset price, £1 per acre. Town Lots.—County of Goulburn, parish of Germanton, 17 lots aa to qq (2 roods each), Village of Germanton, within the Reserve at Ten-mile Creek, allotments Nos. 1 to 10 of section 4, 8 and 9 of section 5, and 1 to 5 of section 6. Upset price £8 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 122.

TUMUT.—(At the Police Office), on MONDAY, the 31st AUGUST. Country Lots.—County of Wynyard, parish unnamed, 1 lot a (161 acres), at Courbira, on Tarcatta Creek, about four miles from Tumbarumba, on the road to Adelong; 1 lot b (161 acres), on the road from Tumbarumba to Adelong, about 1½ miles southerly from lot a; parish of Tumut, 1 lot c (174 acres 1 rood), near Gilmore Creek, adjacent to the north boundary of R. Wilson's 220 acres, about 3 miles south-westerly from Tumut, portion 199; county of Buccleugh, parish of Blowering, 2 lots d and e (40 and 100 acres), about 1 mile easterly from A. M. Shelly's 192 acres on the Tumut River, about 4 miles south-easterly from Tumut, portions 32 and 33. Upset price £1 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 122.

WARIALDA.—(At the Police Office), on MONDAY, the 31st AUGUST. Country Lots.—County of Murchison, parish unnamed, 2 lots a and b (320 and 317 acres), at Currangandi, on Noogera Creek, near the junction of Bomi Creek, about 20 miles southerly from Bingara, portions 2 and 3. Upset price £1 per acre. Suburban Lots.—County of Courallie, parish of Moree, 6 lots c to h (6 acres to 12 acres 16 perches each), town of Moree, on the Gwydir River, about 40 miles westerly from Warialda, portions 5 to 10; county of Burnett, parish of Warialda, 1 lot i (1 acre 1 perch), Town of Warialda, allotment No. 1 of section 42. Upset price £2 10s. and £4 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 122.

GRAFTON.—(At the Police Office) on MONDAY, the 31st AUGUST. Country Lots.—County of Fitzroy, parish of Bardsley, 2 lots a and b (162 and 164 acres), on the left bank of the Orara River, at Levenstrath, about 10 miles southerly from Grafton, portions i and ii. Upset price £1 per acre. Suburban Lots.—County of Clarence, parish of Taloumbi, 2 lots c and d (2 roods 26 perches and 1 acre. Village of Maclean, at the Rocky Mouth, the confluence of the South Arm with the Clarence River, and about 22 miles north-easterly from Grafton, allotments 1 and 2 of section 1. Upset price £4 and £8 per acre. Town Lots.—County of Clarence, parish of Taloumbi, 45 lots e to ww (1 rood 22 perches to 2 roods 22 perches each), village of Maclean, at the Rocky Mouth, the confluence of the South Arm with the Clarence River, and about 22 miles north-easterly from Grafton, allotments Nos. 1 to 6 of section 2, 1 to 9 of section 6, 1 to 10 of section 7, 1 to 10 of section 11, and 1 to 10 of section 13. Upset price £8 per acre. See Government Gazette No. 122.

DENILIQUIN.—(At the Police Office), on MONDAY, the 31st AUGUST. Country Lots.—County of Townsend, parish unnamed, 1 lot a (160 acres), on the left bank of Billybung Creek, on the road from Moulamein to Wagga Wagga, adjoining the east boundary of the Village of Wangonilla, about 23 miles north-westerly from Deniliquin; parish of South Deniliquin, 7 lots b to h (36 acres 3 roods to 99 acres each), on and near the road from Deniliquin to Moama, within a reserve about 6 miles southerly from Deniliquin, portions 203 to 209; parish of North Deniliquin, 1 lot i (22 acres). At Deniliquin, on the right bank of the Edward River, adjoining T. Robertson's 25 acres, allotment No. 2 of section 25. Upset price, £1 per acre. Suburban Lots.—County of Townsend, parish of South Deniliquin, 12 lots (2 acres 2 roods to 5 acres each), at South Deniliquin, allotment No. 1 of section 56, 1 and 4 of section 57, 1 and 4 of section 58, 1 to 3 of section 69, and 1 to 4 of section 64. Upset price, £2 10s. and £3 per acre. Town Lots.—County of Townsend, parish of South Deniliquin, 2 lots v and w (1 rood 15 perches and 2 roods), town of Deniliquin (South), on Tarangile Creek, near the bridge, allotments 1 and 2 of section 19 a. Upset price, £8 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 122.

SYDNEY.—(At the Warehouse of Messrs. W. Dean and Co, Pitt and O'Connell Streets), on WEDNESDAY, the 9th SEPTEMBER. Suburban Lots.—County of Cumberland, parish of Botany, 15 lots a to o (1 acre 3 roods 21 perches to 4 acres and 19 perches each), at Banks' Meadow, Botany Bay, lying easterly from Sir Joseph Banks' Hotel, on the road to Long Bay, between the eastern boundary of the Village of Banks' Meadow, and the western boundary of W. N. Brown's 131 acres (Bunnerong), portions 1 to 5, and 15 to 24. Upset price, £10 per acre. Town Lots.—County of Cumberland, parish of Botany, 32 lots p to uu (21½ perches to 1 rood 32 perches each), village of Banks' Meadow, at Botany Bay, about ¼ of a mile easterly from Sir Joseph Banks' Hotel, adjacent to the southern boundary of J. C. Phelps' 53 acres, and the eastern boundary of W. C. Phelps' 75 acres, allotments Nos. 1 to 18 of section 1, and 1 to 14 of section 2. Upset price, £20 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 154.

NEWCASTLE.—(At the Police Office), on FRIDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER. Country Lots.—County of Northumberland, parish of Teralba, 1 lot a (140 acres), adjoining the south boundary of W. C. Wentworth's 986 acres and the east boundary of the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company's 152 acres, about 7 miles westerly from Newcastle, portion xv.; 1 lot b (19 acres), on Cockle Creek, opposite Scott's, now Black's, 2560 acres, portion 62. Upset price, £1 and £2 per acre. Town Lots.—County of Northumberland, parish of Kahibah, 20 lots c to v (15 perches to 2 roods 20 perches each), at Kahibah, near the North Head, at Reid's Mistake, the entrance of Lake Macquarie, allotments Nos. 1 to 5 of section 1, 1 to 5 of section 2, 1 to 5 of section 3, and 1 to 5 of section 4. Upset price, £8 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 154.

NOWRA.—(At the Police Office), on SATURDAY, the 12th SEPTEMBER. Country Lots.—County of St. Vincent, parish of Numba, 2 lots, a and b (70 acres 3 roods 24 perches and 82 acres 3 roods 18 perches), Apple-tree Orchard Island, in Crookhaven, between Comarong Island and Greenwell Point; County of Camden, parish of Bunberra, 1 lot, c (50 acres), at Meroo, about 6 miles northerly from Nowra, adjacent to Thorburn's, Foulk's, and Berry's portions. Upset price, £1 per acre. Suburban Lots.—County of St. Vincent, parish of Nowra, 19 lots, d to v (1 acre to 6 acres 1 rood 20 perches each), at Nowra, allotments 2 to 4 of section 15, 1 to 3 of section 24, 1 to 4 of section 30, 1 and 2 of section 31a, and 1 to 7 of section 31. Upset price, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 154.

WARIALDA.—(At the Police Office), on MONDAY, the 14th SEPTEMBER. Country Lots.—County of Stapylton, parish of Boggabilla, 6 lots a to f (38 acres to 66 acres 3 roods each), within the Boggabilla Reserve on the left bank of the Macintyre River, about 7 miles above the junction of Callandoon Creek, portions 1 to 6. Upset price, £1 per acre. Suburban Lots.—County of Stapylton, parish of Boggabilla, 16 lots g to v (1 acre 9 perches each), at Boggabilla, on the left bank of the Macintyre River, about 7 miles above the junction of Callandoon Creek, allotments Nos. 1 to 8 of section 7, and 1 to 8 of section 8. Upset price, £8 per acre. Town Lots.—County of Stapylton, parish of Boggabilla, 30 lots w to zz (2 roods each), village of Boggabilla, on the left bank of the Macintyre River, about 7 miles above the junction of Callandoon Creek, allotments 1 to 10 of section 2, 1 to 10 of section 3, and 1 to 10 of section 5. Upset price, £8 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 154.

DUBBO.—(At the Police Office), on MONDAY, the 14th SEPTEMBER. Suburban Lots.—County of Lincoln, parish of Cobborah, 12 lots a to l (13 to 18 acres each), at Cobborah, on and near the left bank of the Talbragar River, adjacent to Martin's 1200 acres, about 40 miles north-easterly from Dubbo, portions i to xii. Upset price £2 and £2 10s. per acre. Town Lots.—County of Lincoln, parish of Cobborah, 40 lots m to zz (2 roods each), village of Cobborah, about 40 miles north-easterly from Dubbo, on the road to Coola and Bolara, allotments 1 to 10 of section 2, 1 to 10 of section 3, 3 to 8 of section 4, 1, 2, 4 to 7, and 9 and 10 of section 5, 1 to 3 and 8 to 10 of section 6. Upset price, £8 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 154.

DUBBO.—(At the Police Office), on TUESDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER. Country Lots.—County of Lincoln, parish unnamed, 6 lots a to f (13 acres 2 roods to 28 acres 1 rood each), within the Mendooran Reserve, on the left bank of Merrygoen Creek, at and near its junction with the Castlereagh River, and adjacent to the south boundary of the village of Mendooran, portions i to iii, iv, v, and vi. Upset price, £1 and £1 10s. per acre. Town Lots.—County of Napier, parish unnamed, 40 lots g to tt (2 roods each), village of Mendooran, at the junction of Merrygoen Creek with the Castlereagh River, about 40 miles north-easterly from Dubbo, allotments Nos. 1 to 20 of section 11, and 1 to 20 of section 12. Upset price, £8 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 154.

WARIALDA.—(At the Police Office), on TUESDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER. Suburban Lots.—County of Murchison, parish unnamed, 3 lots a to c (4 acres 3 roods 25 perches to 22 acres 2 roods 12 perches each), within the Reserve at Cobbadah, on Cobbadah Creek, about 14 miles above its confluence with the Horton River, and on the road from Bingara to Maitland, via Barrabra, portions 1 to 3. Upset price, £2 and £3 per acre. Town Lots.—County of Murchison, parish unnamed, 44 lots, d to uu (2 roods each), within the reserve at Cobbadah, on Cobbadah Creek, about 14 miles above its confluence with the Horton River, and on the road from Bingara to Maitland, via Barrabra, allotments 1 to 12 of section 14, 1 to 10 of section 26, 1 to 10 of section 27, and 1 to 12 of section 33. Upset price, £8 per acre. See Government Gazette, No 154.

GUNDAGAI.—(At the Police Office), on TUESDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER. Suburban Lot.—County of Clarendon, parish unnamed, 1 lot a (5 acres 1 rood 8 perches), at Wantabadgery, on the right bank of the Murrumbidgee River, about 23 miles from Gundagai, on the road to Wagga Wagga, allotment—of section 15. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre. Town Lots.—County of Clarendon, parish unnamed, 9 lots b to j (2 roods each), at Wantabadgery, on the right bank of the Murrumbidgee River, about 23 miles from Gundagai, on the road to Wagga Wagga, allotments 1 and 3 to 5 of section 12, and 1 to 5 of section 20. Upset price, £8 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 156.

WARIALDA.—(At the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th SEPTEMBER. Country Lots.—County of Arrawatta, parish unnamed, 12 lots, a to l (25 to 63 acres each), within the Reserve at Yetman, on and near the left bank of the Macintyre River, about 24 miles above its confluence with the Dumaresq River, portions 1 to 12. Upset price, £1 per acre. Suburban Lots.—County of Arrawatta, parish unnamed, 15 lots m to aa (1 acre 9¾ perches to 6 acres 2 roods each), at Yetman, on and near the left bank of the Macintyre River about 24 miles above its confluence with the Dumaresq River, allotments Nos. 1 to 8 of section 8, 1 to 3 of section 13, and 1 to 4 of section 14. Upset price, £2 10s., £3, and £4 per acre. Town Lots.—County of Arrawatta, parish unnamed, 24 lots bb to yy (2 roods to 2 acres 1 rood 24 perches each), at Yetman, on and near the left bank of the Macintyre River, about 24 miles above its confluence with the Dumaresq River, allotments Nos. 1 to 5 of section 2, 1 to 5 of section 3, 1 to 5 of section 5, 1 to 4 of section 11, and 1 to 5 of section 12. Upset price, £8 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 154.

GUNDAGAI.—(At the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th SEPTEMBER. Country Lots.—County of Buccleuch, parish of Darbalara, 3 lots a to c (40 acres to 58 acres 2 roods each), within the Gundagai reserve, on and near the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River, above the confluence of the Tumut River, adjacent to W. K. Smith's portions, portions 26, 27, and 39; county of Clarendon, parish of North Gundagai, 13 lots d to p (40 to 64 acres each), within the extended Gundagai Reserve, on Jones' Creek, above Collins' 162 acres 3 roods 32 perches and Horsley's 25 acres, portions 88 to 100. Upset price, £1 per acre. Town Lots.—County of Clarendon, parish of North Gundagai, 35 lots q to yy (1 rood 37½ perches to 2 roods each), town of North Gundagai, allotments 10 to 14 of section 52, 1 to 20 of section 53, and 1 to 10 of section 54. Upset price, £8 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 154.

BOOROWA.—(At the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th SEPTEMBER. Country Lots.—County of King, parish of Boorowa, 3 lots a to c (22 acres 3 roods to 26 acres 2 roods each), on the left bank of Boorowa River, between the eastern boundary of the town of Boorowa and S. Williams' 27 acres, portions lviii to lx; parish unnamed, 1 lot d (40 acres 1 rood), about 9 miles south-easterly from Boorowa, adjoining the west boundary of J. Jobbins' 30 acres on Pudman Creek, portio l-xvi; 1 lot e (41 acres), on Pudman Creek, near Dirt Hole Creek, about ¼ mile westerly from Wildash's 71 acres (Ashford), portion 2-xxxix; 1 lot f (40 acres), on Deep Creek, at its junction with Hovell's Creek, opposite J. Frost's 44 acres, portion 2-i; 1 lot g (150 acres), adjacent to the west boundaries of Rummary's (now Webster's) portions of 36 acres and 44 acres 3 roods, on Hovell's Creek, portion 2-v; 1 lot h (50 acres), on Small Rocky Creek, near Lang's Creek, opposite F. R. Hume's 62 acres, portion 2-iii. Upset price, £1 per acre. Suburban Lots.—County of Harden, parish of Binalong, 10 lots i to r (7 acres 32 perches to 12 acres 1 rood 12 perches each), at Binalong, portions 1 to 10. Upset price, £2 10s. per acre. County of King, parish of Boorowa, 4 lots s to v (2 acres 2 roods each), at Boorowa, allotments 1 to 4 of section 40. Upset price, £3 per acre. Parish of Murrimboola, 1 lot w (1 acre), at Murrimboola, allotment 2 of section 3. Upset price £4 per acre. Town Lots.—County of Harden, parish of Binalong, 6 lots x to cc (2 roods to 1 acre each), town of Binalong, allotments 1 to 3 of section 11, 7 of section 21, and 1 and 2 of section 28; parish of Murrimboola, 14 lots dd to qq (1 rood to 2 roods each), village of Murrimboola, allotment 1 of section 3, 9 and 10 of section 21, 1 of section 35, 5 of section 39, 1 to 5 and 7 to 10 of section 40, 1 to 5 and 8 to 10 of section 26. Upset price, £8 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 154.

ARMIDALE.—(At the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th SEPTEMBER. Country Lots.—County of Sandon, parish of Saumarez, 3 lots a to c (57 to 180 acres each), in the southern environs of Armidale, at Seven Mile Plain, adjoining G. Dangar's portions, portions 3, 3a, and 3b; parish of Arding, 2 lots d and e (161 acres 3 roods and 208 acres), in the south-western environs of Armidale, at Slatherum Swamp, adjoining Thomas' portions, portions 30 and 42. Upset price, £1 per acre. Parish of Armidale, 8 lots f to m (20 acres each), in the northern environs of Armidale, lying north-westerly from Hungerford's 22 acres, portions 501 to 508. Upset price, £1 10s. per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 156.

PARRAMATTA.—(At the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th SEPTEMBER. Country Lots.—County of Cumberland, parish of Cowan, 1 lot a (76 acres), Millet Island, at the mouth of the Hawkesbury River, about a ¼ of a mile easterly from Long Island, and opposite Flat Rock Point; 1 lot b (40 acres), at the mouth of the Hawkesbury River, opposite the south-western end of Long Island, and about 1 mile westerly from King's and Robinson's 100 acres at Flat Rock Point, portion 3-v; 1 lot c (40 acres), at the mouth of the Hawkesbury River, below the confluence of Berowra Creek, and opposite the south-western end of Mud Island, portion 3-vii; parish of Southerland, 1 lot d (179 acres 2 roods), on the eastern shore of Woolooware Bay, between J. Connell's 520 acres, and T. Holt's 586 acres at the mouth of George's River, and adjoining the west boundary of J. C. Laycock's 73 acres; 1 lot e (43 acres), at Cronulla Beach, adjacent to the south boundary of Connell's 30 acres, and adjoining the east boundary of J. C. Laycock's 73 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre. Town Lots.—County of Cumberland, parish of Field of Mars, 1 lot f (1 rood 9 perches), town of Parramatta North, allotment 5 of section 78. Upset price, £50 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 156.

WARIALDA.—(At the Police Office), on FRIDAY, the 18th SEPTEMBER. Country Lots.—County of Arrawatta, parish unnamed, 6 lots a to f (39 to 45 acres each), on the road from Tucka Tucka, on the Macintyre River, to Darling Downs, Drayton, &c.; at Bengalla (Lalor's cattle station), on the left bank of the Dumaresq River, about 5 miles below the confluence of the Macintyre Brook, and about 13 miles above the confluence of the Macintyre River, portions i to vi. Upset price £1 per acre. Town Lots.—County of Arrawatta, parish unnamed, 38 lots g to rr (2 roods to 1 acre 9 perches each), on the road from Tucka Tucka, on the Macintyre River, to Darling Downs, Drayton, &c.; at Bengalla (Lalor's cattle station), on the left bank of the Dumaresq River, about 5 miles below the confluence of the Macintyre Brook, and about 13 miles above the confluence of the Macintyre River, allotments 6 to 10 of section 1, 1 to 5 of section 2, 6 to 10 of section 3, 1 to 5 of section 4, 8 to 10 of section 5, 1 to 3 of section 6, 1 to 3 and 8 to 10 of section 8, and 1 to 6 of section 10. Upset price, £8 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 156.

CASSILIS.—(At the Police Office), on FRIDAY, the 18th SEPTEMBER. Country Lots.—County of Bligh, parish unnamed, 11 lots a to k (40 to 71 acres each), on Turee Creek, between about 5 and 8 miles above the confluence of Oaky Creek, and about 15 miles north-westerly from Cassilis, portions 3-i to 3-xi; 6 lots l to q (42 to 66 acres each), on Norfolk Island Creek, above King's portions of 640 acres, about 13 miles north-easterly from Cassilis, portions 3-iii to 3-viii; 1 lot r (56 acres), on the left bank of the Talbragar River, adjoining the south boundary of Brennan's 29 acres 1 rood, and opposite Bowman's 1295 acres, about 18 miles south-westerly from Cassilis, portion 2-xxxix; 2 lots s and t (192 and 169 acres), adjoining and near the south boundary of J. Jones' 617 acres on the Talbragar River, about 8 miles north-westerly from Cassilis, portions 2-lvi and 2-lvii; 5 lots u to y (38 to 57 acres each), on the right bank of the Talbragar River, above G. Druitt's 825 acres, portions 3-i to 3-v; 4 lots z to cc (40 acres each), near the head of the Talbragar River, about 2 miles above lot y, portions 3-vii to 3-x; 1 lot dd (49 acres), near the head of Bella Leppa Creek, about ½ of a mile westerly from R. Jones' 710 acres, portions 3-i; 13 lots ee to qq (40 to 86 acres each), on the right bank of Munmurra Brook, between R. Scott's 920 acres and A. and W. Busby's 39 acres, and opposite Clark's 920 acres, Day's 864 acres, and Wyatt's 684 acres, portions 3-iii to 3-xiii and 3-xv and 3-xvi; 1 lot rr (40 acres), at Kurrajong, about 2 miles south-westerly from R. Scott's 800 acres on Four Mile Creek, portion 3-xx. Upset price, £1 per acre. See Government Gazette, No. 156.

Department of Lands,
21st August, 1863.

PUBLIC ROADS.—The attention of parties interested therein is directed to the Preliminary Notices in the Government Gazette, of the 21st August, of the Proposed Opening of Parish Roads:—

From Meriwa to Mudgee, running through the lands supposed to be the property of J. B. Bettington, Messrs. Bettington. Messrs. Hamilton, Clive, and Trail, J. Nevill, M'Donald, Messrs. Bloomfield and Blackman, Blackman, Mrs. Garbet, Mrs. Garbet and Bloomfield, and W. Lawson.

From the old church near St. Alban's through that village, and the Wallambine Common, towards the Wollombi, with five branch roads leading therefrom, running through the lands supposed to be the property of W. Thompson, the Trustees of Messrs. G. Thompson, J. Judd, and J. Finance; J. Delander, J. Bayley, Scott, J. Finance, G. Thompson, Wellum, and the Trustees of the Common.

From Bell's line of road towards Colo, &c. running through the lands supposed to be the property of R. Fitzgerald, T. Wiltshire, W. Price, Thomas John R. Robinson, J. Roberts, J. Davidson, T. Higgins, M. Malony, Bishop Polding, T. Gibson, J. M'Mahon, and J. Lord.

From the Old Argyle Road to the Great South Road, opposite Kelly's Black Horse Inn, running through the lands supposed to be the property of William Scott, Thomas Reefe, and the Trustees connected with the Church of England.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
6th August, 1863.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Conveyance being required for the Post Office Mails, to and from the undermentioned places for three months, or one year and three months from 1st October next, persons who are disposed to contract for providing the same are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to the General Post Office, before 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of September, endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

Northern Road.

1. To and from Walgett and Tates' Station, Culgoa River, via Forrester's, on the Barwin and Narran Rivers, and Thorold's on Pokhara River, once a week.

In addition to the conditions published in the notice of the 24th September last, it is required that every tender for the services above-named shall be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate, that tenderer is a respectable and responsible party, and tenders will not be considered unless in accordance therewith.

T. W. SMART.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
15th August, 1863.

TO DIE SINKERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.—TENDERS will be received at the General Post Office, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, for the supply of 450 Hardened Steel DATE STAMPS and TYPE; 450 Hardened Steel DEFACING STAMPS; and 50 Sets of STEEL TYPE, extra, for the Date Stamps.

Tenders must specify the price of each article, which must be according to sample, to be seen at the General Post Office, where full particulars can be obtained on application to the secretary.

The articles must be supplied within eight months from the date of their being ordered, and the contractor will be required to enter conjointly with two sureties into a bond to the amount of £500, for the due performance of his contract.

T. W. SMART.

Department of Public Works
Sydney, 21st August, 1863.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see *Government Gazette*, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Steam Dredge, Newcastle 3rd District Great Southern Road No. 6. 63. Gundagai Hill and Street No. 7. 63. Money Money Extension Furniture for Court-house, Nundle	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 25th August.
Construction of a Punt for the Darling River, at Fort Bourke Completing Building for Electric Telegraph Office, Tenterfield Lock-up, Stoney Creek Repairs to Court-house, Tenterfield Superstructure of a bridge at Bendemeer 4th district. Great Western Road No. 6—63. Bridge Flat, Bathurst 7—63. West of Orange 8—63. Guana Hill, Molong Construction of a Toll-house at Collarin Creek Purchase of 30 tons broken Cast-metal, Newcastle Supply of Building Stone for Maitland Gaol.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 1st September.
Repairs to Watch-house, Cowra	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 8th September.
Stone Pier, at Ulladulla.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 15th September

W. M. ARNOLD.

NEW ZEALAND.
(From the N. Z. Government Gazette)

Conditions upon which land in the Waikato country, in the Province of Auckland, will be granted to settlers except persons now resident in the Northern Island of New Zealand, willing to perform the aftermentioned Military services:—

1. Settlements will be surveyed and marked out at the expense of the Government.
2. Each settlement will comprise not less than 100 town allotments, and 100 farm sections.
3. A stockade on the most eligible site in each settlement will be erected at the expense of the Government.
4. A town will be laid out around, or as near as conveniently may be to the stockade in one acre allotments.
5. Farms will be laid out around, or as near as conveniently may be to the town. The size of the farm section allotted to each will be according to his rank in the Militia.

For a Field-officer	400 acres
" Captain	300 "
" Surgeon	250 "
" Subaltern	200 "
" Sergeant	80 "
" Corporal	60 "
" Private	50 "

6. Every settler under these conditions who, upon being relieved from actual service, receives a certificate of good conduct, will be entitled to one town allotment and one farm section.
7. Priority of choice will be determined by lot.
8. No man above the age of 40 years will be accepted, and every applicant will be subject to an examination by an officer appointed by the Governor, and must produce such certificates of good character, health, and general fitness for the service, as such officer shall require.
9. Each accepted applicant will be provided, at the expense of the Government, with a passage to Auckland. Before embarkation, he will be required to sign a declaration and agreement to the effect that he understands and will be bound by and fulfil these conditions.
10. On arrival at Auckland, the men will be enrolled in the Militia for service in the Province, and formed into companies; constituted as nearly as may be as follows:—

1 Captain
1 Subaltern
5 Sergeants
5 Corporals
100 Privates.

11. Each man according to his rank will be entitled to pay and rations until he is authorised by the Government to take possession of his land, when he will be relieved from "actual service."
12. After taking possession he will be entitled to receive rations, free of cost, for twelve months, upon the same scale as supplied to her Majesty's troops; he will be allowed to retain possession, as a militiaman, of his arms and accoutrements, and he will be supplied with ammunition for use, according to militia regulations.
13. No settler after taking possession will be permitted during the first three years after his arrival at Auckland to absent himself from his settlement for more than one calendar month in any one year without the leave of the Governor first obtained.
14. During such three years he will be liable to be trained and exercised as other militiamen: and whenever a portion only of the militia shall be called out for actual service, each settler will be deemed to be a volunteer militiaman, and will be required to serve as such within the Province. During such service he will be entitled to the same pay, rations, and allowances as other militiamen.
15. On the expiration of three years from the day of his arrival at Auckland, each settler, having fulfilled the conditions, but not otherwise, will be entitled to a Crown Grant of the town allotment and farm section allotted to him; and will thenceforth be subject only to the same Militia services as other colonists.
16. Any settler desiring to leave his settlement will be permitted to do so on providing a substitute approved of by the Government. Such substitute will be subject to the same liabilities and entitled to the same privileges as the settler whose place he takes.
17. In case of the death of any settler after his land has been allotted to him, and before he shall have become entitled to his Crown Grant the land allotted to him will, at the option of the Government, be granted to his wife or children, or to such other person as he shall by writing appoint; or it may be taken for the location of another settler under these conditions, or for any other purpose; but the value thereof in such latter case will be determined by valuation, and the amount paid by the Government to the settler's widow or children, or other person appointed as aforesaid.

Form of Declaration and Agreement.

I do hereby declare that I fully understand the "Conditions" hereunto annexed, and I do engage and agree to be bound thereby, and punctually on my part to fulfil all the terms thereof.

The scale of pay, &c, referred to in Article II. is as follows:—

	s.	d.
Captains	14	7
Lieutenants	9	6
Ensigns	8	3
Sergeant	3	6
Corporals	3	0
Privates	2	6

Rations of bread, meat, groceries (rum in the field), fuel and light, barrack accommodation, or tentage and bedding.

Clothing, &c., will consist of 1 blue serge shirt, 1 pair of trousers, 1 pair of gaiters, 1 forage cap, 2 pairs of boots, great coat, haversack, knife, fork, and spoon, tin plate, and pannikin.

For further particulars, apply at the New Zealand Offices, 12, Bridge-street, between the hours of 12 and 2 p.m.

J. E. GORST.

ACCEPTED TENDERS FOR RUNS.—The tenders of the undermentioned parties having been accepted for the runs respectively named, the rent and assessment as hereunder to 31st December next must be paid within sixty days from this date, viz.:—

LACHLAN DISTRICT.—Edward Jones, Four Bob Camp; rent, £2 12s 7d.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.—Thomas Cook, Back Meriwynebone; rent, £2 15s. Back South Oriel; £2 15s.

MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT.—John Leaky Phelps and Nicholas Chadwick, South Bonongle; rent, £2 10s. James and Henry Osborne, South Momalong, £6 10s.

WARREGO DISTRICT.—George William Lord, Loondy; rent, £2 10s. George Edward Mackay and John Dight—Mialora, £3 10s; Donadilla, £3 10s; Booda, £3 10s. David Wilson, Glenariff, blocks D, E, H, G, and F, £3 6s each. Vincent Dowling—Upper Birrawarra West, £2 10s; Upper Birrawarra, £2 10s. Cox and Dowling, Coonbilly, £2 10s. John Baker and Alexander Powell, Bye, £2 10s. Thomas Arkell Smith, Back Manwanga, £12 10s. William Forlonge—Irrara Back, block No. 4, £2 10s; Windara Back, £2 10s; Multagoona Back, £2 10s; Irrara Back, block No. 3, £2 10s. John Baker, Corenga. £3. Lockhart Millar and James Dickson, Holmwood, £2 10s.

Assessment payable on each of the above runs, £20.

Crown Lands' Occupation Office, Sydney, 18th August.

SALE OF LEASES OF RUNS.—Attention is directed to the notification in the Government Gazette, No. 160, dated 18th instant, of the proposed sale, at the Rooms of Messrs. W. DEAN and CO., Government Auctioneers, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 1st October next, of the Leases of the following Runs, of which detailed particulars are therein given, viz.—

ALBERT DISTRICT.—Effluence No. 1, 25,600 acres; Effluence No. 2, 25,608 acres, both having frontage to the Parro River; Outer Pelican Ponds East, 64,000 acres; Outer Pelican Ponds West, 64,000 acres; Outer Stony Ridge East, 64,000 acres; Outer Stony Ridge West, 64,000 acres.

BLIGH DISTRICT.—Eelong Eelong, 12,000 acres, having frontage to the Talbragar River.

CLARENCE DISTRICT.—Tomarah, 14,000 acres, having frontage to the Richmond River.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT. — Coormoro, 16,000 acres.

MACLEAY DISTRICT.—Dungee, 11,520 acres; Yarrabandini, 23,040 acres.

MONARO DISTRICT.—Murrah, 10,000 acres, having frontage to the Wanbingira River; Brindabilla, 16,000 acres, having frontage to the Couradigby River; Cooloman, 16,000 acres; Nottingham Forest, 16,000 acres.

MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT.—Argalong, 16,000 acres; Bramina, 25,000 acres.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.—Bielsdoune Creek, 16,000 acres.

WARREGO DISTRICT.—West Bogan No. 18, 35,000 acres; West Bogan No. 19, 24,500 acres; West Bogan No. 27, 53,000 acres; West Bogan No. 28, 17,000 acres; West Bogan No. 29, 39,000 acres, all having frontage to the Bogan River; Banga, 27,500 acres; Manwanga, 36,500 acres; Upper Dunlop's Range, 43,200 acres; and Lower Dunlop's Range, 37,120 acres, all having frontage to the River Darling.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.—West Bogan No. 3, 46,000 acres; West Bogan No. 7, 44,500 acres, both having frontage to the Bogan River; Trundle Lagoon Back Run North, 16,000 acres.

Crown Lands' Occupation Office, Sydney, 20th August.

The Treasury, Queensland,
29th July, 1863.

PAYMENT OF RENT OF RUNS RECENTLY OCCUPIED.—Referring to a notice in the Government Gazette, dated 23rd November, 1861, fixing (under the authority of the 12th section of the Unoccupied Crown Lands' Occupation Act of 1860) the 30th September in each year as the date on or before which the annual rent due upon runs in this colony shall be paid: His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs the publication of the following regulations respecting the payment of rents of runs recently occupied, or hereafter to be occupied:—

The first payment of rent upon runs acquired under the provisions of the Unoccupied Crown Lands' Occupation Act of 1860, or of the Pastoral Occupation Act of 1862, is to be made in accordance with the above notice on or before the 30th September, at which time the rent due for any broken period of the year is also to be paid.

The yearly rent of all runs herein referred to is to be calculated from the 1st day of July in each year to the 30th day of June in the year following, without reference to the date of the lease.

It will thus to be seen that the payment to be made in September next will be for the period between the 1st July, 1863, and the 30th June, 1864; and that in case of leases bearing date the 1st January rent must be paid for the broken period between that date and the 30th June, in addition to the twelve months' rent in advance required by law.

The above regulations apply not only to runs for which leases have been issued under either of the Acts referred to, but also to those runs for which the licensees have, after the required period, made application and duly qualified themselves for leases, notwithstanding that the same may not have been actually issued; and the licensees of such runs are reminded that payment must be made by them on or before the 30th day of September next.

By his Excellency's command,

T. De LACY MOFFATT.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY of LONDON—Capital £5,000,000.

Rates of Premium.

First-class.—Stone and brick dwellings, from 3s. to 6s. 6d. per cent.

Second-class.—Stone and brick stores, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per cent.

An advance of 15 per cent. on above rates for retail trades.

Country risks 25 per cent. advance on above rates of premium.

THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents, 10, O'Connell-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, New South Wales, 1857.

ASSURANCE BRANCH.

Age 40, premium to assure £100, £3 4s. 6d. per annum.

BONUS ADDITION at the end of five years, £8 18s. (making the amount assured £108 18s.) Further bonus at the end of ten years, £29 12s. 7d., making an assurance of £138 10s. 7d.

ASSURANCES by a limited number of annual premiums; ASSURANCES payable at certain ages, or at previous death; JOINT LIVES ASSURANCES, &c., &c., effected on equally favourable terms.

PROSPECTUSES and all information may be obtained from any of the Agents and Medical Referees, and at the Principal Office.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.
August 1st, 1862.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.

Possessing an accumulated reserve fund hat amounts to upwards of £60,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

First-class risks are taken at rates of premium varying from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses made payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at option of assurer.

This Company is favourably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all claims.

The undersigned having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.

MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.
Exchange Corner.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Offices—131, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
Capital £400,000, in 4000 Shares.

Directors:
Frederick Fanning, Esq., Chairman.
William H. Eldred, Esq., Deputy Chairman,
John De V. Lamb, Esq.
Charles Smith, Esq.
James Milson, jun., Esq.
Edward Wyld, Esq.

Marine risks on goods to and from all parts of the world, and time or voyage risks on vessels taken at lowest current rates, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.

Policies to Great Britain made payable in London if required.

HENRY T. FOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney. Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital .... £250,000.

Directors:—
M. E. MURNIN, Esq., Chairman
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq., Deputy-Chairman
THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.L.A.
J. F. JOSEPHSON, Esq.
RICHARD JONES, Esq.,
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. Joseph Dyer.

The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £100 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietary. The rates of insurance range from 3s. per cent. to 6s. 6d. per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £37,009 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past seven years. Small accidents, from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognised as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filled up without any expense to the applicant, at the Offices, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established upwards of half a century.
Capital, £1,600,000.
Income, £170,000.
Rest to meet unusual loss, £200,000.

Dwellings, counting-house, and furniture, &c.,
Stores and buildings in which trades are carried on,
Ships in harbour or in dock,
Insured at current premiums.

Losses from fire and lightning made good, and all claims, on adjustment, paid in Sydney.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., agents, Spring-street.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital—£250,000,
With unlimited liability of shareholders.
Risks taken to all parts of the world
Marine Surveyor—Captain R. F. Pockley.
ROBERT GILFILLAN, agent.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.—
With unlimited liability of shareholders.
Capital, £250,000.

The New Zealand Insurance Company is now prepared to issue policies on FIRE RISKS in New South Wales, as well as on MARINE RISKS as heretofore. Cards of rates and other particulars may be had on application to

ROBERT GILFILLAN, agent.
Macquarie-place, Sydney, 1st June.

MELBOURNE AND NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY COMPANY.

Capital, £150,000,
In 15,000 shares of £10 each.
(To be incorporated.)

Directors.
Charles N. Thorne, Esq., Chairman.
J. D. Little, Esq. | James Lawrance, Esq.
J. Carfrae, Esq. | T. M. Sparks, Esq.

Secretary.
Robert H. Grierson.

This Company continues to supply the best steam coal in cargoes of any size, without delay, vessels not being required to wait for turn.

Quality unsurpassed in Australia.

Quantity guaranteed, and one per cent. allowed for waste.

The greatest care observed in supplying round coal, which is both handpicked and screened.

Vessels loading at Hexham towed up and down free of charge.

The Company's steam-tugs Bungaree and Tamar in constant attendance on vessels entering or leaving port, at moderate rates. For further particulars apply to

A. CANNING, Manager,
5, Exchange, Sydney.

Quantities Shipped from Minmi Colliery.—1863.

February to June.	July.	August.
53,400 tons.	11,004 tons.	—

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.

Current Fire rates, and lowest Life rates in Australia. Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.

ROBERT HENDERSON, Acting Resident Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £500,000.

Head Office, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank.

Directors:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
James Byrnes, Esq. | A. B. Smith, Esq.
J. M. Leigh, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.

Fire Surveyor.
J. F. Hilly, Esq.

Marine Surveyor:
Captain W. F. Norie.

This Company effects transactions in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE insurance.

The directors meet daily for the dispatch of business.

Claims upon the Company are equitably adjusted and promptly settled.

Marine losses are made payable in Sydney or London, at the option of the assured.

Forms of application, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's office, as above.

C. M. SMITH, Manager.

ROYAL FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of LIVERPOOL and LONDON.

Capital, £2,000,000.

Sydney Agency.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This company has ever maintained a high character for its liberal and prompt payment of losses, and the undersigned are empowered to settle all claims in the colony.

Rates of Premium.

Class 1st.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 3s. to 6s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

Class 2nd.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. per annum; and for retail trades in advance of 15 per cent. upon the published rates.

Class 3rd.—Wooden buildings, in Sydney and suburbs, 15s. to 25s. per cent. per annum.

Surveyor—Mr. William Weaver, C.E.

LIFE BRANCH.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to 2 per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they have been current—a continuation of success never, we believe, exceeded by any life office.

The Actuary's report describes the statistical and monetary position of the company's Life Branch from the commencement, and exhibits an increase of business to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations which had previously been formed.

English rates of premium charged.

Life claims settled in the colony without reference to England.

Medical Referee—Dr. O'Brien, M.R.C.S.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, and forms of proposal, with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY beg to notify to Importers that they are prepared to grant open policies on goods (F. P. A.) by first-class vessels from the United Kingdom, at the current London rates.

By order of the Board,
C. M. SMITH, Manager.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF VICTORIA.

Head Offices, No. 4, Collins-street West, Melbourne.
Fire Insurance, Life Assurance, and Fidelity Guarantee.

Capital, £200,000. Liability, Unlimited.

This Company insures against loss by fire at the lowest current rates of premium, and on conditions framed with greatest liberality.

LIFE ASSURANCES

are effected at English rates, and lives slightly diseased accepted on equitable terms.

FIDELITY

in situations of trust guaranteed at moderate premiums, from 15 shillings per cent. per annum upwards, with reductions on succeeding years for first-class risks.

By combination of life assurance with fidelity guarantee, a further very material reduction may be effected.

CHARLES J. LUCAS, secretary.

Full particulars and forms of proposal of
COOK and CO., Wynyard-square, agents for Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.

Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney.

J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq.
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq., C.B. | B. Buchanan, Esq.

Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Capital subscribed exceeding.................. £1,380,990
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,213,800

Of which £200,080 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.

Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

(Empowered by special Act of Parliament.)
22 Vic. cap. 25.

HEAD OFFICE, 2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

The existing annual revenue from premiums exceeds one hundred and fifty thousand pounds per annum.

The assets on 31st December 1861, amounted to nearly £500,000.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.

Offices—Sydney.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

ASSURANCES by a limited number of annual premiums; ASSURANCES payable at certain ages, or at previous death; JOINT LIVES ASSURANCES, and assurances upon the half credit premium system can be effected at English rates.

Life policies indisputable, except in cases of fraud.

Risks accepted, and claims paid in Sydney, or through any of the numerous agencies.

Life policies are protected by the Legislature under certain limitations, against the operation of the Insolvency Laws, and when effected by married women are protected against the debts or control of their husbands.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

All the Colonial Governments accept this society's guarantee policies in lieu of the bonds of private sureties.

The Premium charged on first-class Guarantees for Government and Bank officials is now reduced to 15s. per cent.

A future allowance of 1s. per cent. per annum will be made until the premium is reduced to 10s. per cent.

By combination of life assurance with fidelity guarantee, a further very material reduction may be effected.

Tables of Rates for Life Assurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.
32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

Capital, £500,000.

Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.

Directors:
Hon. CHARLES KEMP, M.L.C., Chairman.
Edward Flood, Esq. | John Binny, Esq.
J. B. Rundle, Esq. | William Moffit, Esq.
M. Alexander, Esq., M.L.A.
Fire Surveyor. | Marine Surveyor.
W. E. Kemp, Esq. | Captain R. T. Moodie.

London Agents: Messrs. Donaldson, Lambert, and Co.
Melbourne Agent: John Watson, Collins-street.

This Company is prepared to issue Policies in both branches of Fire and Marine Insurance at the current rates of premium.

Marine losses made payable in London or Sydney at the option of the assured.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the Agencies.

WILLIAM RAE, manager.

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VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. (Established 1849. Capital, £1,000,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY. (Capital, £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—82, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
CHAIRMAN:
Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
Fire, Life, and Marine Insurances effected at the lowest current rates of premium.
WILLIAM JACK, resident secretary.

AT A MEETING of Gentlemen favourable to the establishment of a JOINT STOCK BANK, held at the Office of Mr. William Barton, on Tuesday, the 11th of August, a Provisional Committee was appointed—with power to add to their number—and a Prospectus was agreed to as follows:—

THE CITY BANK:
Capital...... £200,000,
In 20,000 Shares of £10 each, with liberty to extend to £500,000. Liability limited, as in the other Colonial Banks.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Morris Alexander, Esq., M.P.	Edward Hunt, Esq.
	S. A. Joseph, Esq.
John Alger, Esq.	Frederick Lassetter, Esq.
M. Baar, Esq.	John M. Leigh, Esq.
Alexander Brown, Esq.	William Love, Esq., M.P.
M. Burdekin, Esq., M.P.	James Martin, Esq., M.P.
John Caldwell, Esq., M.P.	Moses Moss, Esq.
Edward Chapman, Esq.	P. N. Russell, Esq.
F. H. Dangar, Esq.	John Russell, Esq.
Geoffrey Eagar, Esq., M.P.	Alexander Thomson, Esq.
Peter Faucett, Esq., M.P.	George Thornton, Esq.
W. Harbottle, Esq.	William Tucker, Esq.

Eleven years have elapsed since the establishment of a new Colonial Bank, and the growing wants of the colony render it necessary that another similar institution should be provided. The imports and exports during that period have very considerably increased, notwithstanding the separation of Queensland,—the former, in 1861, to £6,391,555—and the latter to £5,594,839.

The fact of the Banks paying interest on a very large amount is sufficient to show their inability to meet the demands of their customers from the capital of their shareholders and the legitimate proportion of the deposits of their customers. With the aid of additional capital, obtained by fixed deposits, the discounts have been increased three-quarters of a million within the last twelve months.

By the last quarterly return furnished by the Banks to the Government, and published up to the 31st March, it appears that the amount of deposits lying at interest is £2,688,100, and the sum deposited without interest is £2,960,600; so that it may be assumed that from three to four millions of the aggregate of £5,648,700 are lying almost wholly unproductive, and waiting investment as opportunity may arise.

The difficulty of obtaining profitable and permanent investments for capital is thus apparent—is confirmed by the reports, and, indeed, is universally admitted. The high premium demanded for shares in the present Banks, although warranted by present dividends, deters capitalists from investing in these institutions, and offers the greatest inducement to the public to become shareholders at PAR in this undertaking. The Annual Dividends and the Premiums on the Shares of our three Colonial Banks are as follows:—

Bank of New South Wales share, £20; dividend, 20 per cent.; price £51, or 155 per cent. premium.
Commercial Bank share, £25; dividend, 15 per cent.; price £54, or 116 per cent. premium.
Joint Stock Bank share, £10; dividend, 8 per cent.; price £13 10s., or 35 per cent. premium.

Apart, however, from the field thus offered for the investment of capital, it is believed that, by the establishment of this Bank, greater facility than now exists may be afforded to the smaller class of traders, without excluding the larger operations usually taken up by other banking institutions.

The intended mode of procedure by the Provisional Committee in the formation and organisation of the Company will be as follows:—Their duties will be confined to the receipt of applications for shares and the allotment thereof, the receipt of the preliminary deposits; the preparation of the deed of settlement for the consideration and approval of the shareholders; and such other matters as are necessarily antecedent to the formation of the Company.

The Provisional Committee, in relation to the allotment of shares, or any other advantages which the Company may offer, will stand upon precisely the same footing as all other applicants, and the whole of the shares will be open for public inspection.

No application will be entertained for more than 500 shares.

It is proposed to call up not more than £5 per share of the capital stock at present,—say £1 deposit on notification of the allotment; £1 on the execution of the deed of settlement; and £3 on the 1st of October, or at a subsequent date to be determined by the Directors; with liberty, however, at that time, or at the commencement of every half-year, to pay the whole. Calls to be made at intervals of not less than six months.

So soon as the Provisional Committee shall have prepared the draft deed of settlement, a meeting will be called of Allottees who shall have paid the deposit, for the purpose of considering and adopting the same; and immediately after the adoption of the Draft Deed another meeting will be called of Allottees who shall have paid the residue of allotment, to elect the first Directors and Auditors of the Company, and to execute the Deed, when the functions of the Provisional Committee shall cease and determine.

As soon as the necessary preparations are completed, the business of the Company will be commenced, and as early as possible an Act of Incorporation will be applied for to the Legislature, limiting the liability of the shareholders to a sum equal, but in addition, to the amount subscribed. The selection of the Company's interim Banker and the Solicitor will be in the Provisional Committee. The appointment of Manager will be made by the Directors.

The Share List will be closed on the 5th September.

Applications for shares in the annexed form may be made to the Provisional Committee, under cover to Mr. WILLIAM BARTON, share broker, 341, George-street, Sydney, from whom the Prospectus and forms of application may be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
To the Provisional Committee of the City Bank.
Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares in the City Bank, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be alloted to me, to pay the calls as specified in the Prospectus, and to sign the Deed of Settlement when requested to do so.
Name——
Address——
Dated the——

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK,—LIMITED.
(Established 1833—Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Head Office: London.
Paid-up Capital .. £1,000,000 (one million sterling)
Subscribed Capital .. £2,000,000 (two millions sterling)
Reserve Fund £200,000
SYDNEY BRANCH.
AUDITORS:
Hon. E. DEAS THOMSON, Esq., C.B., M.L.C.
CHRISR. ROLLESTON, Esq., Registrar-General.
MANAGER:
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq.

1. This Branch grants drafts and letters of credit on the London Office, and on all the branches and agencies of the Bank in India, China, Mauritius, &c., &c. Bills on London payable at sight, or at dates ranging up to six months' sight, as may be required.
2. Mercantile Bills, and other approved bills and notes discounted; also promissory notes secured by liens on wool, deposit of warehouse warrants for merchandise, and other approved securities.
3. Bills of Exchange payable in England, India, China, &c., negotiated or forwarded for collection.
4. Fixed Deposits are received on the following terms, viz.:—
Payable on 6 months' notice at 5 per cent. per annum.
" 4 " " 4 " "
" 3 " " 3 " "
Deposits received for shorter periods subject to special arrangement. By order of the Directors,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Manager.
Sydney, 1st May, 1863.

PHŒNIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
Established 1st August, 1853.
Pursuant to Acts of Council 7 Vict., No. 10; 11 Vict., No. 10; and 11 Vict., No. 53.
TRUSTEES.
Messrs. George Wigram Allen, William Speer, John Sands.
DIRECTORS.
Messrs. George James Armytage, Edward Raynes, Launcelot Edward Threlkeld.
SECRETARY.
Mr. J. R. Treeve.
Office, 309, George-street.

This society is established in room of the Third Australian Benefit Investment and Building Society, which society was brought to a successful termination in April last. Its objects are to enable its members to purchase freehold or leasehold property, or to pay off mortgages, the loans being repaid by easy monthly instalments, and to provide for those not requiring loans an opportunity for the investment, at interest, of small savings, which will imperceptibly increase to a useful sum.

Prospectuses, shares, and every information as to the repayment of loans, may be obtained of the secretary daily, between the hours of 10 and 4. By order,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

BATAVIA and NETHERLANDS INDIA FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Head Offices: Batavia.
Agencies in India, China, Manila, Singapore, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle.
Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates on behalf of the above Companies, by PROST, KOHLER, and CO., agents.
Marine Surveyor in Sydney, Captain W. F. Norie.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform the mercantile community and masters of vessels, that they are appointed Agents at this port for the Dutch and Hamburgh underwriters, and request that, in cases of damage of vessels or goods insured in Holland or Hamburgh, immediate application may be made to them, whereby the settlement of eventual claims will be materially facilitated.
PROST, KOHLER, and CO.

TO MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, and others.—Messrs. BRADLEY and NEWTON beg to inform the public that their Magnificent Auction Rooms are now open for the reception of general merchandise, furniture, carriages, pianofortes, plate, oil paintings, works of art, &c.
Cash advances made to any amount on goods intended for sale by auction.
Messrs. B. and N. being well known to the mercantile public deem it superfluous to make any remarks as to their abilities as auctioneers, both having followed the profession during the whole of their career in the colony (ten years), and leave the public to judge for themselves, and trust to enjoy a liberal share of patronage as they have hitherto striven to merit.
Account sales promptly rendered.
Valuations accurately made.
Catalogues prepared (free of charge).
Sales effected privately, when parties object to the publicity of an auction sale.
Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

S. C. BURT and CO., Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 272, Pitt-street, and 134, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, Horse and Cattle Salesmen, Commission and General Agents.
Sales by auction every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

PARRAMATTA.—To the Heads of Families, Country Buyers, Old Bachelors, Young Ladies, and all who have any regard for Economy.—You are respectfully informed that ROGERS' Clearing-out Sale of Drapery, Ready-made Clothing, &c., will be continued during this month. This SALE offers an inducement to buyers to lay in a stock of Drapery at nearly half price, which should not be overlooked.
G. R. has also much pleasure in announcing that his first supply of Spring Goods are just to hand, and comprise a choice variety of New Dress Materials, &c., which, together with the remaining portion of the winter stock, will be SOLD OFF at unprecedentedly low prices.
GEORGE ROGERS, wholesale and retail family draper. The Sydney House, George-street, Parramatta.

J. P. M. DUCKER, General Storekeeper, Muswellbrook, begs to announce that at the suggestion of several influential residents of the district he has taken out an auctioneer's license, and will undertake to effect sales of Stock, Produce, Merchandise, or other property, with promptitude and a careful attention to the interests of his employers.

J. P. LENNARTZ invites the attention of his friends and customers, and the public generally, to his extensive and varied stock of Wines, Spirits, and Bottled Ales and Stout, &c., &c., embracing some of the finest wines and spirits ever imported. Private families supplied—viz., a single bottle at wholesale prices, and a single dozen sent home to any part of the city free of charge.
LENNARTZ'S Spirit Stores, 488, 490, and 492, George-street, opposite the Markets, known as the Grafton Arms.

ALDERSON and SONS (late Hall and Alderson).
Tanners and Curriers, manufacturers and importers of
Saddlery and harness
Mayne's patent breaking saddles
Boots and shoes, bootmakers' materials
Enamelled and japanned leathers
Mill belts, accoutrements
Enamelled, japanned, and other fancy leathers
Mill belts, accoutrements
Grindery and saddlers' ironmongery.
221, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

WORM LOZENGES.—Safe, certain, and efficacious, both for adults and children, and for the latter peculiarly adapted, being most agreeable to take. In boxes at 1s. and 2s. each. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street South, opposite the Police Office.

GELL'S DALBY'S CARMINATIVE.—The best known remedy for the cure of diarrhœa, and those alarming disorders of the stomach and bowels to which children of all ages are so liable is the
ORIGINAL (GELL'S) DALBY'S CARMINATIVE
Ninety years of success have proved it invaluable also for the cure of cholera, and the cholic in grown persons.
The public is cautioned against the imitations, which are sold at the same price, 1s. 9d. Ask for "Gell's Dalby's Carminative." Every bottle of the genuine bears the name of "Newbery" on the label and Government stamp. Sold by all chemists.
FRANCIS NEWBERY and SONS, (established A. D. 1746,) 45, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

KEATING'S WORM TABLET.—A purely vegetable sweetmeat both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for intestinal or thread worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation; and is especially adapted for children, being as harmless in its action as it is prompt and certain in its effects, and may be taken with impunity by the most delicate. Sold wholesale by ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, and retail, JAMES SMITH, William-street, Woolloomooloo; and sold by druggists in principal places in the colonies. THOMAS KEATING, pharmaceutical chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COLDS, COUGHS INFLUENZA, MEASLES, FEVER, &c.—NEWBERY'S DR. JAMES' POWDER is the best and most renowned remedy, in this changeable climate, for colds, coughs, measles, and influenza, which carry off thousands yearly, and are but modified types of fever caused by obstructed perspiration. A medicine like NEWBERY'S DR. JAMES' POWDER is particularly valuable, by promoting a gentle perspiration, a single dose causing immediate relief, and in rheumatism, ague, and asthma has been proved most useful. The experience of 116 years has increased its reputation, both with the public and medical profession, who prescribe it largely, while by its ease of administration it is unsurpassed as a family medicine. As many spurious imitations are sold, it is necessary to observe that the name of the proprietor, "F. NEWBERY, No. 45, St. Paul's Churchyard," London, is on each Government Stamp. Packets, 2s. 9d. Bottles, 4s. 6d. and 11s. Sold by all medicine vendors.
Ask for Newbery's Dr. James' Powder. Established A.D. 1746.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for INDIGESTION. They act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and THOUSANDS of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers in all parts of the world.
*** Orders to be made payable by London houses.

REVELENTA ARABICA.—Barry du Barry's health-restoring Revalenta Arabica, for infants and invalids, to be had at the principal grocers and chemists. Wholesale agents—LOTZE and LARNACH, Lower George-street.

WATSON'S VEGETABLE WORM POWDERS.—The original and only really useful remedy for effectually removing Worms from old and young. Thousands can bear testimony to their beneficial effects. Each packet (price 1s.) contains three powders. JOHN WATSON, druggist, 593, Brickfield-hill.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Fevers, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c., are instantly relieved by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never purchase Chlorodyne except in sealed bottles having the Government stamp, with the words "Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A whole sheet of medical testimonials accompany each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Price in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Agents for Melbourne, Messrs. Taylor and Co., 47, Flinders-lane. Wholesale agents for Sydney, Messrs. M. A. Worms and Co., 21, Wynyard-lane.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, and INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION are effectually cured by
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for pulmonary disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilised world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for coughs, colds, asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins, of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all druggists and patent medicine vendors in the world.
N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraven on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Agents in Sydney—Walker and Co., Messrs. Rice, Rowe, Pratt, and Jenkins. Wholesale—Messrs. Elliott, Brothers.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.—Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing Syrup.—This efficacious remedy has been in general use for upwards of forty years, and has preserved numerous children when suffering from convulsions arising from painful dentition. As soon as the syrup is rubbed on the gums the child will be relieved, the gums relieved and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the stamp affixed to each bottle. Price 2s 9d. per bottle. Sold by FOSS, SON, and CO., PLATT, and LONG and SON, Sydney.

JUST RECEIVED per Overland Mail, a fresh supply of Kreff's celebrated INSECT POWDER. A considerable allowance made to the trade. Sold wholesale and retail by A. KIRSCHBAUM, chemist, 121, King-street.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
HAYES'S CONCENTRATED SPECIFIC, for the Prevention and Cure of Scab in Sheep.
An effectual cure for scab in sheep, superseding altogether the use of arsenic, tobacco, and other remedies hitherto applied.
The great advantages of Hayes's Specific over every other application heretofore adopted are—its economy, by which a very material saving is effected; its simplicity, requiring only to be thoroughly mixed by boiling; its curative effect on the skin, cleansing the wool, whilst stimulating and increasing its growth; its perfect freedom from noxious or poisonous elements; and its portability, effecting a very large saving in the cost of carriage.
From this date the strength of the Specific will be increased, so as to allow of the solution being made in the proportion of 40 gallons of water, instead of 30 as heretofore, to one of the specific, or 2000 gallons of water to the hogshead. This will in fact reduce the price to less than three half-pence per gallon.
Full directions accompany each package.
Agents:
Messrs. WILLIAM DEAN and Co., Pitt and O'Connell streets; and Mr. R. P. RAYMOND, Bridge-street.
P. HAYES, Victorian Chemical Works, Saltwater River, Footscray.

NOTICE.—HAYES' PATENT SPECIFIC for the Prevention and Cure of SCAB, is now proved to be a certain cure for FOOT-ROT in sheep. Sold in drums, at 6d. per pound. J. H. CLOUGH and CO., agents, Melbourne.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—CONSUMPTION may be cured (when not in extreme cases) by administering OZONIZED COD LIVER OIL. Your medical man will very properly tell you that the first thing to be done towards the cure of a consumptive patient is the reduction of the pulse. Ozonized Cod Liver Oil is the only agent that will reduce the pulse to its proper standard, and at the same time keep up the strength of the system.
Numerous cases of its success at the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton (near London), may be seen in the LANCET of July, 1859, &c., &c.
To be had of all chemists and druggists, and JOHN CALDWELL, Pitt-street.

To the Sydney Agent for the sale of Borwick's Ozonised Cod Liver Oil.
Sir,—I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the undeniable good qualities of Borwick's Ozonized Cod Liver Oil. I have been using it now for about two months, during which time I have proved its superiority over other oil.
When I first began to use it, my cough was very troublesome both by day and night, my pulse also beat very high, and to all human appearance, I could not last long; but to my delight, after using it three or four days, I found both greatly abated—to use my wife's expression, the effect was wonderful.
I am happy also to state my appetite has much improved, and altogether, through the blessing of God, I am a better man.
I am, Sir, yours truly,
B. POPPLEWELL.
Glebe Road, Sydney, 18th July, 1863.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Diseases checked.—Indigestion, palpitation, shortness of breath, flatulency and costiveness are the forerunners of many disastrous diseases, all of which may be guarded against by the early and judicious use of these pills, which remove every impurity. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-st., Sydney.

SCAB IN SHEEP.—The attention of sheepowners is invited to ALLEN'S DISINFECTING COMPOUND SOLUTION for the exterminating of scab. This solution embraces the most efficient remedies ever used for the cure of this disease, and for utterly destroying the infection wherever the sheep are returned after dip.
The components include purifying and cleansing ingredients, which beneficially affect the growth, colour, and fabric of the wool, and leave only the best possible results on the health and condition of the sheep.
No other specific in use offers the same security for the eradication of disease, or can cure with such decided advantage to both fleece and condition.
TESTIMONIALS:—
From the Chief Inspector of Sheep for New South Wales.
Sydney Union Club,
1st August, 1863.
W. H. Allen, Sydney.
Sir,—In answer to yours of yesterday, I beg to state that I have carefully examined for the last time the seven sheep infected with scab which were dipped in your specific at Parramatta, on the 16th of May, and also on the 4th of June. I now consider them so far free from disease as to invite the inspection of any competent parties concerned from not being able to find any traces of acari, and from the wool having grown over the infected parts.
I may further state that the cure of them is rather a matter of surprise to me, from the circumstance of their having been kept in the same stable and yard from which they were dipped, they consequently being subject to constant contact with the acari, which would have propagated were it not for the disinfectants used.
The dipping apparatus which was used I also consider was very imperfect—a tin vessel being used instead of a wooden one.
However, I believe you may show them to any competent persons that understand the disease and its cure, and they will say the same of them I do.
I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. B. WALKER,
Chief Inspector of Sheep, New South Wales.

This is to certify that Mr. W. H. Allen dipped my sheep once with his specific for the cure of scab. They are all now perfectly cured, and open to inspection. The sheep were dipped on the 30th January, 1863.
PHILIP DONOHUE.
Tarnheit, Werribee, 18th February, 1863.

Dovedale, Wallan Wallan, 25th April, 1863.
Dear Sir,—Mr. Allen arrived on Thursday; upon examining the sheep we found them perfectly clean from one dipping. We went through them again carefully, and examined them with the GLASS, but failed to find the least indication of scab, the skin being soft, with a clean, healthy appearance; the wool being clear and free, and the undergrowth since dipping being even and uniform in its growth—the new growth well defined.
The change in the sheep during the last ten days is very remarkable: they have ceased to scratch and bite.
None of them have died in the dipping, which is the more remarkable as it came on to rain very heavy immediately after. I have no hesitation in saying they are perfectly clean. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
DAVID WILLIAMS.
To H. Jennings, Esq., solicitor, Melbourne.
N.B.—These sheep were dying at the rate of three to four per cent. every week when they were dipped. SINCE THEN NOT ONE HAS DIED.
Sold wholesale, by S. A. JOSEPH, 219, George-street.
Price, 7s. 6d. per gallon. One gallon sufficient for sixty gallons of dip.

SPECIFIC for SCAB in SHEEP.—M'DOUGALL'S non-poisonous SHEEP-DIPPING COMPOSITION (by Royal Letters Patent) possesses the following advantages:—
1. For the scab it is an effectual remedy.
2. It is soluble in water and easy of application.
3. It can be used without the slightest danger on sheep or lambs of any age; it will not injure the skin or garments of the persons applying it.
4. It possesses remarkable healing and antiseptic properties, and prevents contagion from skin diseases.
5. It improves the appearance and increases the growth of the wool.
6. It effectually destroys ticks, lice, and other vermin; after its application the sheep are enabled to feed with comfort, and will consequently improve more rapidly in condition.
7. It prevents the attack of the maggot fly.
For horses and cattle it is invaluable as a salve for sores and wounds; it has great healing powers, and protects the sore from flies and insects.
Sold in casks, 20, 50, and 100 lbs. each, by CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 10, Barrack-street.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—The greatest and most useful invention of the day—AQUA AMARELLA. Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL and CO., 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London, perfumers to her Majesty, respectfully offer to the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what age. The Aqua Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary, is beneficial to the system, and, when the hair is once restored, one application per month will keep it in perfect colour. One bottle will be sufficient. Price one guinea per bottle.

DAVY'S ORIGINAL DIAMOND CEMENT.—An invaluable preparation for joining broken china, glass, earthenware, woods, cabinet-work, and fancy articles of every description, with extreme strength and neatness; remarkable for the great facility of using it. As there are several disgraceful imitations of the Diamond Cement, the public can avoid failure and disappointment only by strict caution in purchasing none without the signature "E. Davy" on the wrapper. Nothing was ever sold by the name of Diamond Cement previous to this invention.
N.B.—Manufactured by Barclay and Sons, No. 95, Farringdon-street. Price, 1s. per bottle. Sold by Foss, Son, and Co., Pratt, and Long and Son, Sydney.

CAMPBELL'S PATENT ANIMAL MANURE.—To Agriculturists, Market Gardeners, and others. The attention of agriculturists and others is invited to this most valuable manure, which as a fertilizer stands unrivalled both for its economy and its results; a trial is recommended. Price £4 per ton. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

WILCOX and GIBBS' family SEWING MACHINE, Price, £9. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE.

AMERICAN, Scotch, and English COOKING STOVES, from 70s. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

TO SADDLERS.—To be DISPOSED OF (in consequence of the present proprietors' ill health), a very flourishing Retail SADDLERY BUSINESS, in one of the most progressing towns in Queensland, together with shop and premises, adapted for an increasing trade; also, stock and fixtures. For particulars apply to BUTLER, BROTHERS, and WHITEHOUSE, 91, York-street.

LADIES' French BOOTS, military heels, just received, on SALE, at DELANY'S.

SINGER'S PATENT NIGHT COMPASSES.—A. TORNAGHI has just received, by mail steamer, a large assortment of the above Compasses, which can be seen on the darkest night in the open air without the aid of artificial light.
A. TORNAGHI, 28, Bridge-street.

TO SURVEYORS and Scientific Gentlemen, &c.—A. TORNAGHI has just received a large and varied assortment of Mathematical, Philosophical, and Optical INSTRUMENTS; also Electro-magnetic and Galvanic Machines, &c., &c.
A. TORNAGHI, 28, Bridge-street.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS and AMATEURS.—A. TORNAGHI has received a large assortment of CAMERAS and LENSES, all sizes and best quality, specially adapted for cartes de visite portraits. 28, Bridge-street.

HAMS AND CHEESE. CAUTION.—FORD, CURTIS, and CURTIS, 5, America-square, and 115, Minories, London, feel it necessary to advise their Indian friends to order their London correspondents to apply direct to them for their well-known and favourite brands—
F.C.C. in diamond, and F. & Co.
FORD, CURTIS, and CURTIS devote especial care in the selection and packing of hams and cheese for India and the colonies.

GALVANIZED IRON. TUPPER and CO.'S GALVANIZED IRON, Brands, Best Best T. C. Crown, Cross Daggers, or Circle 3, GALVANIZED TINNED IRON, and PATENT TILES, can be obtained through any merchant in the colony, or direct from the manufacturers,
TUPPER and CO., 61A, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

LONDON AND COLONIAL COMPANY (limited) VICTORIA STORES.—The undersigned have always on SALE
India pale ale, quarts and pints
London stout, quarts and pints
Extra London stout, quarts and pints. Also the above in cases (patent corked packed, not liable to breakage), containing four quart or six pint bottles, very suitable for up-country or picnic purposes
Burton ale, No. 3
Taylor, Walker, and Co.'s stout
Devonshire cider, &c.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., agents.

OFFLEY'S PORTS.—All qualities constantly on SALE by SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

BYASS' ALE, new bottling.—Just landed and for SALE by the undersigned, a parcel of the above in prime condition.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

FOR SALE, ex recent arrivals
Taylor's stout
Allsopp's and London and Colonial Co.'s No. 3 Burton ale
Byass' bottled ale and stout
Martell's, 1860 brandy, dark and pale
Offley's ports, Masdeu "Selby's"
Burdon and Co.'s, and Cramp, Suter, and Co.'s sherries, &c.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

FOR SALE, a Tyler and Son's SODAWATER MACHINE, which has been in use a short time: also a 90 gallon Copper Boiler. Apply to ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, druggists, Pitt-street.

TO VOLUNTEERS.—Pigou's, No. 6 Rifle Powder, on SALE, by JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

BEST NAVY CANVAS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

STEAM ENGINES, portable and stationary, 8, 10, 12, and 14 horse power. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

JAMS, in tins and jars; tartaric acid, salmon in tins; sardines, ¼ and ½, &c., &c., ex Jason. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

A GOOD MILL to work with Horse, on Sale, at W. PRITCHARD'S, 17 and 19, King-street.

ALLSOPPS' No. 3 BURTON ALE, warranted new brew, in prime order and full to the bung, six pounds (£6) per hogshead, cash. In lots to suit purchasers.
MEILLON and SON, 10, Macquarie-place.

STEAM ENGINES, and BOILERS, &c.
2 5-horse power portable, with tubular boilers
1 8-horse ditto ditto ditto
6 and 8 ditto ditto, with flue boilers
10 and 15 ditto ditto, stationary, flue boilers
Boiler plate and rivets, tube plate, cast and shear steel
V. I. R. belting, hammers, files, zinc nails.
For SALE by CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL and NAILS
Galvanized iron—Hamilton's, Morewood's, &c.
Blasting powder, patent safety and tape fuze
White lead, zinc, black, red, and green paints
Turpentine, kerosene oil, Stockholm tar
Canvas, cordage, Milner's safes, gold leaf
Tin plates, paperhangings, pianofortes
American chairs, shovels, trucks, hay cutters
Wotherspoon's confectionery, Glenfield starch
Jeffrey's No. 3 ale, bottled ale, porter, and whisky
Painting, writing, brown, and coloured papers
Swan's copy books, presses, cards, envelopes, inks.
CAIRD, PATERSON and CO.

INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.—Competitors are informed that the undersigned has landed a few small bore RIFLES, sighted from actual field practice; latest improvements. W. F. PLANT, York-street.

HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP has for SALE—
Adelaide flour
Adelaide hay
Bonniot's brandy
Cape raisins
Mauritius sugars
Comet kerosene
Boiled and raw oil
Stockholm pitch and tar
Navy canvas
Muntz yellow metal
Ditto bolts and nails
White lead, whiting
Window glass
Paperhangings
Gold leaf, varnishes
Paint and colours
Clothes pins.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, opposite the Savings' Bank.

NEW SOUTH WALES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYDNEY

ADELAIDE OATEN HAY, prime sample, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

ADELAIDE FLOUR FOR SALE.—
Hart's
Harrison, Brothers'
Bowman's
Plummer's
Hart's seconds.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, agent for Messrs. John Hart and Co.

THE Scotch American COOKING STOVES, all sizes, at F. R. ROBINSON'S, 486, George-street.

ALL KINDS of Cooking Stoves repaired, and new fittings always on hand, at F. R. ROBINSON'S.

SODA WATER BOTTLES and Ginger Beer Bottles, on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyds' Chambers.

MALTING BARLEY, just arrived from California, on SALE by the undersigned. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—
Corrugated iron, 6 and 7 feet
Colonial tobacco (superior brands)
Mauritius sugars
Adelaide and Launceston fine flour
Oaten and Lucerne hay (very prime)
Maize, bran, &c., &c.
W. PRITCHARD, 17 and 19, King-street.

MINCASEA.—Fresh supply, just landed. JENKINS, 252, George-street.

TOBACCO: Its cultivation and management, free on application. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-st.

SWORDS.—Infantry, Cavalry, and Police Swords. J. GILLAM, Cutler's Hall, George-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Duffield's superfine, on SALE by L. and S. SAMUEL, Spring-street.

SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF.—under first cost, the largest and best selected stock of paperhangings, paints, oils, and colours, in the colony:—
20,000 rolls of paperhangings, consisting of every variety of pattern and colour, from 6d to 10s per roll
2000 boxes of window glass, all sizes, 64 x 34 to 10 x 8
White lead, the best ever landed in the colony, 40s. to 30s. per cwt.
Blundell, Spence, and Co.'s superior boiled and raw linseed oil, in hogsheads and 5-gallon drums
Turpentine—genuine article, in 5-gallon drums
Noble and Hoare's, and Blundell, Spence, and Co.'s varnishes, 12s. to 30s. per gallon
French polish, in pint bottles and 1-gallon cans
Gold leaf, bronze and Dutch metal
Graining tools of all descriptions
All kinds of fancy colours, for house and coach painters' use
Dry colours of all kinds, 14s per cwt. and upwards
Colours ground in oil, all kinds
Brushware—all kinds, for painters' and plasterers' use
Kerosene oil—the best brands, cheaper than any other house in the trade
Kerosene lamps, in great varieties, 2s 6d to 40s.
JOHN MURPHY begs to intimate to the public that the whole of his goods he imports from the first houses in England, and is enabled to sell as cheap as any merchant in Sydney. The public is earnestly invited to call and judge for themselves.
Country orders, as well as all others, attended with despatch.
Note the address—JOHN MURPHY, 23, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.—
Jeffrey's ale, in bulk
Younger's alloa ale, in bulk
Hennessy's dark brandy, in bulk
Blood's bottled porter, quarts and pints.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

SHEATH KNIVES, best quality, all sizes. W. JENNINGS, 274, George-street, opposite Jamison-st.

PRUNING KNIVES made to order, Cutlery ground daily. W. JENNINGS, 274, George-street.

TRUSSES, best description; old trusses recovered and made equal to new. W. JENNINGS, 274, George-st.

WHITING, 50 tons, in quantities to suit purchasers, at £5 per ton. R. WYNNE, Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

GARDEN BORDERING, very handsome, just received. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

MANILA.—To Shippers of Galvanized Roofing to Manila.—75 tons of Galvanized IRON, 26 gauge, from £30 to £38 per ton. R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS and others.—The undersigned, having made arrangements with his friends in London for a continuous supply of the very best Portland cement, is prepared to sell in quantities at the smallest advance on cost of importing. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

10,000 FEET of Yorkshire FLAGSTONES, cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES, in variety, cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

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75 TONS of Galvanized IRON, 26 gauge, from £30 to £38 per ton, R. WYNNE, Circular Quay.

KEROSENE OIL, Star Brand, in cases 4 tins each. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street. Circular Quay.

600,000 FEET Hardwood, Deals, Pine, Cedar, Kauri, Shingles. W. JOLLY and CO.

COLONIAL Hardwood Flooring Boards, tongued, grooved, and planed. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

FOR SALE, at the LIVERPOOL-STREET SAW MILLS,
Seasoned cedar boards
Oregon and Baltic deals, solid and cut
American T. and G. white pine and shelving
Oregon T. and G. floor board—sizes
Baltic ditto ditto ditto, ditto
American white oak, ash, and hickory
Colonial pine boards, cut to order
Soap, candle, and fruit boxes, wine and packing cases
Cane and wood seat cedar chairs
Furniture on hand, or made to order
Wooden houses and stores, prepared, with plans, &c.
Doors, sashes, sash doors, casements, &c., &c.
Skirtings, mouldings, architraves, rolls, and beads.
N.B.—Country orders promptly executed. *** A liberal discount to the trade and country buyers.
HENRY MOON.

HARDWOOD Floor Boards, T. and G., and P. and S. At the Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD in any quantity and cut to any length or size. H. MOON, Liverpool-st. Saw Mills.

200,000 FEET American flooring, lining and clear pine, various thicknesses
100,000 feet Baltic deals, 11 and 9 x 3, cut to order
90,000 feet Oregon spars and planks, long lengths
60,000 feet prime cedar
2,500 doors and glazed windows
60,000 feet G. and T. deal, pine, and Oregon flooring
Mouldings, Architraves, Skirting, &c., in pine and cedar, on hand, and made to pattern
Carpenters' Work of first class, executed with the least possible delay.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Steam Saw and Moulding Mills, Erskine-street; Branch Yard, 7, Parramatta-street.
N.B.—Messrs. G. and S., having made arrangement for a regular supply of Colonial Hardwood Log, of first quality, are prepared to cut orders on short notice. Grooved and tongued hardwood flooring, any thickness, made in first-rate style, to order.

400,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Scotch Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles, palings, battens, &c. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

100,000 FEET OREGON PLANK, Scantling, Boards, and G. and T. Flooring, at greatly reduced prices.
10,000 Baltic deals, 11 and 9 x 3, and 9 x 4, solid and cut to order, at reduced rates.
Baltic and Oregon G. and T. flooring, 1¼, 1, ¾, and ½ inch, made to order.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street.

2000 BARRELS PORTLAND CEMENT, best brands. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

250,000 FEET Colonial HARDWOOD, BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

500,000 FEET AMERICAN PINE of every description. Doors, sashes, architraves, skirting. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

KAURI SPARS, Kauri Spars, of all sizes. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

COALS.—Best Household Coals, at Macnamara's Wharf, Windmill-street, 22s. cash per ton on the wharf, or 25s. cash per ton delivered in the city. Best Newcastle, and full weight guaranteed. Orders addressed to Mr. FREDERICK PHILLIPS, at Macnamara's Wharf, will be promptly attended to.

CARDIFF COAL COMPANY.—The Directors of the above Company being desirous of introducing more widely the Coal from their mines at Lake Macquarie, have formed a depot in Sydney, at the wharf adjoining the east end of the new Circular Quay, Woolloomooloo, whence it will be delivered at current rates in any part of the town or suburbs. The high character which these coals have obtained, both for house and steam purposes, with regard to comfort and economy, satisfies the directors that they only require a trial to make them an article of very extensive consumption.
Orders will be received for the present either by post or otherwise, at the Woolloomooloo Steam Saw Mills; and a single trial is earnestly solicited.
Prices of Cardiff Company's Coal.
All weights guaranteed.
24s. per ton of 2240 lbs. on the wharf.
28s. ditto ditto delivered.

A. A. COAL.—The undersigned agents for the Sale of the above Coal, can supply cargoes of the same at the shortest notice. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR SALE, a first-class American spring WAGGON, together with four sets of HARNESS. Apply to Mr. JOHN LANGDON, commission agent, Christy's-street, Glebe.

HORSES.—Commissions executed for buyers and sellers of horses. HERBERT GIBSON, 253, Castlereagh-street.

HORSES, Buggies, and Dogcarts FOR SALE or HIRE. GIBSON'S Depot, adjoining Burt's, 253, Castlereagh-street.

DOGCARTS, Gigs, Buggies, and Saddle Horses for HIRE. GIBSON'S Depot (next Burt's), 253, Castlereagh-street.

FIRST-CLASS Saddle and Harness HORSES.—For SALE, three first-class Saddle and Harness HORSES, well broken, quiet, and in first-rate condition, Apply to C. MARTYN, horse and carriage bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, COLLEGE HALL, on the Glebe, 11 rooms, &c. T. S. HARWOOD, Ultimo Cottage, Ultimo.

FOR SALE, One Acre of valuable LAND, and the School Buildings erected thereon, in the township of Seaham, Williams River.
The Commissioners of National Education having decided to remove the present Seaham National School to another locality, offer for private sale the land and buildings.
The land consists of one acre, in the most central part of the township, cleared, and close to the river bank.
The soil is a deep rich black loam, of great fertility. The whole is surrounded by an excellent ironbark, pig proof, four-rail fence.
The buildings are—first, a schoolhouse and teacher's residence, constructed of corrugated iron, the inside fittings being of wood covered with cloth, and papered; secondly, a detached kitchen, built of wood; and some other offices.
Offers to purchase will be received by the Secretary, Board of National Education, Sydney; or by the local patrons of the National School at Seaham.
Mr. CAMERON (the postmaster at Seaham) will show the land and buildings to intending purchasers.

ROCKHAMPTON, QUEENSLAND.—First-class Investment.—The Oldest Established and most Extensive Butchering Business in Rockhampton, together with Boilingdown Establishment.
M. WORMALD has received instructions from Messrs. Wilson and Higginson to dispose of by private contract, in consequence of the proprietor entering into other business pursuits, their large and well-known BUTCHERING BUSINESS and their extensive Boiling-down Establishment.
The business premises, which are situate in little Quay-street, are extensive and commodious, and have been arranged in such a manner as to facilitate the carrying on of the present business, which is the most extensive in the Northern District.
The Boiling-down Establishment is fitted up with all the latest improvements, and situate about a mile and half from the business premises, with ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF PERMANENT WATER.
Messrs. Wilson and Higginson are retiring from the business, and are prepared to satisfy intending purchasers that their present business is one of the largest and most profitable in the North.
Stock and book debts at valuation. Terms easy.

FOR SALE, neat COTTAGE, in a fashionable locality, has 7 rooms, kitchen, store and stabling, and half-an-acre of garden ground, pleasantly situate. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

BALMAIN EAST.—For SALE, near the Ferry, a pretty waterside Verandah COTTAGE, with bathing house, boat accommodation, and beautiful garden, also a good supply of spring water. E. RAMSAY, agent.

FOR SALE, a really first-class BUSINESS, now in full operation, situate at one of the principal Northern Ports, and commanding very great advantages. Principals only treated with. Apply to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO CONFECTIONERS, BAKERS, and others.—To be DISPOSED of a first-class Baking and Confectioner's BUSINESS, in a leading thoroughfare of the city. For particulars, apply to JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY, auctioneer, &c., 221, Pitt-street.

PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, and NEW ENGLAND.—A First-rate Investment for Capital.—The undersigned begs to inform the public of New South Wales that, having made up his mind to retire from the retail business and leave the district, he is desirous of disposing of his first-rate country store, now in full working order. The proprietor has carried on the business for the last ten years, and flatters himself that he has established the best country trade within 150 miles of Port Macquarie. The stock is all fresh, sound and well assorted, and may be considerably reduced if necessary. The Wholesale or Produce Premises consist first of a three-storied brick store, waterside frontage, capable of storing 300 tons merchandise, or 3000 bushels maize. The retail premises, having a frontage 90 feet in the choicest part of the town, which will be SOLD or LET. Further particulars may be obtained at Messrs. JOHN FRAZER and CO.'S, 97, York-street, Sydney; or the Proprietor, J. B. HOARE.
Port Macquarie, July 21.

FOR SALE, in the Southern District, a Station STORE, doing a good business. Apply to Messrs. GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, or TO LET, several FARMS in the districts of Bathurst, Carcoar, and Hartley, varying from 100 to 1000 acres. Apply to HENRY ROTTON, of Blackdown, near Bathurst; or at the Victoria Club, Sydney.

MERINO RAMS.—For SALE young Rams from the stud flocks of Messrs. E. King Cox, Rawden; N. P. Bayley, Havilah; and H. W. Blomfield, Loose; being the first pick after weeder's selection. For particulars or terms and price apply to LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

SHEEP and CATTLE STATIONS for SALE by the Undersigned.—Several first-class properties in the most favoured localities in Queensland and New South Wales. For full particulars, apply to HENRY BEIT, Stock and Station Agent, 5, Wynyard-street.

STORE SHEEP in Queensland.—EWES and WETHERS from first-class stations on the Darling Downs, &c., for immediate delivery and after shearing, for SALE, by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

STORE CATTLE, from choice herds in Queensland and New South Wales. On SALE, by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

QUEENSLAND SHEEP PROPERTY.—The GWAMBEGYNE Station, with 8100 first-class Sheep.
GWAMBEGYNE is situated on the UPPER DAWSON, is well grassed and watered, and is in the vicinity of the well-known runs, "Taroom," "Eurombah," "Hornet Bank," &c.
The sheep are in first-rate condition, and all well bred, and consist of two-thirds females, and are warranted sound and never to have been diseased.
Improvements consist of dwelling-house, store, woolshed, floored and grated; lever press, yards, &c. Four huts at head station, four huts at out-stations, with double log yards; a very strong stockyard, horse paddock, &c., all in excellent order.
For SALE, for immediate delivery, or after shearing, as may be agreed.
Terms liberal. Apply to HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

STORE CATTLE, UPPER DAWSON.—Three hundred head, deliverable in November, for SALE, by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

SHEEP STATION, in CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND.—An active PARTNER, with a moderate capital Wanted. Apply to HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

PURE MERINO RAMS.—For SALE, 40 prime pure Merino Rams, selected from the flock of F. D. Rich, Esq., Auckland, New Zealand. C. MARTYN, Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

TO BREEDERS and others.—For SALE, the imported thoroughbred HORSE "Warwick," the winner of several races upon the English turf, and descended from the fleetest racing stock in England, and from the purest blood. C. MARTYN, Horse Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

STATIONS for SALE, by R. FORBES, 78, King-st.—Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Murray River.—96 square miles magnificent sheep country. A fortune here.
Western District.—8460 sheep, at price per head. Extensive stations purchased land and everything given in with sheep. An inspection of this is requested.
Namoi River.—Splendid paying stations, stocked with only a few cattle and some sheep. Very fattening.
Murrumbidgee River.—Myall and salt bush block, well improved. This run is noted for sheep.
Store Sheep.—20,000 ewes, well adapted for Murrumbidgee, Murray, Billybong, and Lachlan stations.

FASHIONABLE CITY MANSION and GROUNDS for SALE, with or without extra land. FORBES.

MACQUARIE RIVER.—STATION for SALE, Myall and salt bush, fine sheep country. FORBES.

SHEEP STATIONS for SALE, 7650 head (wool and lambing handy), price under 20s. FORBES, King-st.

SEA BATHING.—Darling Point.—Villa and Yachting SITES, 20 to 300 feet frontage, on SALE. FORBES.

CITY PROPERTY for SALE, near 4½ acres, largest portion in city; to cut up, a fortune. R. FORBES.

SHEEP STATIONS.—FORBES sells these by public auction or private contract. Private sales preferred.

STATIONS and ESTATES.—FORBES undertakes the sale of these, with a certainty of selling by private contract.

STORE CATTLE.—STORE SHEEP.—The undersigned has several lots of the above for SALE, in New South Wales and Queensland, too numerous to particularise in an advertisement.
JOHN BREWSTER, stock and station agent, Squatters' Exchange.

FREEHOLD INVESTMENTS, CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by PRIVATE CONTRACT, at a low price, and on very liberal terms, the following Properties, namely—
SYDNEY.
Land having 45 feet frontage to Kent-street, 63 feet to Charlotte-place, and 42 feet 6 inches to Charlotte-lane. In one or more lots.
Three large Houses in Cumberland-street, known as "Young's-buildings."
Large stone Store and Dwelling-house in Lower George-street, now occupied by Leverrier, Curcier, and Co.
NORTH SHORE.
Roseville Cottage, the late residence of J. H. Barlow, Esq., now occupied by J. Thomson, Esq., forming lot 1, according to plan. Price £750.
15 Building Sites adjoining, having each about 30 feet frontage to Mitchell-street. Price £1 10s. per foot.
Chuter's Estate, allotments 13 to 19 of section 3, 7 lots, each having from 25 to 30 feet frontage to Susannah and Mitchell streets. Price £1 per foot.
Lot 15a of section 3, having 60 feet frontage to Mitchell-street, with the premises thereon. Price £1 per foot.
Lots 29 and 30 of section 3, two Allotments, each having 25 feet frontage to both Susannah and Mitchell streets. Price £1 per foot.
The whole of Block 7 of the subdivision of this estate, except lots 1 and 6, and having upwards of 609 feet frontage to Susannah and Dumbarton streets. Price 15s. per foot.
29 acres of Land, near Gore's Creek, adjoining Berry's 5 acres and Haslam and Ford's grants, close to Nicholl's grant. Price £300.
10 acres adjoining Mr. French's opposite Middle Harbour, known as Bennett's grant. Price £50.
HUNTER'S HILL.
Stone Cottage and 1½ Acre of Land, fronting the Parramatta River, adjoining the property C. E. Jeanneret, Esq. Price £650. Title under Torrens' Act.
GLADESVILLE, PARRAMATTA RIVER.
Lots 69 and 70, near Mr. Jackson's residence, containing 2 acres 2 roods and 26 perches. Price £125.
Lot 36, containing 1 acre 14 perches. Price £40.
Lot 27a, containing 3 roods 2 perches. Price £30.
COOGEE.
Medden's Market Garden, containing 4 acres 11 perches, being lot 61 as per Government plan of Coogee, on the main road to Coogee Bay. Good land and a beautiful villa site.
WAVERLEY.
5 Building Allotments, each having about 30 feet frontage to William-street, with a depth of 110 feet. These allotments are nearly opposite the residence of F. C. Meymott, Esq., on the Coogee Road. Price £1 per foot.
SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
Villa Site, containing 4 acres 3 roods and 35 perches, with extensive frontage of about 500 feet to the South Head Road, immediately opposite the entrance to Captain Dumaresq's estate, and adjoining the property of the Hon. John Hay.
LANE COVE.
21 Farms, from 30 up to 500 acres, about 10 miles from Sydney, via St. Leonard's, by a good road, Price £1 per acre.
MULGOA CREEK.
John's grant, 80 acres, situated on the Mulgoa Creek, about 4 miles from the Penrith railway station, with orchard and various improvements. Price £350.
PROSPECT.
Watt's grant, containing 80 acres. Price £120.
KURRAJONG.
150 acres (W. H. Kerr's grant), about five miles from Windsor, near the 500-acre grant to the Hawkesbury Benevolent Asylum.
YASS.
O'Connell Town, allotments 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, of section 50, fronting Brenan and Petit [illegible] containing about 2½ acres. Price £80.
TITLES—Unquestionable. Full p[illegible] may be obtained, on application [illegible] RD and CURTIS, solicitors, [illegible]
RICHARDSO[illegible]

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past three o'clock.

PAPERS AND RETURNS.

Mr. COWPER laid upon the table a return of the names of poundkeepers throughout the colony.

Ordered that the document be printed.

Mr. DARVALL laid upon the table a return of correspondence in reference to the death of John Hart in the Benevolent Asylum.

DESPATCH.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, it was ordered that the despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, relative to colonial contribution towards the expense of troops, be referred to the Defence Committee.

PETITION.

Mr. HARPUR presented a petition from thirty-four Roman Catholics, resident in the district of Patrick's Plains, praying that the Education Bill be not passed unless certain provisions were made therein.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. MACPHERSON rose to give a personal explanation in reference to a statement he had recently made in the House, which had been distinctly and emphatically contradicted by the hon. member for Camden (Mr. Bell). He (Mr. M.) had stated that an offer of appointment to the magistracy had been made by Mr. Bell to Mr. Gillespie, in order to obtain his services on a particular occasion. Mr. Bell denied the statement, and asserted that Mr. Gillespie had made a distinct application for appointment. Now, two hours ago he (Mr M.) had received the following telegram from Mr. Gillespie:—"What you stated in the House last night was quite correct. Bell told a falsehood; he did ask. I never applied to the Government or to anyone else to be appointed, and I trust you will make this as public as Bell did the lie." He (Mr. M.) merely made this statement to confirm his own veracity.

Mr. SPEAKER, in reference to the terms used in the telegram just alluded to, said the hon. member was not justified in reading a document containing language which the rules of Parliament would preclude him from using in the House.

Mr. COWPER observed that Mr. Bell had no authority to make an offer of appointment to the magistracy. A gentleman did apply to him (Mr. Cowper) for the appointment of Mr. Gillespie, and he gave a refusal because he did not think him a proper person.

CIVIL SERVICE OR SUPERANNUATION BILL.

Mr. LEARY asked the Colonial Secretary, with reference to an answer given by the Colonial Secretary, a few days since, to the effect, that it is the intention of the Government to bring in either a Civil Service, or Superannuation Act, "Which of these Acts do the Government intend to introduce, and when?"

Mr. COWPER could give the hon. member only the same answer he gave a few days ago, that it was the intention of the Government to bring in either a Superannuation or Civil Service Bill. He was now busy preparing the measure, and he hoped to be able shortly to bring it forward.

SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Mr. PIDDINGTON observed that the place of the Secretary for Lands was vacant (whilst there were several questions on the paper referring to matters in his department), and asked the Colonial Secretary if the hon. gentleman was unwell, as he (Mr. Piddington) felt uneasy about his absence; he would be much shocked if it was from indisposition, as he feared the business of the House could not proceed without him. (Laughter.)

Mr. COWPER was happy to say he believed the hon. Secretary for Lands was engaged in some important business, and not suffering from indisposition, or he would have been here.

MOTION OF CENSURE.

The House proceeded to resume the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Martin.

Mr. BUCHANAN said being one of the youngest members of the House he should not have ventured to move the adjournment last evening had he not been anxious to rebut at the earliest opportunity certain misstatement made by the hon. Secretary for Lands. That hon. member asserted broadly that the cause of the crime and outrage now prevailing in the country was that a number of young men without home or habitation had come from various colonies to our gold-fields. The truth of this statement he (Mr. Buchanan) flatly denied; and he maintained that the crime and outrage we had to deplore was in no way attributable to the people on the gold-fields. The criminals we had to complain of were not gold diggers, and never were. Ben Hall, O'Mealy, Leary, and Gardiner were never gold diggers, and he contended that the Minister for Lands, when he made that statement, must have been aware that it could not be borne out by facts. The Minister for Lands also asserted that Mr. Harpur was prepared to believe anything, and this again was a misstatement (laughter), because he was not prepared to believe the hon. Minister for Lands. Then the Minister for Lands said the honorable member for West Sydney (Mr. Eagar) had stated to the House that he ought to be followed by a Minister of the Crown. This was a misstatement, the hon. member never said anything of the kind, but that the hon. member for East Sydney (Mr. Forster) should have been followed by a Minister of the Crown. [Mr. COWPER, jun: It amounts to the same thing.] It was anything but the same thing. If the hon. member had said anything of the kind he (Mr. Buchanan) should have considered it a most egotistical piece of presumption, but the hon. member did not utter any statement to that effect; although the Minister for Lands, assuming that he did, dwelt a full hour on that topic, making use of some of the most personal remarks that had ever been heard in this House. He (Mr. B.) must express his appreciation of the gentleman-like demeanour of the hon. member (Mr. Eagar) during the whole address of the Minister for Lands, replete as it was with the most mountebank tricks ever witnessed outside the walls of a theatre. The Minister for Lands also attempted to analyse the Opposition, and in doing so arrogated to himself the office of dictating who ought or ought not to be its leaders. How could an hon. member like this accuse the hon. member (Mr. Eagar) of want of modesty. This was not the way to meet the charges brought against the Government. (Hear, hear.) Then he made another misstatement; he said that the proprietor of a certain journal of this city paid £600 a year to vilify him. He (Mr. B.) did not believe a word of it. The hon. member was not so important a personage that the proprietor of a paper would pay that sum to damage his character. He (Mr. B.) maintained that the hon. member for West Sydney held a proud position in this debate, for he had had no less than three Ministers to answer him, including the seventh minister, and had that hon. gentleman not brought forward a motion that caused a deep sore he would not have been treated in this way by the Ministry. The galled jade had winced. Then the hon. Minister for Lands treated the House to a eulogium on that mighty man of valour—that *multum in parvo*—his son-in-law. (A laugh.) He told the House that he was a splendid rider, a good shot, a first-rate bushman, and an excellent swordsman, although it had been said by one hon. gentleman that he would require two pulls to get his sword out of its scabbard. This inspector, or whatever he was, was stationed at Parramatta; but if he possessed all the qualifications with which he had been accredited, what business had he at Parramatta? (Hear, hear.) Why was he not with his chief, at the Weddin Mountains? (Hear, hear, and laughter.) And then the hon. gentleman challenged, in a most elaborate manner, his hon. friend the member for Orange to a wrestling match with this matchless son-in-law. He (Mr. B.) wondered that he did not propose that the match should take place in the House, and the Speaker made the referee. (Laughter.) Now he would ask the hon. members whether they were to be treated to a screaming farce of that kind? Were hon. members to be brought from Balranald, from the Gwydir, and Fort Bourke, in the far West, for such a purpose? They were sent there for a more serious and more important purpose. If he (Mr. B.) wanted to see a farce he paid his shilling or halfcrown to see it at the Victoria, but for a Minister of the Crown to treat them to such humbug—such bombast—was disgraceful. He felt it his duty to repudiate the base assertion that the diggers were the authors of the crimes which were now being daily committed throughout the land. He had been on the gold-fields ever since they were discovered, and he knew from experience that the diggers were not deserving of such a libel. And there were many men amongst them who would make themselves heard in answer to such a charge. He (Mr. B.) desired to speak on this subject, because at his election he was opposed by a candidate set up by the Government, and supported by the previous representative (Mr. Hoskins), who was said to carry the constituency in his pocket, and who at that time was in the receipt of a Government salary. He (Mr. B.) avowed himself an uncompromising opponent of the new police system; his election hinged upon it, and he thought his presence in the House was the best proof that the constituency endorsed his opinions. Notwithstanding the support of the Government, the support of Mr. Hoskins, and the pleasant advantages which a Government candidate always had to offer, he (Mr. B.) was returned by an overwhelming majority—a majority of three to two. The electorate which he had the honour to represent was one of the most extensive in the colony. His constituency were not like the inhabitants of towns who were not able to form such an opinion of the police system as those who lived in the country and saw its effects. From Tenterfield to Scone it was one extensive gold-field, and on this field his constituents had ample opportunity of witnessing the operation of this system. This system was discussed very fully the other night when the resolutions moved by the hon. member for the Lower Hunter (Mr. Sadleir) were before the House, and he remembered that hon. members expressed themselves in no measured terms in reference to it, and therefore he was at a loss to know what had occurred since to alter their opinions of it. True the Inspector-General of Police had proceeded to the seat of war—(a laugh)—but he had not heard that any very brilliant results had flowed therefrom. He did not intend to speak at great length upon this matter, as the House had debated it *ad nauseam*, but he desired to say a few words in reference to the appointments, and the first to which he would allude was that of Mr. Lyron Thomas Kemble. This man was born in New Zealand, came to the colony under a fictitious name, and was for some time a storekeeper at Tenterfield. He distinguished himself at the election, and he dared to say that he was recommended by Mr. Hoskins and Mr. Markham. If so, it did not much matter, as they had both received Government appointments. This man was a known better—an infamous character. On one occasion, when he (Mr. B.) was stopping a night at an inn, there was an attempt to commit a burglary. The robber entered the room in which he (Mr. B.) was sleeping, and tried to steal his watch. He (Mr. B.) woke, and after a hard tussel he mastered him, and eventually took him to the lock-up. On being searched, a quantity of property, that he had stolen from other rooms in the House was found in his pockets, and when he was brought up before this magistrate the next day, several people identified articles taken from his pockets that they had lost from their rooms. He (Mr B.) swore to having captured him when he had his (Mr. B.'s) watch in his hand. The magistrate, addressing him (Mr. B.), said "do you wish to press the charge?" He (Mr. B.) replied that he had given evidence, and desired to leave the case in his hands. This model magistrate then turned to the prisoner and said, "under the circumstances prisoner I am not inclined to deal harshly with you; the sentence is that you be kept in the lock-up fourteen days!" [Mr. DALGLEISH: That is the way the bushrangers are made.] There was no hint about sending the case to a jury. Then there was Mr. Thomas Cowper, the magistrate of Tenterfield. The seventh Minister of the Crown the other night treated the House to a list of the names of the Cowper family who were receiving salaries from the public purse, but strange to say he omitted to mention the name of his uncle. [Mr. COWPER, junr.: It was not necessary, I mentioned those who were not appointed.] It was a very remarkable omission. [Mr. COWPER, jun.: Not at all.] Did the hon. gentleman omit the name because the appointment would not bear investigation? For this gentleman was notoriously unfit for the position he held. He would put it to the House whether he was not, after stating a fact in reference to him. A few months ago this police magistrate presided at a Court at Glen Innes. A few days before a shepherd came to the police office and applied for a summons for his employer for wages under the Masters' and Servants' Act. The summons was granted, and on the day appointed the shepherd appeared in the Court House to prefer his charge. While the Bench was sitting the former employer of the shepherd made his appearance, and went to a friend of his, a magistrate, who was sitting next the police magistrate, and whispered something to him. The friend whispered to the police magistrate and told him that his friend wanted a warrant for the apprehension of the shepherd for bolting from his hired service. The warrant was issued, the man was apprehended in the vicinity of the Court and the case was heard by the Bench prior to the case in which the employer was the defendant. (Cries of "disgraceful," and "shame.") It was no wonder that the seventh Minister omitted the name of this gentleman, considering how notoriously unfit he was for the office. [Mr. COWPER, junr.: There was no necessity. He was appointed by the Government, and the others were not.] Then there was a man named Kennedy appointed to the Police, and this person happened at one time to hold the position of cook to his (Mr. B.'s) friend, Mr. Arthur Darby, of the Downs. The hon Secretary for Works the other night said he could not see why an honest man was not a fit man to be appointed a magistrate, and he dared to say that he would go farther and say he could see no reason why a cook should not be appointed a magistrate. Honesty was not the sole qualification for a magistrate. [Mr. DALGLEISH: I wish there were more honest men among the magistrates.] (Hear, hear.) He would be the last man in the world to oppose any man in humble life in endeavouring to obtain a good position, for he (Mr. B.) sprung from humble life; but he did hold that the positions of magistrate and cook were incompatible. (Laughter.) He had known hundreds of similar cases in his experience in the bush, but he would not occupy the time of the House by detailing them, especially as this debate had extended to such a great length. [Mr. ROBERTSON: Hear, hear.] It would seem that the hon. Secretary by his tone and manner thought he was again acting a part in the screaming farce of last night. He would, however, take one lesson from that hon. gentleman, who had said last night that he who would be considered an orator always reserved his best reason as a *bonne bouche* for the last. That *bonne bouche* he would now present to the House. He would call the attention of hon. members to one remarkable item on the Supplementary Estimates for the present year, being a sum of no less than £13,490, to indemnify persons who had lost gold on the occasion of the escort having been plundered. Now he would appeal to the hon. member for Northumberland, who, as would appear from his speech, had some doubt as to the way in which he should vote, and ask that hon. member whether he approved of this item. That hon. member had but lately been before his constituents, and no doubt must have told them that he desired to economise the public money, since that was a usual thing for candidates to do; and in the face of that was he prepared to vote this sum as indemnity for one robbery—for be it remembered it was for one robbery alone, and there was no saying how many more might be committed. Let the hon. member consider this, and then say whether he were prepared to justify his vote to his constituents upon this motion—for those hon. members who voted against this amendment were bound to vote for the sum placed on the Supplementary Estimates. Then again that hon. member had said that he had never beheld such a position as that in which the Opposition had placed the Government, by throwing the *onus probandi* on them in order to prove a negative, and to show that that was not the fact which hon. members opposite declared to be so. The hon. member must be very little acquainted with constitutional history if he could not understand this position. What were the Ministry of the day? They were men bound by virtue of their office to maintain law and order in the land; and if any hon. member felt it to be his duty to state in this House that this was not done, then it was for the Ministry to show why it was not, and to vindicate their own actings. The proposition was clear as daylight, as applied to constitutional law. No doubt the argument would be good enough before a court of law, where a man's life or liberty was at stake; but in a case of this kind the matter was very different. He could not understand how hon. members on the Government side of the House, who had endorsed the opinions in regard to the police, that had been expressed in the resolution of the hon. member for the Lower Hunter, could now refuse to support the amendment of the hon. member for Sydney West. As the hon. member opposite had said, the two motions were much the same, and those who supported the one were bound in consistency to vote for the other. Not like the hon. member for Balranald, who in order to save a Ministry, which he confessed to be on its last legs, said that he should vote against the amendment though he approved of it. [Mr. MORRIS: I said I disapproved of both resolution and amendment, and should vote against both.] The hon. member had stated distinctly that he disapproved of the acts of the Ministry, and of the discreditable position in which it had placed itself, and yet he said he should support them in order that they might not be turned out of office. Now he (Mr. B.) could not understand such a thing as that. He did not believe that the present Ministry was so inevitable as that hon. members were bound to support them in their places. That House was not to look to consequences; its duty was to try if Ministers were fit for the office they held; and if not, to dismiss them from it, and to trust to fortune to replace them. It could hardly be said that in this colony men could not be found to fill their places. The Secretary for Lands, as his colleague, the Secretary for Works, had done before him, had endeavoured to carry the war into the enemy's country,—not as if charges were made against Ministers which they were bound to defend,—but as though they themselves were the assailants. Their only arguments had been of the *tu quoque* style, consisting solely of what gentlemen on the Opposition side of the House had done and said. Had they shewn that the charges were not true instead of making counter charges, they would at all events have carried on the war with greater dignity. He should vote for the amendment of the hon. member for Sydney West, and he hoped that those who on a former occasion voted for the resolutions of the hon. member for the Lower Hunter would act consistently, and vote for this amendment also.

Mr. FAUCETT had listened with patience to many of the speeches that had been delivered on this question. He had listened to the speech of the hon. Secretary for Lands, and he confessed that he had felt considerable pain whilst so doing. The speech the hon. Secretary had delivered was not creditable to his position as Minister or to this House. They had had an amount of humour displayed upon the right of one member to have another particular member to reply to him in debate, and a lengthy disquisition on this subject that might well have been avoided, and that had far better have given place to information upon the subject before the House. There were also observations upon particular members of the House that might well have been spared. The hon. Secretary had, for instance, referred to the conduct of the honorable member for Orange in introducing this motion, in terms to which that hon. member was open less than any member in this House. Differing as he (Mr. F.) did from that hon. and learned member on many points, he could not, however, think that that hon. and learned member was open to the charge of doing anything in this House in what the hon. Secretary for Lands, in his own peculiar and elegant phraseology, termed a sneaking manner. If that hon. and learned member was open to any charge he certainly was not open to that. The resolutions were put forward distinctly and unequivocally as a vote of censure, and he (Mr. F.) should be sorry to consider it in any other light. Whether the hon. member for Sydney West considered his amendment in that light, it was not for him (Mr. F.) to say; but this he knew, that if either one or the other were carried it would be a vote of censure. It would be absurd to say otherwise, or to attempt to shift the responsibility from the Ministry. Whether the consequence be to displace the Ministry or not—and there was no great probability of the former case—[Mr. ROBERTSON: Hear, hear.]—those consequences must be taken by the House as a matter of duty. Three Ministers had already spoken on this question, all very able men in their departments, but he would ask the House had they met the charge that had been brought against them, that the criminal state of the country was discreditable to the Ministry—because, whatever might be the contents of the second resolution, the first was the main and all-important one, in so far as it would affect the voting on the present occasion. And what had they had? The statement of statistics brought forward by the hon. and learned member could not be disputed, although some of the inferences he drew from them he (Mr. F.) did not concur in. These showed the desperate condition of the country, with crime prevailing unchecked and unrepressed. And how had it been caused? (Mr. ROBERTSON: By the lawyers.) Was it the Ministry or the lawyers? It might be the lawyers, as the hon. Secretary had suggested; but if so, it was the Crown lawyers. The question principally affected by the resolution, and on which many hon. members relied was—had this state of things been induced by the Police Act? And though many hon. members had attacked the Government for bringing forward that Act, he could not do so, for he had approved of that bill when first introduced, and had since given it his warm support. But because he did so, that was no reason why he should not blame the Ministry for not carrying the Act out properly. Had they managed the Act as they ought to have done, we should not now have had the state of things such as had been denounced throughout the whole colony—a state of things that was still progressing, even now, whilst this question was under discussion. Day by day, as the debate had gone on, telegrams announced that the country was still disturbed and that robberies continued still unchecked. But all this was owing not to the Police Act, but to the mismanagement of the Ministry in some way; and upon the state of things, as shown, where the Ministry had the power, almost despotic power, in their hands, it was for them to show that they had exercised that power to the utmost of their ability to check disturbance and outrage. But let them look to the state of things which existed in the country when this bill was passed. There was, no doubt, a complaint against the police from one end of the colony to the other, and it appeared to be felt on all sides that something or other must be done to meet the urgency of the case. The Colonial Secretary had come down to the House, and had spoken of the disturbed state of the country—had stated the means at the disposal of the Government were totally inadequate to the exigencies of the occasion, and that, to enable the Government effectually to contend against the disturbances that were adverted to, larger powers were necessary. Well, the House, by a considerable majority of votes, determined upon giving those increased powers to the Ministers of the Crown; and amongst the names of those who were in favour of that extension of powers—who recorded their votes in favour of the Police Act—were those of many persons who did not usually support the Government, but who deemed it their duty to see that the hands of the Executive were properly strengthened. Of this number he had himself been one. That bill so passed became law, and one of its features was that it left in the hands of the Government the power of remodelling the Police as they might choose—as it might appear to them to be either expedient or necessary. It remained optional to them to carry out the new system where it might be found to be desirable in one place, and in another to continue the existing arrangements if it should appear to be advisable to take such a course. The Ministry had asked for those powers, and the House had granted them; and the House and the country had a right to expect that the means placed at the disposal of the Government had been made properly available for the desired end. They had the powers asked for, and it remained for them to show that those powers had not been misused. Instead of doing that they proved the case against themselves. The hon. the Chief Secretary clearly admitted that the state of the country was not what it ought to have been after what had been done by the Legislature, and virtually he admitted that the police system initiated at his instance, had utterly failed when he read a return to the House of the apprehension by the police of at least 300 criminals during the last six months. He (Mr. Faucett) repeated it, that return had proved that the police had utterly failed—for what, after all, was the real object of the police? What, but the detection of criminals and the prevention of crime throughout the country? (Hear, hear.) No stronger or more conclusive admission could be made than that which had been made by the hon. member at the head of the Government. They were informed that robberies were of constant occurrence in the neighbourhood of the gold-fields and on the roads in the outlying districts, but they were not shown that any especial police arrangements had been made with the view of giving an effectual check to what was so just a subject of complaint. He thought that the first resolution ought to be considered in the light of a vote of want of confidence, and must confess that he could not see how, even on the amendment, any other construction could be put. He was unwilling to concur in the charges which had been brought against the Judges, and was opposed to the attacks which had been made upon the Bench, whether in Parliament or "in rollicking after-dinner-speeches" like those that were confessed to have been uttered by the hon the Secretary for Lands. It was, doubtless, very true that mismanagement of the police had had much to do with the present unhappy state of the country, but it was not mismanagement of the police alone. The judicial department had also been mismanaged, and the proof that the Ministry had themselves felt that to be the case was furnished by the appointment of the hon. and learned member, Mr. Darvall, as Attorney-General. What could be a stronger condemnation of the Government than the fact of the hon. and learned Attorney-General joining them? He commended the hon. and learned gentleman for joining them. No doubt he (Mr. Darvall) had sacrificed much, and had been influenced by the highest motives; and his accession to the Ministry would be a great gain to the country. It was a condemnation of his colleagues, but it was a benefit to the country. We should now, at all events, see one department of the State managed with independence, and with ability. But when this admission was made, with what face could the hon. the Colonial Secretary come forward and say that this motion ought not to have been proposed? The fact of the judicial departments not having been properly managed was proved distinctly by getting the hon. and learned Attorney-General to join the Ministry. When votes of censure were moved, it was usual to extend the discussion considerably beyond the limits of the question. The Ministry had been charged by one hon. member with tenacity of purpose. With respect to the expression as applied to the hon. Colonial Secretary, it was no doubt to some extent correct. He (Mr. Cowper) was liable to be charged with great tenacity of opinion, but combined with that there was a most extraordinary elasticity of conduct. The hon. gentleman could not be said to change his opinions, because he had no opinions to change; but he was continually changing his conduct. What had been the hon. gentleman's conduct all through? At the time that he (Mr. Faucett) had his first experience of the House he found two parties nominally existing; he said nominally, because their professions were almost identically the same. They were both what would be called in England advanced liberals; the shades of difference between them were minutely small, and the only difference that he could see between them was, that a high sense of honour and straightforwardness governed the one party, while it did not govern the other. It was because of that high sense of honour that existed with the one Ministry that they would not hold office for a single moment against the wishes of the House. They were, perhaps, too delicate, too refined on the subject; they were ready to resign upon an adverse vote, and did not require to wait for a vote of censure. But what was the course taken by the present Ministry? Why we had seen them defeated time after time, on question after question—defeated by their own supporters who voted in a body against them; and yet their sense of honour did not lead them to resign; but they said—"No, pass a vote of censure upon us, and then we will go out." On nearly every question of importance this had been their procedure. He would refer to the allegation that the hon. Colonial Secretary not been an advocate of State-aid. Who was there that had believed that statement? The hon. Colonial Secretary had attempted to deny it, stating that he would have wished to see one Church established in the colony, but not being able to see that, he would have none at all. He (Mr. Faucett) would accept that explanation; and he would say that it was certainly very creditable to the hon. Colonial Secretary as holding those opinions to be considered the leader of the liberal party in this House. [Mr. COWPER, junior: "He did not say that he wished to see one Church established, but that if one Church were to be established he could then understand the principle."] At all events, the hon. Colonial Secretary was understood for years to be the leader—almost the champion—of that question; and now he had contrived with that facility that he possessed to change his opinions and to lead the people to believe that he had been the leader of the abolitionists of State-aid. He (Mr. Faucett) could not remember, as far as his experience went, one single instance in which the hon. gentleman had taken up the abolition of State-aid until a very recent period. It was only in order to retain his position in this House, that he had brought in that bill. It would not be attempted to be denied that the hon. gentleman had been a supporter of the Denominational system of education. For years the hon. member was the avowed and able supporter of the Denominational system; but now, contrary to the whole tenor of his life, he had turned round, and become the abolitionist of that system. Yet we were told that the honorable gentleman had been throughout consistent. He (Mr. Faucett) did not altogether admire consistency. We were obliged from time to time to change our opinions—most of us as we progressed in life acquired more and more experience; and if we were wise and honest we should admit and avow the change in our opinions. But he thought it was not creditable to any man to say that he had been consistent at all times when his inconsistencies were manifest, and to claim for himself the leadership of one set of opinions when he had for years been the leader of the very opposite set. Such a course of conduct tended to weaken the public faith in the character and integrity of public men. And that was the great charge that we brought against the present Government. We had no confidence in their integrity or in their political straightforwardness—we never knew from day to day what they intended to do. (Hear, hear.) We never said that having firmly taken up their opinions, they were determined to carry them through. Why, they were constantly altering their opinions; they brought forward *ministerial* measures to-day, and they changed them to-morrow. Last night the hon. Minister for Lands made it a charge against some hon. members on the Opposition side of the House, that at the last general election they were not sent back to their seats in this House. If the hon. gentleman had reflected for a moment he would have seen how that observation told against the Ministry. Those hon. members were no doubt rejected at the time that there was a kind of furore on one political question. The honorable gentleman might have recollected that his own colleague—the hon. and learned Attorney-General—suffered exactly in the same way as the members of the Forster Ministry;—he and they were obliged to give way because they would not fashion their opinions to the ruling opinions of the day, and because they thought it would have been injurious to the public interests and degrading to public men to have sacrificed their opinions to get returned to the House. We had seen change after change in the Ministers of the Crown; yet because those hon. members had the honesty not to truckle to the opinions of the people, they were reproached by the hon. Minister for Lands, who forgot that that was the severest reproach that he could cast on his hon. and learned colleague. The appointment of that hon. and learned gentleman was the severest censure that had yet been passed upon the Ministry, and was the more severe as it was passed by themselves. But if it were possible a still more severe censure was passed upon them in the speech of the hon. and learned Attorney-General at East Maitland. The hon. and learned gentleman told his constituents that it was necessary to forget the past and look to the future. It would no doubt be a happy and a desirable state of things to let much of the past pass away from the memory. With such a remark, and with the conduct of the Ministry before us, it was unnecessary to bring forward those proofs to support this motion that would otherwise be required—as the past had been condemned by the hon. Colonial Secretary, and the hon. and learned Attorney-General entreated us to forget it. Let us show that we felt the country at present to be in a desperate state; and whether or not we thought that the police were the cause of it, we ought to show the country that we were alive to it now, and that we were determined to do what we could to remedy the state of things. He was quite prepared to vote cordially for the first of the resolutions before the House, thinking as he did that the state of the country was discreditable to the Ministry, and not desiring to shirk out of the position by saying that this was not a vote of censure, which he considered it was. He would have preferred the omission of the second resolution, because hon. members would thereby have been relieved from expressing their opinions on several matters which ought to have been brought forward in a more ample manner—in such a manner as that the charges could have been met by a proper defence from the parties more particularly interested. He should be sorry, however much he might rely upon the statement made by the hon. member for Orange, to condemn Judges of the land without inquiry and without affording them an opportunity of defending themselves, however high a respect he might have for any statement made by that hon. and learned member. If the resolutions of the hon. member for Orange could be put *seriatim* he would vote for the first of them, but if they could not be so put then he would vote for the amendment—not, however, for the purpose of avoiding a vote of censure.

Mr. LACKEY remarked upon the length of the addresses which had been already delivered upon this question, and expressed his satisfaction that a different course had been adopted by hon. members on the present occasion. He thought it would be admitted that the debate had taken a scope beyond the limits of the resolutions before the House. A good deal had been said about the right of criticising the conduct of Government, and the possibility of getting another set of men to fill their places. He maintained the right of hon. members to scrutinise most narrowly every action of the Government, and thought it was a reflection upon representative institutions to say that there was only one set of men in the Assembly competent to form a Government capable of carrying on the public business of this colony. At the same time he could not hide from himself the incongruity of the elements of the Opposition. While he believed there was on the Opposition benches material to form a Government which would not do discredit to the House, he could not help seeing that they would have associated with them others who would prove an incubus and a difficulty rather than a support. It might, however, be interesting and profitable to try the working of a Government formed by Mr. Dalgleish, Mr. Harpur, Mr. Macleay, and Mr. Martin, or some other gentlemen of equal variety in political opinion. He could not conceive how a Government could be brought into practical operation whose political opinions were so varied, each no doubt being sincere in the opinions he expressed. He trusted that he should not be suspected of partisanship, although he might say that he knew some ingenious individual had already dotted down the names of members who were to vote on each side of this question. He had never, he believed, told anyone how he should vote, but last night he was shown a list, in which he was placed among the Opposition. A short time after, to his surprise, he was shown a list in which he was classed with the doubtful. The persons who undertook the compilation of these lists must have an extraordinary amount of assurance in their own judgment; but he only alluded to this as showing that it placed a member of the House in a very anomalous position. With reference to the Police Act he might say he had always been opposed to it, as introducing a system not applicable to the circumstances and necessities of the colony. He was afraid it had been adopted entirely on the advice and suggestions of the Inspector-General. He had frequently noticed the police on holidays, and at openings of Parliament, when they were paraded and put through their facings, that, physically, they were a fine body of men, well suited to the duties of police in the city, but apparently the most unsuited for the detection and suppression of crime in the interior. We once had a body of police, not armed with sabres and revolvers, or who looked upon a good bed as a necessary, but men who with their tin pots and rough rations would go out into the bush and camp in the vicinity or on the track of crime, which they seldom failed to detect, and almost invariably brought back the felon whom they pursued. But those men not only understood the country and the habits of its people, but the characters and haunts of criminals as well as their associates. These valuable qualifications could not be possessed by the men of the present police force, who were new to the districts to which they were sent, and having no personal knowledge of the depredators with whom they had to deal. Many of the old officers had been well entitled to the frequent commendations they had received, and he regretted to see that in the new appointments they had not received the preference. He alluded to such men as Battye, Zouch, and Morrisett, men who knew the country and the characters of the people with whom they had to deal. Sir F. Pottinger was comparatively new to the colony, and could not have the knowledge requisite for the fulfilment of duties such as those to which he was appointed. As a result we saw all sorts of bungles like that at Wheeo and Mrs. Brown's parlour. Mrs. Brown's house it appeared was surrounded by eight or nine armed police, and surely when Gardiner rode away, if they had any skill at all in the use of arms, they could have shot either him or his horse. But throughout all the proceedings of the police with the bushrangers they had shown a lamentable failure in the use of arms. He could not understand how it was that there was not some one shot in the affray that inspector Morrisett had with the three bushrangers. The want of effect of the present police force was such as to prove that the system was unsuitable to the country. They had murders and robberies of all kinds, without any chance of the perpetrators being captured. Under the old system crime was never committed with such impunity. The other day a man was murdered in open day on the Liverpool Road, and up to this time the perpetrator had not been discovered. He thought no greater evidence of the inefficiency of the system could be offered. There had been a great deal of misapprehension in consequence of the police being placed somewhat in antagonism to the magistrates. Long ago he saw that the system was in a disorganised state, but he hesitated to express any opposition to the opinions of older and more experienced men. There had been an endeavour to saddle the inactivity of the police under the old system upon the magistrates. It was said that they were in the habit of using the police as servants. He had had some experience as a magistrate, but he had never seen anything of the sort, nor had he seen the activity of the police in any way checked by the magistrates. The evil effect of the argument at the time was that it created a local antagonism to the police. The magistrates, finding contempt expressed for them in the House, declined to offer any suggestions on the new Police Bill. After the system had been in operation a twelvemonth, they found the Colonial Secretary sending round circulars stating that the police were supposed to obey the magistrates. The magistrates cared but little whether the police obeyed them or not; they had certain onerous duties to perform, and they performed them, although those duties were often unpleasant, as they were required to arbitrate between their neighbours, which not unfrequently resulted in the illwill of one of the parties. With regard to the appointment of magistrates, he thought the Colonial Secretary was hardly open to all the charges brought against him. An accession to the number of magistrates was needed, as there were too few throughout the country to perform the duties, and he had failed to see that the accession of magistrates had been prejudicial to the suppression of crime. Many of those who now sat on the benches were quite as efficient as any who had preceded them. The population had increased, the number of members in that House had been increased, and he thought the system of exclusiveness in regard to the appointment of magistrates which once prevailed should no longer exist. He could remember when people who had cases for adjudication were required to go, hat in hand, and ask magistrates to come and sit to hear their cases on a certain day. He maintained that there ought to be sufficient magistrates that it should not be a favour on one side or the other to get them to sit. The effect of the numerous appointments had been that the magisterial functions were performed with a greater degree of assiduity than they were before. The honorable member for Orange incautiously alluded to the occupation of a certain magistrate; but he did not think the occupation of any gentleman should be alluded to, as in a young colony like this all had to work. If a man had sufficient pains and industry, he thought those qualifications sufficient to enable him to perform the duties pertaining to the position of magistrate; not disregarding some status in society, for such a man should have the respect of his neighbours. And upon this point he felt that some credit was due to the present hon. Premier for the example he had set in this respect; although it must be admitted that it had been abused in some instances. A great deal had been said upon the Judges, in common with the magistrates. He had little experience of them, and he hoped to have still less; but, being called upon to give an opinion in accordance with facts put before him, he could not help regretting that men, holding such high offices, should have their conduct questioned by members of this House. Not that the Judges ought not to be subject to animadversion if they laid themselves open to it by forgetting themselves, and doing anything that the House might be called upon to remedy. If they violated the duties of their office, and did that they should not do, then their conduct ought to be impeached, and it was the duty of hon. members to do so. He believed that faults were attributable to many of the Judges; but then our political arrangements were so narrow, that it was impossible for a Judge altogether to avoid becoming interested in questions of politics, however much he might desire to avoid it. Some of them had done so, and had entered into political questions when they might as well have kept out of them. They had expressed opinions on members of this House, and on the actions of the Government, that might as well have been left alone. It was very painful to him to have to allude to these matters, because in his idea a Judge held a position that was almost sacred. The question involved many matters that might be spoken to for a very long time, but as there were many hon. members who desired to give expression to their opinions, he should not monopolise the time of the House. Originally it was not his intention to vote for the resolution, and he had some doubts as to how he ought to vote upon the amendment. Though the conduct of the hon. member for Sydney West (Mr. Eagar) had been condemned in the course of this debate, and his motives had been impugned, he (Mr. L.) did not hesitate to say that that hon. member had shown an example in his speech that was well worthy of imitation—a speech worthy of a reply from the highest functionary in the land. As to who should or should not have replied to that speech, he said nothing; it was not his business. He had only to give a reason for the vote he was about to record; and he now said that, after hesitating whether to vote for the amendment or not—after considering that he could not have faith in the police system of the colony, that he had denounced it from its very origin, and had foretold its incapability to meet the wants of the colony from its very inception, he had found the resolution couched in terms that imputed the faults of the system to the Government; and, as he could not agree with that, seeing that the Police Act had been passed with the approval of a large majority of the House, he should be compelled to vote against the amendment. To him it was a matter of indifference whether this were or were not a vote of censure. He was no supporter of the Government, neither was he so of the Opposition, but had always endeavoured to give his vote independently, without any regard to the results that might arise upon that division. He did so upon the present occasion, voting according to the dictates of his conscience, and in the discharge of his duty as a representative.

Mr. RAPER said there was no member but must say that the country was in a bad state, and that it had been so for a considerable time. The answer of the hon. Colonial Secretary to the question put to him at the commencement of the session, that it was not his intention to make a change in the police system of the colony, was sufficient to alarm the House and the country. At the time this answer was given there were depredations being committed greater than had ever occurred during any former period of the colony's history. They had one instance of four horsemen riding up to a store within a mile of the police camp, loading packhorses with bundles of goods taken out of it, and then riding off. Information was given at the camp within an hour afterwards, but there was no pursuit until after the lapse of four hours, and then it was ineffectual; whereas had men used to the country been employed, instead of town police, the robbers might have been readily overtaken, and the property recovered. He thought that if proper persons had been employed in the police force—persons who were well acquainted with the bush, and able to track fugitives—much of the impunity which had been such an encouragement to crime might have been happily obviated. It was much to be regretted, that in the selection of men for the discharge of such duties, persons better fitted had not been pitched upon. The Colonial Secretary had not been very happy in some of the features which he had impressed upon his police system, and had been particularly unfortunate in his adoption of what was called the detective system—a system by which persons had been permitted if not directed to go to the houses of respectable persons for discreditable purposes. But then hon. members must recollect that the hon. the Chief Secretary had been obliged, in a very great degree, to rely upon others for the organisation of the new system, and some allowance ought, therefore, to be made until the new Act could be got to work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. He was opposed to the resolution moved by the hon. member for Orange, although he freely admitted there was much in the arrangements of the police which he considered ill advised and objectionable. Still he believed that what was so amiss could be easily rectified, and, therefore, should not on the other hand vote for the amendment.

Mr. WILSON said that several of the previous speakers in this debate who had called attention to the wide range that the discussion had taken, had by their own discursiveness laid themselves open to the same charge. The hon. and rev. member for West Sydney had, in allusion to Germany, remarked that there was a kind of periodicity about crime as exemplified in various parts of the world. He (Mr. Wilson) was quite ready to admit that various causes operated at different times to cause an increase of crime. Now, he did not complain of crime being increased, but what he did complain of was this—that having got so much crime here the Government failed to put a stop to it, and that it was not only not decreasing, but that it was almost increasing. We know that there would be crime, but when a Government from the means that it took was not able to ensure the protection of life and the security of property, that Government ought to be censured, and he accordingly believed that the present Government deserved to be censured by the House and by the people. At the same time, there was a charge which might be brought against the hon. members sitting on the Ministerial benches who had spoken in this debate, and more particularly some of the Ministers themselves, that they had shown an amount of heartlessness in their treatment of the question with regard to the insecurity of life and property in the interior, that they had treated the subject with a degree of levity that was disgraceful to themselves and to the country. (Hear, hear.) The whole object of those hon. gentlemen's speeches went to show that they cared nothing for the misery that existed throughout the land so long as no vote of censure was brought against the Government. Such, at all events, was the case with regard to the hon. member for Northumberland, who told the House in so many words that he agreed with the amendment of the hon. member for West Sydney, but would not vote for it because it would imply a censure on the Government. But were we never to censure the Government, no matter what might be the amount of insecurity to life and property in the country, because they happened to be the personal friends of hon. members? Yet that, and that alone, was the argument of the hon. member. One would have imagined that there never had been an appeal to this House from people in the interior, for protection from the depredations that were going on. After appealing time after time to the Government and getting no redress, they came down to this House and begged and prayed that we would take some steps to give them the security they required. And that was the reason why he was standing there and doing what lay in his power to give them that security. No hon. member could for a moment imagine that this motion was brought forward merely for the purpose of censuring the Government; but it was to respond to the appeal that had been made to us for the protection of life and property. He would take the liberty of reading a petition that he had the honour of presenting to the House on the 22nd of July last, from persons at Burrangong, complaining of the insecurity of life and property there; it was as follows:—

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Traders, Miners, and others, residing on the Burrangong Gold-Fields—

Humbly sheweth:—

1st. That for nearly two years this district has been infested by a gang of robbers, who have taken every opportunity to rob and plunder its inhabitants of their property, and, when resisted, to cruelly and brutally murder them.

2nd. That many thousand pounds' worth of property have thus been forcibly taken by robberies of the person, of stores and dwellings, and of carriers intrusted with goods for transmission to the various places of business within this district.

3rd. That two cruel and brutal murders have been perpetrated in broad daylight on the Sabbath day, namely, Mr. A. V. Cirkel, a storekeeper, residing on Stony Creek, four miles from the town of Young, who was shot dead by two armed men, in his own house, in February, 1863; and Mr. John M'Bride, a highly respected miner, residing at the Twelve-mile Rush on this gold-field, who was mortally wounded by two armed men, on the public highway, about seven miles from Young, on the 21st day of June, 1863.

4th. That so reckless and daring have the ruffians become, that they have, within the last few weeks, plundered six stores situated within one mile and a quarter of the police camp at Young; in one instance, namely, at the stores of Messrs. J. M'Connell and Co., firing twenty-two gunshots through their store, to the imminent risk and danger of the lives of the persons residing in it.

5th. That robberies of the person have become so common that your petitioners are compelled to submit to them as an inevitable infliction, and suffer great personal inconvenience and danger in transacting their ordinary business.

6th. That your petitioners have, at various times, in public meeting assembled, asked the Executive Government to afford proper protection to life and property, by providing an adequate and efficient police force, to repress the crime of bushranging now so extensively and systematically perpetrated.

7th. That immediately after Mr. Cirkel's murder, the inhabitants of this gold-field tendered their services to the Government as special constables, either to do duty in the town of Young, and thus relieve every constable for "bush duty," or to supplement the number of constables available for bush duty, and so enable the inspector in charge of this district to take efficient steps to capture the bushrangers who infest it, and restore that protection to life and property which should be characteristic of every British community.

8th. That the Government refused to accept the services thus offered; alleging, as a reason, that they had instructed Mr. Zouch, superintendent of police for this district, to proceed to Young with an additional police force, and remain until order was restored.

9th. That Mr. Superintendent Zouch arrived here with five extra constables, but his measures have not had the effect of diminishing bushranging, as is evidenced by the murder and robbery of Mr. John M'Bride, and the many other robberies now of daily occurrence.

10th. That your petitioners consider the extent to which bushranging has increased is wholly attributable to the defective organisation of the police force, by which every incentive is withheld from the constable to diligently discharge his duty, and risk his life in the apprehension of notorious offenders, by the grossly unfair manner in which promotion to the inferior grade of officer is carried out, and the regulation of the force which provides that all rewards shall be added to the "Police reward fund."

11th. That another great defect in the organisation of the police force is the manner of equipment—being so heavy, cumbersome, and defective, as to entirely deprive them of making any quick movement in pursuit of bushrangers, and that spirit of centralisation which pervades the whole of the "regulations of the police force, preventing any instant independent action being taken without reference to a gradation of superior officers.

12th. That your petitioners hope that your honourable House will consider and devise some effective and stringent measures, to restrain the occupants of Crown lands in this district from harbouring the gang of ruffians who infest it.

13th. That your petitioners view with deep regret the inopportune removal from this district of that energetic and indefatigable officer, Captain Battye, whom they feel assured would, if a sufficient force had been placed under his command, have rid this district of many of the ruffians who now infest, at will, throughout it, marking their tracks with deeds of blood and violence.

14th. That your petitioners are thus compelled to seek the aid of your honourable House, in having afforded to them that protection to life and property which they are entitled to by the laws of the colony, despairing of receiving it from the Executive Government, who have treated their representations with silence, compelling them, in pure self-preservation, to almost take the law into their own hands, and thus bring disgrace on the colony, its institutions, and its rulers.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your honourable House will favourably consider the serious grievance which they are suffering under, and devise such measures as will restore that confidence in the laws of the colony, if properly administered, to repress crime, and afford that protection to life and property which they have a right to demand, but which does not at the present time exist in this district.

And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOSEPH M'CONNELL,
Chairman of a meeting number about 900 persons, at which the petition was adopted.
[Here follow 253 signatures.]

Now, if any strangers had been in the House while the hon. members on the Ministerial side were addressing it, they would never for a moment have supposed that such a cry had been raised for protection—such complaints of insecurity of life and property. But the only answer that had been given to those complaints was, that hon. members could not do anything to afford the petitioners the aid they required without censuring their personal friends, members of the Government, which they were not prepared to do. (Hear, hear.) He looked upon that as the only argument that had been used by hon. members on the other side of the House. As for the arguments of the Ministers themselves—he thought they were not worth answering. It certainly was a disgrace to the Ministers for Lands and for Works to hear the frivolous and heartless manner in which they had treated the subject. He might be allowed to remark that he thought it would have been preferable had the three different parts of the resolution formed separate resolutions, and been debated separately, even although they might have constituted three distinct votes of censure. The charge had been repeated by the Ministers in the course of this debate that the sympathy that had been taken by certain hon. members of this House had done more to disorganise society, in the sympathy with crime, than anything that could have occurred. The hon. Premier had gone farther, and had told us that he alluded to the efforts that he (Mr. Wilson) and others had taken to spare the life of Henry Manns. But if there was one thing that more than another afforded him sincere gratification, it was that he was at that time in a position to lend a helping hand to that unfortunate young man. He was not, and never would be, ashamed of what he had then done. There were three reasons that induced him to take the course he did. His first and primary reason was, that under any circumstances, and in almost all cases, he was opposed to capital punishments. (Hear, hear.) He was not ashamed of avowing that, because some of the highest geniuses, and of the greatest men in the British empire, were with him in that opinion. He was free to confess that in all cases he would do all in his power to prevent the shedding of the blood of a fellow creature. But another reason why he had exerted himself in behalf of Henry Manns was this—that he now conscientiously believed that that man was unfairly tried and was unjustly condemned—(hear, hear)—that in that trial the bulwarks which surrounded British justice were completely swept away. And he would give his reasons for making that assertion. It was elicited at the trial that when the escort robbery took place there were five draymen and a boy who witnessed it. Now he contended that the prisoner did not get get fair play, because those draymen were not produced at the trial. If Charters' evidence was true it could have been corroborated by calling those men as witnesses. But Charters' evidence was false, and consequently would not bear the production of those men; it was a lie from beginning to end. That perjured villain had not only made up his mind as to what men should be condemned, but he had received money to swear that certain individuals who did take part in the robbery were not present. Charters swore that Ben Hall and O'Meally were not present at the escort robbery; but those men were present, and Charters knew it well. But there was one material fact connected with that robbery—and if any one wished he could bring proof of it—that when the robbers fired upon the escort, Charters was one of the most active of the gang; but immediately the escort ran away and the constables jumped out, and the robbers followed the vehicle to get the gold out, Gardiner seeing the false position in which he was placed—as the draymen might have joined with the police against the robbers—sent two men to escort them from where the firing took place to where the coach had stopped; and those two men were Henry Manns and Daniel Charters. Charters was the man that was left guard over them, and was perhaps the only one of the escort robbers that those five draymen could have sworn to. It had been stated that these draymen could not be found; but was there any one present acquainted with the bush who would believe such a statement? He asserted that no mortal man could believe it. If the police had done their duty; if they had not from a morbid desire to convict those men but from an earnest wish to elicit the truth, those draymen might have been brought forward to corroborate the statement of the approver. But they did not do so, and in that particular the trial was not a fair one. And that was one of the reasons why he had taken part in the exertions that were made to save the life of Manns. But there was still another reason—he believed that Manns was unjustly condemned. No man had a higher appreciation and veneration for justice than he (Mr. Wilson) had. But if a Judge did that which he believed to be wrong, if that wrong went the length of taking the life of a human creature unjustly, he would not be doing his duty to himself or to the community if he did not fearlessly state what he believed. The hon. and learned gentleman who brought forward this motion, and who defended the prisoners at the trial, had written a powerful letter on the subject to tell them that the evidence of the approver had not been corroborated, and that they must discharge the prisoner from the dock. The Chief Justice condescended to answer the letter of that hon. and learned gentleman, and his reply appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 26th March. He (Mr. Wilson) was very willing to take the word of Sir Alfred Stephen, that he did do that which he there stated, but there was one thing he did not do—he did not tell the jury that it was their duty to bring in a verdict of "not guilty," as any British judge would do. He did not go far enough in his charge to the jury. He stated it was not British law to condemn a prisoner upon the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice, and then went on to show that that was a corroboration which hardly any other man in the court, he should think, would state to be such. But they had a still further confirmation of what his Honor stated when he condemned the prisoners, and that went to show, more than anything which was said at the trial, the animus of the Judge. [The hon. member read from the daily papers of the 27th February to show that his Honor the Chief Justice had referred to the evidence of the accomplice not as being corroborated, but as bearing upon it the marks of truth.] The learned Judge also referred to the jury as having been "bold enough" to convict a man on the evidence of an accomplice! These were the reasons why he took so much interest in the case of this unfortunate man. But leaving the conduct of the Chief Justice, what were hon. members to think of the conduct of the Minister for Works, who two days before the execution dared to go and taunt those unfortunates by asking them to make confession to him when he knew that a short time afterwards he would have to give a voice in deciding their fate? If ever a diabolical coldblooded thing was done in this world it was that——

Mr. SPEAKER called the hon. member to order.

Mr. WILSON: He believed he was received by one of the prisoners, but Manns told him that his spiritual advisers had recommended him not to make any statement to him, and those advisers were prudent men. Hon. members had been charged with sympathy for criminals. He was proud to say that he had sympathy with criminals, although he detested their crimes. But the hon. Colonial Secretary tried to twist that sympathy into a sympathy with crime. They were all criminals—they were all sinners. Was the hon. Colonial Secretary prepared to say that he was without sin, and to cast the first stone? The hon. the Chief Secretary was very ready to accuse hon. members of sympathy with crime, and it was also asserted that their conduct in the House was such as to encourage the commission of crime. But he believed that the debasing scenes enacted at our executions, and the vindication in high places of the right to take away human life, had more to do with degrading the minds of the population of this country than any expression of sympathy with criminals could possibly do. He maintained that the administration of justice in this country had not given satisfaction to the country, because it did not fall equally upon criminals. He was not going to refer to that part which related to different Judges giving different sentences, but more particularly to that part which affected the Government of the country. Justice was not administered with an equal hand and an unprejudiced mind. One man was pardoned, and another was refused pardon without sufficient grounds being shown for the difference in the course pursued. He would refer to the cases which arose out of the unfortunate riots at Burrangong. Spicer and Owen were guilty of the same offence, but they received different sentences. Spicer was sent to gaol for two years as a confinee, whereas Owen was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. Hon. members might think, perhaps, that he would be better working than doing anything else, and so he (Mr. Wilson) thought, but the greater punishment arose from the class of men with whom he was obliged to associate. And then again, before Spicer's term of imprisonment expired he was pardoned. Several petitions were sent in for the pardon of Owen, but he was not pardoned. Now, he maintained that it was an act of injustice to Owen that they had not pardoned him when Spicer was pardoned. Charges had from time to time been made against the District Court Judges, but the hon. the Chief Secretary had stated that no specific accusation had been made against them. Did he not consider paragraphs in the newspapers such as had been written exposing the doing of some of these men sufficient to require [illegible] to justify dismissal? They had heard of the conduct of Judge Cary at Wellington, where he threatened to [illegible] away the Court because a jury refused to convict. But at Eden, when a man was being tried for cattle-stealing, nothing could exceed the wrath of that Judge because the prisoner was found guilty. He consoled him, however, telling him that although he was obliged to send him where the jury ought to go (to Cockatoo) he would exert his influence to obtain his pardon. Six weeks after he was released this man was taken up for cattle-stealing. Such was the conduct of Mr. Judge [illegible] He would now relate another instance in this Judge's proceedings. It would be recollected that some time ago petitions and representations were sent to this House as to the lawless state of part of the Braidwood district, which was infested with cattle-stealers. One, named Clarke, was apprehended for the robbery of a horse belonging to [illegible] Wallace, committed for trial, and when the evidence for the prosecution was closed the Judge adjourned the Court, as he said, for an hour; but it was three or four hours before it again met, and during that time he sent the [illegible] into the street to associate with this man, the prisoner. Of course, when the trial came to a conclusion, the man was acquitted; but if he had been found guilty, his conviction would have been illegal. (Hear, hear.) There appeared to have been no other reason for this adjournment [illegible] he was informed, then there had been a recent importation of oysters from the Clyde. Whenever he (Mr. [illegible]) had gone in the circuit of this Judge, he had heard him spoken of in similar terms of dissatisfaction; he did not carry with him the respect or confidence of the community amongst which he adjudicated. There was another matter connected with the administration of justice, showing the conduct of the Government of the country in a most important light, and that was that whilst certain men connected with the escort robbery had been submitted to [illegible] penalties (Manns having been hanged, and Bow [illegible]

Fordyce imprisoned for life,) there was another man connected with this robbery, named D'Arcy, who was in the hands of the police for five months, against whom the very same evidence might have been brought as against Bow and Fordyce, yet they could not get him committed. There was another case to which he would draw attention, and this perhaps worse than any he had spoken of, he referred to the case of the unfortunate Mahomet Cassim and Abdallah. They were tried and found guilty of having murdered a man who was not proved to have been murdered at all, and who, as far as absence of evidence to the contrary was concerned, might be alive and well. It appeared from papers laid upon the table that the question as to the propriety of hanging these men was referred to Mr. Justice Wise, the Judge who tried them, and such a report as that his Honor furnished was never written by any British judge. Whilst it pointed out every point against the prisoners, the Judge entirely refrained from pointing out anything in their favour, and wound up by saying that perhaps it would be sufficient (he did not say sufficient for what) if the sentence were carried out against Cassim, as he had no doubt that man's hands inflicted the wounds. There was no evidence to show this. His Honor also added that he heard that Abdallah was in the position of a slave to this man, thus introducing into so grave a matter a piece of tittle tattle that he might have heard in the city. It was the duty of this Judge to have stated, when thus referred to, that there was no proof that this Indian committed a murder, and that there was not a tittle of evidence to show that the man in question was murdered at all. The medical evidence was very inconclusive as to whether the wounds on the skull found were produced with a weapon like the Indian sword that was produced or with a tomahawk, and there was not a wound upon the skull that could not have been inflicted after death. The man alleged to have been murdered was supposed to have been an Indian, yet Dr. Alloway's testimony went to show that this head could not have been that of an Indian, and that it was very likely to be the head of a small European. He (Mr. W.) held that if the prerogative of mercy was to be exercised at all, it should not be left to a legal quibble or doubt in the mind of a Judge, but entirely to her Majesty's representative. The case of the man Swan stood in contrast to that of the unfortunate Cassim. In Swan's case only a link was wanting, and his life was spared; in the case of Cassim the evidence throughout was defective and inconclusive, and he was hanged. There was another case, that of Fike, a soldier, who shot a policeman in the streets of Sydney—as foul a murder as was ever committed in this country. This man was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and at the end of two years and five months he was pardoned; whilst Owen was obliged to serve every day of his hard labour sentence. These things showed that justice was not administered with impartiality by the head of the Government, and that they did not advise the exercise of the prerogative of mercy, as an honest and upright Government ought to do. For these reasons, and not having confidence in the administration of justice, he could thus far vote freely and frankly for the second part of the resolution. But there was another matter mixed up with it, with regard to the magistracy of the country. When he first read this part of the resolutions he thought it a great deal too strong, and perhaps as far as the conduct of the magistrates was concerned it was uncalled for, and he had made up his mind not to vote for that part of the resolution, believing that the present Government was not to blame more than preceding Governments for improper appointments. But when he heard the Premier state that he knew there were persons in the commission of the peace who had no right to be there, and instanced two who were recommended by the hon. member for Orange, he (Mr. W.) made up his mind to vote for the resolution, and he thought every hon. member would bear him out in saying that the Premier was culpable in a very high degree if he allowed these persons to remain on the commission of the peace one day after he discovered that they were unfit to be magistrates. He believed the commission of the peace ought to have been purged many years ago. Every person of moral character and upright as a citizen was not fit to be a magistrate; indeed it was difficult to find fit men for that office. You could find plenty fit to be members of Parliament, but then a member of Parliament could of himself—being only one in seventy-two—do little harm, whilst a magistrate, if not imbued with a strict sense of justice and good powers of discrimination, might often do great injustice to individual members of the community. He hoped the Colonial Secretary—having stated that of the 1000 magistrates in the colony 500 ought to be expunged from the commission—[Mr. CUMMINS: He said they could be dispensed with]—would see that they were removed as soon as possible. Now he would come to that part of the resolution affecting the police. No one had denied that the present system was defective, and the question came to him whether this arose from the system, or from the management, or both. He thought it arose from both. (Hear, hear.) He objected to the system of centralisation, but it might be carried out to a certain extent. There might be a central depot in Sydney where the men might be drilled and prepared for the country; but after they had been sent up he thought they should be put under the control of the local magistrates. With regard to the statement that the constables had been employed by the magistrates as servants, he had known it to be the case five or six years ago; but were not constables employed as servants now? There were more constables employed by their masters, the officers, now than ever were employed by the magistrates under the old system. (Hear, hear.) The effect of the new system had been bad indeed. It had had the effect of taking away from the magistrates the interest which they formerly felt in the quietness and security of their district, and this had arisen through the police being so saucy to the magistrates. On this account the magistrates washed their hands of them. The Colonial Secretary had informed the House that the police had received orders to obey the commands of the magistrates, but he did not find it in the Act. The Act said they were to obey only the lawful commands. (Mr. DARVALL: Hear, hear.) He believed the police understood it to mean everything that was lawful under the Act, and consequently the whole affair was a dead-letter, and was looked upon as such by both police and magistrates. Every one knew that it had been acted upon as such. Another reason of the failure of the system was, in the first place, because the force was badly officered. He believed the great majority of the appointments were not made in consideration of the abilities of the officer to fill the particular office to which he was appointed, but he believed it was influence—political or otherwise. There were some of the officers of the old force still officers in the new, but what was the use of superintendents for practical purposes under this Act? His hands were so tied up with office work that they had no time for out of door duty. The New Police Act contained 390 rules, so intricate and contradictory, that he did not believe there was an officer or man in the force who understood them to this day. On one occasion he went to the office of a superintendent in the country, and while there the morning's post was brought in. The superintendent asked him to stop to see the number of letters he had to reply to, and on opening the bag there were nineteen, with a prospect of having nineteen more by the afternoon's post. The duties of the superintendent were to look after the discipline of his men, the horses, arms, equipments, &c. (Mr. DARVALL: Hear, hear.) He was required to make a report in writing of the conduct of any man whose conduct was called in question, and to have the charges investigated before a bench of magistrates, but not to dismiss or discharge him till authorised to do so by the Inspector-General. He was to write a telegram to the Inspector-General, to inform him when any robbery had been committed, or when any disturbance took place in the district. This being the case, the man who committed the robbery might be miles away while the superintendent was writing his long telegram to the Inspector-General, especially if he were mounted on Jacky Morgan, or some such horse. It was also the duty of the superintendent to see that the men under him discharged their duties efficiently. He also had to keep a general order book, a district order book, a letter book, a minute book, a register of horses, and an occurrence book. He was required to make a weekly return of every occurrence in the district, and a monthly general report; but he (Mr. W.) would not trouble the House with any more particulars of these orders. It was sufficient to say that if the superintendents carried out the rules laid down in the Act it was absolutely impossible for them to do police duty also; the consequence was that the duty was not performed by old and experienced men, but by the juniors—young men of courage, but who lacked the experience and prudence of their seniors. Another reason why the system was not effective was that the Inspector-General kept in his own hands the purchasing of all the horses, and the result was that the horses were purchased in Sydney by persons who know nothing about them. He had seen nine out of twelve of these horses unfit to do the duty for which they were purchased. As soon as they were turned out one night in New England, and were exposed to the frost, they were not fit for any work afterwards. Why were not the old and experienced officers, like Captain Zouch, authorised to purchase horses? If the horses were purchased by those gentlemen, they would get better horses and the service would be better performed. [Mr. COWPER, jun.: They were ordered to do it months ago.] It was not altered until the matter had been agitated for months, and not until the pressure of the House was brought to bear upon the Government. If they had fewer officers and greater responsibility upon the individual, the system would work better—(hear, hear,) and we should soon have an efficient police. The hon. the Colonial Secretary stated the other night that it must be very disheartening to the police to find that their services were so much depreciated in the House. He held in his hand a letter from a person in the police force, and this letter he would read to the House, as it would throw some light upon the subject as to how their efforts were regarded by the police. The letter was dated 19th July, 1863. ("Name.") Did they want to get the man dismissed? He knew what would befal the unfortunate wretch. He would not name the writer.

Ask Mr. Cowper if he would be kind enough to lay before the House a return of all officers appointed since the 1st of March, 1862, giving day and date for the appointments, and stating what they have been, then the honourable House will be able to judge of the gross injustice perpetrated on the members of the Irish police, and the police generally. It was only within the last week Mr. Cowper promoted a few of the senior serjeants, in order that he might have a large list to deceive the House. Those who have been promoted know well it was to suit his own ends that he promoted them, and not theirs. The police are well aware only for the agitated state of the country, and how honourable members have taken up their cause, they never would be promoted. I can, with the greatest confidence assert that the present failure of the police system may be entirely attributed to the appointment of these inexperienced officers, who prevented rather than assisted at the detection of crime. Serjeants and men well acquainted with their duty were subject to them, and could not move without their sanction, which cause indignation and indifference to disseminate throughout the whole police force. I can assure you it is only with reluctance they do anything, from the way in which they have been degraded. Again, the bad horses supplied to the police very much retard their efficiency. I should have mentioned that, in consequence of all acting sub-inspectors appointed, the senior constables, serjeants, and senior serjeants were thrown back, instead of being promoted, as they expected, under the new bill; if any of these ranks offered the slightest advice to these gentlemen sub-inspectors, they would be hunted all over the colony for insubordination, recommended by the superintendent, and removed by the General. It is the most persecuting system ever heard of. You have the grateful thanks of all the working men of the police. They hope you will be successful.—A FRIEND.

This would show that the police were not annoyed at the remarks of hon. members on that side of the House. What stimulus had the man for exertion? Some of them had 4s. a day and some 6s., and there had not been a man from the ranks promoted to be an officer. (Mr. COWPER, jun: Not true.) He stated it again—he meant, of course, a commissioned officer;—those appointments having been reserved, as the Colonial Secretary said, for gentlemen. He had no doubt that some of the constables had been made sergeants. (Mr. COWPER, jun.: acting sub-inspectors.) The men for the most part did not take the slightest interest in their work, for there was no hope of promotion in the force. He believed that there were some of the reasons why the new system of police had been a failure. He did not think it was the duty of hon. members to find a remedy; that was the duty of the Government. The resolutions moved by the honorable member for the Lower Hunter (Mr. Sadleir) pointed out how the system ought, in that hon. gentleman's opinion, to be amended, and that was the reason that he was opposed to them. He believed the Government had been aroused somewhat by the debates in the House, but he did not think that they were pursuing a line of conduct that was creditable. When he entered the House several years ago they had five or six detective policemen, and even then he raised his voice against the system; but now they had an army of detectives, and, according to the admission of the Colonial Secretary, travelling about the country in all kinds of disguises, some of them as pedlars. He thought it was un-English, and decidedly objectionable. He disapproved of the military system; but he thought there should be something about a man employed in the police to let the world know what he was. The old police were not disguised. (Oh, oh.) He never saw them disguised, and they had very little difficulty in apprehending criminals. They were not so much averse to camping out at night, if it was deemed to be necessary. He remembered on one occasion some of the old police following offenders into Gipps Land, and, after camping out in the snow for several nights, captured their men and brought them back. These were the men they wanted, men who could act independently and with energy—having the knowledge that if they did a praiseworthy act they would get the credit of it and that the country would reward them. The Government, too, had been blamable, for they had been offered the services of the diggers—men who were suffering daily from the depredations of these ruffians—and they had refused them. He believed that it was the duty of the Government to accept those services when offered, for if they had been accepted he was sure that by this time every one of the offenders would have been taken, or, if not, that the diggers would have got the credit that Sir F. Pottinger now claimed—of driving them out of the country. The Government were culpable in refusing these services, for they would accept them on occasions that suited them. When an officer of police was in jeopardy the diggers were very quickly called upon, but when Cirkel and M'Bride were murdered, the Government cared nothing about the matter. When Mr. Norton was taken prisoner the diggers were called upon, and they at once came forward; but no sooner was it found that Mr. Norton was safe than they were thanked and dismissed, as it was considered that there was no more necessity for them. He thought there was a degree of injustice in the Chief Secretary throwing a doubt upon the honesty of the mining population whenever an opportunity offered for so doing. "It is these miners," said the hon. Secretary upon every occasion, thus throwing an undeserved slur upon this respectable body of men. There were no grounds whatever for the hon. Premier's slur, for there had never yet been a gold miner apprehended for any of these outrages. [Mr. SUTTOR: Yes; the Rosses.] He was astonished that the hon. member should say so, for the Rosses were prisoners and not miners, and Charles Rose had only been a few days out of Cockatoo. It was not every man who had a shovel and the dish, and carried a pick over his shoulder, that was a miner. There were no more respectable men as a body in the colony than the gold miners, and there had never been one who had been suspected of being a highway robber. He knew well that in the neighbourhood of a gold-field there would always be depredations and offences, because there wealth was accumulated, and there temptations to crime were offered; but not only on that account did crime prevail, but also because of the negligence of the Government in giving security to life and property there, these men had been led to frequent these localities, as promising more plunder and greater immunity. It had been stated that the riots at Burrangong had had a great deal to do with the present state of affairs, by showing that the Government were not able to struggle against a well organised force. It might have had some effect of this kind, for it might have had something to do with putting these notions into the heads of a lot of thoughtless young men; but it had never roused up any such feeling amongst the mining population, or led them to any acts of insubordination. He had stated before, and he now repeated that statement, that when the Government sent the military up to Lambing Flat, when they had no excuse whatever for taking that step, they had done more towards disorganizing the miners than any act that had ever been performed. And the hon. Premier had taken credit to himself for going up single-handed amongst two thousand men, and for his courage in venturing to pacify them, but the hon. gentleman knew at the time that he was going amongst a lot of lambs, not one of whom would have injured, or allowed any other to injure, a hair of his head. He could not have gone amongst a more peaceable set of men. And with regard to what the hon. gentleman had been reported to have said. He was reported in the journals to have said that "the miners had grievances to complain of." The hon. gentleman had attempted to explain this by asserting that what he said was, "if the Chinese were the nuisance they were represented to be." That "if"—it all depended upon this one word "if." The hon. Premier asserted that he used it, but although there were dozens of persons around him on all sides, not one of them heard him say any more than the reporters; and when the hon. gentleman left Burrangong there was not a miner who did not fancy that the hon. Premier believed the miners to have a grievance, and was going to Sydney to have it redressed. But when they heard that no sooner had the hon. Premier reached Yass than he said publicly that the miners had no grievance, they found that they had been deceived. [Mr. COWPER: I never said so.] They believed that the hon. gentleman said so; and that was the real cause of the subsequent rising, and of the riots that afterwards took place. He would now before he sat down make an appeal to the House, and tell them that it was not the hon. and learned member for Orange, nor any other member on this side of the House, that was now calling upon them for a redress of grievances, and for a censure on the Government for allowing those grievances so long to exist; but it was the people of the colony who were imploring them to give them protection from robbery and murder. He would earnestly desire of them not to treat this all-important subject with that spirit of levity with which two hon. members of the Government had treated it in order to turn it into ridicule, but would ask them to look closely into the facts of the case, and to say whether these men whom they were sent here to protect as well as to govern, were not labouring under many and great grievances. Their brethren and fellow-colonists were being not only robbed but murdered in these disturbed districts, notwithstanding that the whole power of the Government was concentrated upon the spot. Yes, the Government had assembled their forces, and yet robberies were being committed under the very noses of the police. Even while this debate was going on they had a telegram stating that Mr. Roberts' station at Currawang, only nine miles from the camp, had been robbed. The excuse of the Government was, as advanced for them by the hon. and rev. member for Sydney West, that the enormous extent of territory prevented protection being given effectively to every part; but then these depredations were confined to a very small area. They were all committed within a few miles of the camp, near where the population was congregated, and close to where the great central force of police was organised. The police system had altogether failed in doing what was expected from it; it had altogether failed in detecting, still less in putting down crime. It was in no factious spirit that he supported this motion. If hon. members could but see the bundle of letters that he could bring down to the House if he were so disposed, all imploring him for relief in their present straits, they would wonder how it was that he had been so long silent. But he could do nothing—he was powerless for good. But as these depredations existed, he said that the Government had not done its duty, because it had not put down this lawless state of society. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CUNNEEN thought this question had been debated as ably as any question that had ever come before the Parliament of the country; and as great interest was taken in it by the people of the country as in any question that had ever been brought before the House. He also thought that hon. members, even though they could not agree with the resolutions of the hon. member for Orange, must agree that he was only doing his duty to the country by bringing them forward, if he thought there was foundation for his charge. Although he did not agree with the motion that had been placed on the paper, yet he thought the hon. and learned gentleman was deserving of credit for having this important question tried before the high court of appeal of the colony, whilst he was sure that the decision of the House would be satisfactory to the country, even if it were not so to the hon. and learned member. He disagreed from the resolutions, but more so from the manner in which they were placed before the House, and the tone that pervaded their wording. The resolutions were objectionable, but their language was still more so. It was such as he ought to have been the last to bring forward. The hon. and learned member forgot that however hardly he might deal with the magistracy in the charges he brought against them, every word told with equal force against himself. He thought, however much the present Government might be blamable for having placed certain gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace; gentlemen who were fit for it; whose conduct in the position the hon. member had not pointed out as objectionable. He thought, whatever his objection might be to these gentlemen that, in the opinion of the country and of this House, the Government deserved the greatest thanks for these appointments. He thought the hon. member should have spared the House listening to his reproaches against these magistrates, because in some time of their life they had been shepherds or others might have been publicans, or because one of them had been a paperhanger. But he knew a wealthy gentleman, and a squatter, who, in his earliest days, was a shepherd, (Hear, hear.) He thought they had had a member of this House, and a gentleman, who filled the honourable position of speaker, and who was a baronet under the British Empire, who was an hotel-keeper, or the son of an hotelkeeper in this colony. In this fair and happy land it was their boast that every man who was intelligent and industrious might, by his industry and intelligence, attain the highest position in the country; and if there were any thanks which the people of the country owed to the Government, it was that wherever they found talent, and in whatever class of society they found fitness, they recognised it, and gave them these positions which talent and fitness deserved, without reference to class. He thought nothing endeared them more to the people and to the country than their having recognised fitness wherever they found it, whereas previous Governments would admit of no talent or intelligence unless found in their own class. (Hear, hear.) Under other *regimes* they admitted no vice in their own class, and no virtue out of it. And if they said anything to the present Government, it was because they had broken down the old *regime*, and had held out to the young men of the colony, who were worthy of the position—the opportunity of gaining it. Now, he should like to know if the hon. member for Orange had been dealt with as he would now deal out to other people, by referring to the appointment of Mr. Chapman, because he was a paperhanger. He had known Mr. Chapman thirteen years, and he never knew a more upright and honest man who by his own industry had raised himself to the high position he held. He was independent in pocket; he was intelligent in mind: still this was a reproach the hon. member placed on the present Government because they had appointed him. What was his objection?—simply that that he was a paperhanger. If the hon. member had pointed out any ignorant decision of this man while on the Bench, or that he did an injury to any person whose case had been before him, then he would have made out a case. He had no fault to find with Mr. Chapman, but he had been a paperhanger, therefore, he ought not to be in the commission of the peace. If he had any case why not state it—why not state it to the fullest? Let them have the shortcomings of the magistrates, but do not let them have simply their calling. The hon. member for Orange should be the last man to bring forth such charges, because he had been the victim of these himself. He had risen from a low degree himself, and what if he had been done by as he wished to do by others now that he held the hon. position he held. Did the hon. member remember that he himself was hounded down by that very class which would never appoint either him or any person that was not of their class. Did he remember when he was appointed Attorney-General that there was a meeting of that select portion of society that never tolerated him to put him down, and that if it was not for the present Government he would never have been Attorney-General. (Cheers). Did the hon. member forget that when he was first elected a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales that he was hounded also by that party and accused of perjury, and of not having a qualification—that he was stated to have had only a colourable qualification, and was hounded out of the House because he was one of those low persons that they would not see in the House? Did he forget that he was twice blackballed at the Australian Club because he was one of those low persons, and unfit to come within the charmed circle? And was this the hon. member to bring these charges, now that he had got to the top of the tree? Now that he had got to this place he was ready to knock the ladder down for fear any person should follow him. He thought he should be the last man to bring these charges, and he regretted that he had brought them against those persons who had been appointed magistrates. He should be proud if he had pointed to any unbecoming act of theirs on the bench to have gone with him; but to bring it as a reproach on them what should be their credit. To say that by their own honourable conduct, intelligence, and perseverance they had obtained an honourable position was really nothing more nor less than to become the persecutor of honorable conduct, perseverance, and intelligence. (Cheers.) Again, the hon. member for Orange had made this objection. He took another objection—the first he had done with—that they appointed to the magistracy men who were of low degree. The next objection was that they were appointed that they might become the political tools of the present Government. [Mr. MORRIS: No, no.] He was sorry that the hon. member felt this observation. He did not know whether he had any tender point. He did not know whether he had fought against the hon. member for Orange, and had tried to keep him down. (Laughter.) He did not know, but it would seem from his conduct that the cap fitted. [Mr. MORRIS: The hon. member has misrepresented the hon. member for Orange.] The House and the country would bear out his statement—(Cheers and ironical cheers, and cries of "No, no.")—and would give the refutation to those who said "no, no." It was nothing unusual. It was only the general conduct of the hon. member for Orange. It was not the first time that he had made attacks on every thing beneath him. They knew that on account of such conduct he was hurled away from the constituency of East Sydney. They remembered the cry was raised against him when he spoke of the electors as bowling idiots. And he was sorry the hon. member's throwing stones, although he lived in a glass house, should have given him an opportunity and the just right of referring to his conduct. The hon. member took another objection, that the magistrates that were appointed became the willing tools of the Government. He had known many magistrates appointed by the present Government, and he did believe that many of these gentlemen, on political occasions, took as much part against the Government as with them. (Cheers.) He had noticed it particularly, and people had pointed out to him as ungrateful that Mr. So-and-So, who had been made a J.P. by the present Government, had worked tooth and nail against the Government. This was a common thing, and to be seen every day. (Hear, hear.) Well, if they had become the tools of the present Government they were not the only tools the present Government had had. Surely if a man of high standing like the hon. member for Orange allowed himself to be made Attorney-General in order to be the useful tool of the Government. They created him Attorney-General, and then turned him out and washed their hands of him. Surely this was more degrading to him than it was to those magistrates. It was very often in this life they had men of this description who committed offences which they were ready to attribute to others. The hon. Minister for Works had said that the hon. member became the tool of the Government, and he told him to his teeth that they kept him in to do their jobs—and that they washed their hands of him as well as they could; but he said that he did not think they could ever wash their hands clean after handling him at all. (Laughter.) Now he was sorry that the hon. member for Orange or any hon. member in this House should have given him the right to attack him in that way. But if he would attack the people of the country, whose reputation he had a greater respect for than that of any single individual, he must put up with these attacks; and he must be satisfied if he got a Roland for his Oliver on this occasion. He did not condemn the hon. member for having gained his position. He believed he deserved every credit for it. He did him that justice which he was unwilling to do to those men whom he so unfairly attacked in this House. He did him the justice to believe that he had come from a low position by his own talents and industry. He did him the justice to say he deserved it, and so did the other gentlemen; and he would hold them up as an example to be followed by the young men of the country, and as an example to teach the young men that in this fair country—

"Honour and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honour lies."

Having done with this subject, the next charge made against the present Government in this resolution was that against the Judges. He would confine himself to the charges made against the District Judges. He thought if any charges were made against the Judges, the charges ought to be made to the Executive Council, because he did not believe any Government could act on mere rumour, or on mere newspaper paragraphs. He believed before any censure was passed on the Judges, some person who had received a wrong at their hands should make out a substantive charge against them. But not one such charge had been made. Who was the individual who had made a substantive charge against the Judges? No person whatever—then surely, the hon. member did not wish the Government to become informers against the Judges, and sit in judgment on them. Why the whole country and the House would turn round and censure them if they did that. Let some individual bring a charge in writing and place it before the Executive, and if the Executive did not consider this charge and dismiss any one of the Judges against whom the charge was made, if it were proved, he for one would be willing to drive them from their places next day. This was the way he considered the Judges ought to be treated, let them send in their charges, and let it be considered, and not place a person on trial by mere rumour, or perhaps the report of those who suffered when they gave their decisions (although correct) against them. Having referred to the motion placed before the House by the hon. member for Orange, he would now go on to the amendment moved by the hon. member (Mr. Egan) with reference to the police. From the very first time that the Cowper Government had brought in their bill for remodelling the police force he (Mr. Cunneen) had opposed it. He had opposed it because he believed that from the very nature and extent of this country the principle of centralization embodied in that bill was one that would not be found to work. That had been his opinion at the time the Police Bill was first introduced, and that was his opinion still. (Hear, hear.) But as long as that measure was the law of the land it ought to be carried out, and the Government were not to be blamed, because it was found that the operation of the measure was such as disappointed those who had voted for it. Those who passed the bill in that House were responsible for the bill; they were responsible not only for the bill but for the regulations which had been framed under it. (No, no.) He repeated it; he looked upon the opposition as being quite as responsible for the Act as were the Government. (Ironical cheers from the Opposition.) He believed that no amount of remodelling that bill in which so many of the Opposition had concurred would make it work well, and that the only way to deal with the matter was to repeal it altogether. That would be the more proper course for the House to take in the question. Those of the Opposition who had voted for the bill had sanctioned the regulations, for they had voted for the 6th clause of the bill under which those regulations had been expressly framed. [Mr. W. FORSTER: I never sanctioned the regulations.] The hon. member had voted for the 6th clause, and if so was it not clear that he did thereby sanction the regulations? (No, no.) The hon. member, Mr. W. Forster, had voted for the second reading of the Police Bill, and so too had the hon. member for Sydney West. [Mr. DALGLEISH: No. I was not in the House at the time.] The hon. member had voted for it, at all events, on the third reading; his name was to be seen on the division list. The hon. member for the Western Gold-fields, Mr. Wisdom, had also voted for the bill, and so had other leading members of the Opposition. Now if these hon. members were satisfied that the Police Act did not work well, let them come down to the House with a direct motion to repeal that Act, and he (Mr. Cunneen) would vote with them; but he would not record his vote against the Government in consequence of the failure of a measure which had received the sanction of a large majority of that House. (Hear, hear.) He would rather let the iniquities of the Act referred to roll on until its real character could be gainsaid by none, and then it would of course be cleared away; he would be prepared to take that course, but not to vote on the question by a side wind, as it was now proposed to do by some hon. members. [Mr. LEARY: You would allow the people still to be murdered?] He would allow the bill to be worked until its repeal became so urgent a necessity that it should be repealed with the least possible delay. Let hon. members come forward with a motion to repeal the Act, and he would vote with them; but he would not, in common fairness, agree that the Government should be censured for what had been the common act of the House. [Mr. LEARY: Who made the appointments?] (Laughter.) He would not vote for a resolution in condemnation of an objectionable system of management which the Opposition had sanctioned—had assisted to set up. When he found the proceedings of the Government were for the common good, they should receive his independent support; when he believed that the proceedings of the Government were not for the common good, he should vote against them. He should be always ready to join in any vote against the Government in respect of any objectionable act on their part of which the whole fault should be proved to be their own. (Cheers.) He believed that a strong and efficient Government could be organised out of the Opposition, and had therefore no fear on that score, even if the present Government should be turned out. He would vote against the Government when the interests of the country required him to do so, but not, at the call of the Opposition; he would not vote against the Government to further the interests of the Opposition. (Hear, hear.) He said this because he had reason to believe that the part he had taken in that House since he had had the honour to have a seat in it had been such as to entitle him to the designation of a Cross-bench man;—a man who was neither arrayed, as a matter of principle, on the side of the Government or in the ranks of the Opposition. He had, on at least five great questions, voted against the Government, and he should vote for them on this occasion, because he thought that they ought not to be visited with censure for what was the act of the House. He should vote for the rejection of both the motion of the hon. member for Orange and of the amendment moved by the hon. member for West Sydney. (Loud cries of Hear.)

Mr. SADLEIR said he had not intended to address the House during the present debate, but had felt himself called upon to do so, because it so happened that he had been several times alluded to—sometimes in very complimentary terms, and sometimes in very insulting language. He desired, in the first place, to say that his motion which had been alluded to was something very different from the amendment now brought forward by the hon. member for Sydney West. The amendment moved by that hon. member was, in his opinion, of a far less substantial character than his own—a mere homœopathic dose when compared to it. It appeared also to him that the hon. member for Sydney West had modified his views on this question, with a view to suit the opinions of the hon. member for Sydney East—Mr. William Forster—who was known to have been in favour of this Act. He could not help thinking, when he heard the hon. member for Sydney West moving his amendment, "How are the mighty fallen!" He had been struck, too, at the significant absence from the House of the hon member for Orange whilst the motion he had brought forward was being discussed. (Hear.) He was surprised also that that hon. and learned member should have ventured in his speech to go back to the particulars of the past life of others, but felt on consideration that he ought not to be surprised at it, for it had been remarked by the late Mr. Nichols, with regard to the conduct of the hon. member for Orange, in that House, that Mr. Martin "wanted ballast." He recollected that that hon. and learned gentleman had, during the discussion of the Constitution Bill, designated some of the most respectable inhabitants of Sydney, who had met to discuss that question, a mob; and amongst these was the hon. member for the Hawkesbury. The hon and learned member had told him that he (Mr. Sadleir) ought to have withdrawn the motion he recently made respecting the police, because his (Mr. Martin's) motion was coming forward. But the hon. and learned gentleman ought to have come to him (Mr. Sadleir), and to have asked him what he intended to do, and whether under the circumstances he was inclined to withdraw the motion; instead of which the hon. and learned gentleman, just before his (Mr. Sadleir's) motion came on, rushed into the House and gave notice of this vote of censure. The hon. and learned gentleman ought to have remembered that it was he who had put the hon. Colonial Secretary into the difficulty he had experienced with regard to the Attorney-Generalship, and that it was the hon. Colonial Secretary who raised him from his former oblivion and helped him to the high position he now occupied, as the consequence of which the whole Bar had combined against the Cowper Ministry. It had been urged by an hon. member against him (Mr. Sadleir) that in the resolutions he had moved with regard to the police he had been playing into the hands of the Government; but he should have thought that the hon. member had too much sense to have made that imputation. The hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Dalgleish) had insinuated that he (Mr. Sadleir) was in some way or other relying on Government influence or patronage. But he thought he might contrast his situation with that of the hon. member. By taking a seat in the Assembly he (Mr. Sadleir) had lost £200 or £300 a year, while the hon. member (Mr. Dalgleish) happened to be gaining about that sum by his being in the House. The hat went round for the hon. member after every session, and last time £176 were collected, so that he got about £3 a week for the performance of his Parliamentary *duties*. No wonder that the honorable member was patriotic—no wonder that he spoke forty times in a night. If he (Mr Sadleir) got half as much for his services he would talk quite as often. It was a happy bargain on the part of the hon. member,—one which he (Mr. Sadleir) did not know of at the time he was elected, or he should have looked out for the same kind of constituency. The hon. member could not be in a very independent position when he was merely the delegate of a portion of the electorate. [Mr. SPEAKER ruled that this allusion to an hon. member was out of order.] Well, he would leave out the word delegate, but at all events the hon. member did not stand in a very delicate position—(laughter)—as if he was dependent on the contributions of his constituents his remuneration must be very uncertain, for in the event of their disapproving of his conduct he would be discharged. The hon. member for Central Cumberland (Mr. Macpherson) had said that the working classes did not aspire to be magistrates or members of Parliament. It was these working classes that put the honorable member into Parliament; but probably when they heard the estimate he formed of them they would not elect him again. But what could be expected from an hon. gentleman who called free education atheism? What could be expected from an honorable gentleman who declared that the fifteen hundred magistrates were ignorant and corrupt, and unfit for their position? What could be expected from an honorable gentleman who when brought before the magistrates for some offence told them that they lied. He (Mr. Macpherson) ought to have been committed to gaol for that insult, and probably would have been had not the magistrates been afraid that it would have brought on an attack of apoplexy, and so they let him off. He (Mr. Sadleir) quite agreed with the last hon. speaker, that however much the Government might be to blame, those hon. gentlemen who assisted to pass the bill and voted large sums of money to carry it into effect, were equally criminal with the Ministry. And how in the face of these proceedings could they now come forward and support this vote of censure, throwing the blame on the magistrates? Some of the officers who had been so much found fault with had been recommended to their positions by members of Parliament. He (Mr. Sadleir) was at all events free from criminality in the matter, as he had given no support to the Police Bill. He believed that the evil lay entirely in the organisation of the police; and if a bill were brought in to reorganise the police force he would give it his hearty support. A good deal had been said about the magistrates. He knew that there were some black sheep among them, but he was nevertheless of opinion that too much had been made of that matter, for he had no doubt that there were in the commission of the peace many of the most honourable and intelligent men in the colony. A great deal of the difficulty magistrates had had to contend with had arisen from the circumstances that the Benches until very recently were unsupplied with any law books, excepting "Plunkett's Magistrate." He agreed with the hon. and rev. member for West Sydney that the mode of appointing the magistrates was bad, and thought it was no use issuing a new Commission of the Peace until they altered the mode of appointment. He did not, however, agree with the American mode, where the people appointed their magistrates. But where magistrates were appointed by political ministers, their appointment would always be more or less a political matter. It would be much better to place it in the hands of his Excellency the Governor and the Judges. The hon. member here referred to the recommendation of Mr. Gillespie for an appointment to the Commission of the Peace and stated that he (Mr. Sadlier) on one occasion recommended him for appointment, but that it was long before the election of Central Cumberland. He could not vote either for the resolution or for the amendment, because by so doing he conceived that he would give up the principle he had been fighting for all along—the entire reorganisation of the police force. He felt convinced that it would be necessary to bring in a new bill to localise the police more, and to put police magistrates in certain centres and hold them responsible for the peace of their district. Although he had been from the first opposed to the new Police Act, he had been careful not to place the slightest obstruction in the way of its being carried out. But it had failed, and a change was necessary. He was sorry the House had been occupied for so long a time discussing this motion, and he regretted still more the manner in which hon. members had bedaubed each other. As his resolutions in substance were entirely different from the present amendment, which he thought a wishy-washy affair, and as he could not agree to condemn the magistracy, with the appointment of whom many hon. members had had much to do, he should vote against both resolutions and amendment.

Mr. DRIVER thought the hon. member had no just cause to complain of the waste of time during the present session, considering that he (Mr. Sadleir) had placed a motion upon the paper which was discussed for two days, and then the hon. member said he had had no thought of its being carried. He (Mr. Driver) was afraid the character of the Assembly would fall low in the estimation of the public out of doors, when it was seen how hon. members had forgotten the dignity of the House and of their constituencies to indulge in personal abuse. There were three resolutions under the consideration of the House, and although it was his intention to vote for the first, he must say he could not vote for the second. He would here crave the indulgence of the House in order to reply to an attack made upon the native born colonists by the hon. and rev. member opposite. That hon. member had said a great deal of the crime in this country was committed by the native youth, and young people in the bush not natives, but who had come to the colony at an early age. Had the hon. member paid any attention to the statistics placed upon the table, he must have known very well that he was not confining himself to the truth. (Dr. LANG: I made no general charge against the native youth. I said the persons who were keeping the country in a state of consternation were chiefly, if not exclusively, young men reared in the colony. It requires a peculiar education to fit persons to occupy the positions assumed by Gardiner, Gilbert, and O'Mealey.) Only one of these was a native of the colony. He (Mr. Driver) had it on the authority of the man's brother that Gilbert was an American from California; O'Meally was an old hand, but not a native; Gardiner, he believed, was a native of Windsor, and he (Mr. Driver) deeply regretted that the annals of the colony had been tainted by the crimes committed by that person. Allusion had been made in the course of this debate to the efforts made to procure a remission or mitigation of the sentence passed upon those unfortunates, two of whom were suffering in penal servitude, and one of whom was hanged. He (Mr. Driver) with others sent in a petition on behalf of Manns and his comrades, for this simple reason, that he did not believe they had been properly convicted. He had no sympathy with the men who were now darkening the history of his country, but he believed it was improper to convict any man upon the unsupported testimony of an approver, and he would do his utmost to prevent the sentence of the law being carried into effect in any case where persons had been convicted upon such evidence. If there was anything that the natives of this colony could boast of, it was that none of them could be induced to become informers. He had voted against the Police Regulations Act of 1862 at every stage, and during last session he intended to have introduced a bill to repeal it; for he had always felt convinced that it would not work satisfactorily, and experience had shown that it had not, and was not likely to do so. The Government had had ample means of carrying it out efficiently, and if the Government wanted more time perhaps they would state what time was requisite. If centralisation was the object of that Act, how was it the Inspector-General was now away from Sydney on a visit to Lambing Flat to put down crime? It must be presumed that the police of the district were not efficient. That officer might make what arrangements he liked bushrangers would give them time to do it, but when it was done they would reappear in the district as they had done, coming within twelve miles of his quarters. Whatever might be the result of the present motion some hon. members would agree with him that the doom of the Act was sealed, and that the Government would be compelled to bring in another and more effectual measure for the suppression of crime in this country. The Colonial Secretary mentioned several appointments that he had made for the promotion of men formerly in the police force of the colony. In many of these appointments he agreed with the hon. member. Such as the promotion of Mr. Ryland to a sub-inspectorship, that gentleman having been in the colony for many years past, and served in the London police. His education and ability would fit him for any appointment in the police force of the colony. There was another officer distinguished for his bravery—Mr. Rush, now a senior sergeant at Lambing Flat—the officer who, at the time of the murder perpetrated by two soldiers on Mr. M'Gee, pursued them unarmed and alone, and succeeded in capturing them. But many fully entitled to it had not received promotion, whilst gentlemen from Melbourne, who knew nothing of the country or its inhabitants, had been given high appointments. He had heard nothing of the ability of these gentlemen to make him believe that these offices might not have been as ably filled by young men of this colony, who, if qualified, had a better right to them. He did not mean native born Australians more than those who had made this country their home, and were likely to remain here. Mr. Orridge came from Melbourne, as did Mr. Wood, who, a short time since, was fined £5 for a brutal assault upon a person named Mackenzie, and he was now promoted. Mr. Wager came from Melbourne also, and was at once made a first-class detective, while others who had been many years in the force, and had displayed great ability in the prosecution of their duties, were overlooked. He did not, however, attach all the blame to the hon. Colonial Secretary, because when recommendations for promotion had been made to him, and the persons recommended could show a fair claim, he had been willing to grant it. There was Mr. Carnes, who, he believed, had been many years in the London police, and who knew every thief in this city, and why, he would like to know, had he not been promoted? Then there was Mr. Elliott, whose skill and shrewdness, as displayed in the getting up of the case against the two men who were committed a few days ago for the murder of the unfortunate woman who came to a violent death in the Domain, proved him to be qualified to take a much higher position in the force; but these men had been overlooked. There was also an old constable named Tierney who had captured more bushrangers single-handed than any other man in the force, and yet he (Mr. D.) understood that his pay under the new regulations was less than it was under the old. He was afraid that the Colonial Secretary had listened too much to the whisperings from the Inspector-General's office. When people had friends in the neighbouring colonies it was only reasonable to suppose that they should desire to see them provided for, and promoted. He had no desire to see the Ministry defeated, and he should look upon it with regret if they were defeated upon this motion; and hence it was with considerable reluctance that he was compelled by a sense of duty to vote against them upon this occasion. His constituents were daily crying to him for justice. (Hear, hear.) There had been many robberies committed that had never been reported to the police, and the hon. member for East Macquarie (Mr. Suttor) could bear him out that in the town of Bathurst there had been robberies that had not been reported to the police, because the sufferers knew that any attempt to capture the offenders would have been of no avail. The hon. member here alluded to the robbery of two racehorses from the stables of Mr. Roberts, and stated that, although inspector Wolfe was in the house at the time, at tea, he did not even go into the stable to look after his own horse till the next morning, and did not report the robbery at Young, twelve miles distant, till late in the day following the robbery. The hon. member also referred to another robbery, and to the fact that inspector Singleton and a party of police, after being informed at an inn that the bushrangers had been there and had gone on ahead, remained there all night, instead of pushing on and capturing the men, as they probably might have done, as the bushrangers stopped a considerable time at a place four miles ahead. The usual report of the police to their superiors, upon returning, after a chase, was, "We saw the bushrangers, but they galloped off into the bush. It was only a few nights since that the Colonial Secretary read a telegram, he believed, from the Inspector-General, stating that the bushrangers were hemmed in on all sides, and, no doubt, would soon be captured; but, since that, these ruffians had been prowling about under the very nose of the Inspector-General. They had been told that the robbers were probably not more than twenty-five in number, and if this were so he thought it disgraceful on the part of the police that they were not captured. He could not believe that these ruffians were harboured by the small farmers and squatters of the district. There might, however, be persons who occasionally sheltered them from fear; but he did not believe that the whole body of these people were in the habit of putting the police on the wrong scent. (Hear, hear.) The constituents whom he had the honour to represent were nearly all small farmers, and he could assert that as far as they were concerned the statement was a gross untruth. He believed also that the statement in the second resolution now before the House was as untrue as that to which he had just referred. Since he had had the honour of a seat in that House he had been instrumental in placing one gentleman in the commission of the peace, and he did not regret having recommended him, as his education and ability were fully equal to those of any other gentlemen in the commission. Doubtless, some had disgraced their positions, but these were not all appointed by the present Colonial Secretary. Allusion had been made to a certain magistrate at Orange, but that gentleman was, in point of education, ability, and social position, infinitely superior to many of those who were appointed in days gone by. And the hon. member for Orange, considering the up-hill work that he had for several years, ought to have been the last man to complain that a man of humble birth and parentage had been appointed to the magistracy, yet he was the first to trample on the neck of this gentleman. That gentleman was, however, well qualified to shine. He was almost afraid that the silver-tailed aristocracy, who had trampled upon the hon. member for Orange, were again attempting to continue their old practices. The hon. gentleman also alluded to another gentleman—a paperhanger and painter; but he could tell the hon. gentleman that that gentleman was in social standing, education, and wealth—which appeared to be the principal qualification—that he was equal to any man in the commission of the peace. The hon. member also objected to the appointment of Mr. Stenhouse, on the sole ground that that gentleman had not time to attend to the duties. He appeared to forget that when he was in power he placed himself in the commission of the peace, although he never for once attended to the duties of that office. It was unfortunate that some of the appointments should have been made, and one especially that had been mentioned here of a gentleman formerly a member of this House. But he was not going to condemn the Government for this one case, and therefore he could not vote for the second resolution. He was rejoiced that the amendment should have been placed on the paper since it convinced him of the utter incapacity of the hon. member for Sydney West to accept a position in the Ministry. The hon. member for Orange had come forward in a bold and manly manner, but the same could not be said of the hon. member for Sydney West. If he were sent for to form a Ministry, he would no doubt undertake the task; but his Government would be but short-lived as the people of this country, who had still some gratitude left, would never be satisfied with any Government of which the present hon. Premier was not a member. Holding these views, it was with reluctance that he voted for the first resolution, but his sense of what was due to his constituents and his feeling of duty towards the country, compelled him to do so.

Mr. DANGAR moved that the debate be adjourned to Tuesday, to take precedence of all other business.

The motion was put and carried.

The House adjourned, at twelve minutes past eleven, to three o'clock on Tuesday next.

BONDED STOCKS.

Week ending Friday, 21st August, 1863.

Description.		Stock on hand 14th August.	Received into Stock.	Delivered for Home Consumption.	Delivered for Exportation.	Stock on hand 21st August.
Rum—West India...	galls.	155,909	...	3,501	1,151	151,257
East India	......	17	...	...	...	17
Foreign	......	4,797	...	...	...	4,797
All other Spirits	......	17,857	557	317	...	18,097
Brandy	......	258,464	6,863	2,926	745	261,656
Geneva	......	365,592	1,200	3,443	...	363,349
Whisky	......	53,279	1,141	605	103	53,712
Liqueurs	......	5,295	817	17	73	6,022
Gin	......	14,745	3,241	188	36	17,762
Wine	......	320,049	7,008	5,279	899	327,778
Tobacco—	lbs.					
Manufactured	......	593,671	5,786	11,623	8,429	579,405
Leaf	......	40,879	1,264	1,408	...	40,390
Cigars	......	13,487	...	12,419	342	11,883
Snuff	......	803	...	...	...	803

Sugar.—Stock on hand 14th August, 5257 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lbs.; received into stock, nil; delivered for home consumption, 41 tons 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs; delivered for exportation, 6 tons 19 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs.; stock on hand 21st August, 5208 tons 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs.

Coffee.—Stock on hand 14th August, 156 tons 3 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb.; received into stock, nil; delivered for home consumption, 4 tons 5 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.; delivered for exportation, 1 ton 17 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs.; stock on hand 21st August, 150 tons 0 cwt. 1 qr. 27 lbs.

Tea.—Stock on hand 14th August, 336,585 lbs.; received into stock, nil; delivered for home consumption, nil; delivered for exportation, 363 lbs; stock on hand 21st August, 336,222 lbs.

Chicory.—Stock on hand 14th August, 78,505 lbs.; received into stock, 5600 lbs.; delivered for home consumption, 2240 lbs.; delivered for exportation, 1792 lbs.; stock on hand 21st August, 80,163 lbs.

Opium.—Stock on hand 14th August, 3338 lbs.; received into stock, nil; delivered for home consumption, nil; delivered for exportation, 298 lbs.; stock on hand 21st August, 3040 lbs.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

Unless otherwise expressed, the prices quoted in this article are those in transactions between the producer and the first purchaser.]

THE MILLS.—Flour (silk-dressed), £15 per ton of 2000 lbs.; second quality, £13. Bran 1s 4d. Wheat, 5s 6d to 6s per bushel.

Biscuit.—Mr. Wilkie's quotations are, for cabin 20s, and for navy 15s per 100 lbs. Mr. Hamilton's: ship 15s, cabin 20s per 100 lbs.

Bread, 4d per 2lb. loaf.

Poultry, Game, and Dairy Produce.—Fowls 1s to 5s, ducks 6s to 7s, geese 8s to 9s, turkeys 8s to 20s, pigeons 1s 6d to 2s, teal 2s to 2s 6d, wild ducks 4s to 5s, rabbits 3s 6d to 4s per couple; roasting pigs 6s to 7s each; butter 1s; cheese 7d to 7½d, bacon and hams 7d to 8½d, lard 8d to 9d per lb; eggs 9d to 1s per dozen.

Vegetables.—Potatoes 6s 6d to 7s 6d, new 10s to 12s, onions 45s to 50s per cwt., cabbages 1s to 6s, cauliflowers 2s to 8s, lettuces 6d to 1s per dozen; pumpkins 3s to 6s, turnips 1s 3d to 1s 6d, carrots 1s 3d to 1s 6d, parsnips 1s 3d to 1s 9d, leeks 6s to 8s, celery 6s to 9s per dozen bunches; French beans 5s to 6s; green peas 6s 6d to 8s per bushel.

Fruits.—Navel oranges 1s to 2s, common oranges 4d to 9d, Lisbon lemons 6d to 9d, common lemons 2d to 4d, citrons 6d to 9d, bananas 10d to 1s 3d, pineapples 6s to 15s, passion fruit 9d per dozen; loquats, 1s 6d to 2s per basket.

Forage.—Grass hay 3s to 4s 6d, lucerne 4s 6d to 6s, oaten 9s to 11s, straw 6s 6d to 7s per cwt.; maize 3s to 3s 6d; barley 4s 6d to 5s 6d, oats 6s to 7s per bushel; green food 1s to 1s 3d per dozen bundles.

Bark, 3s 6d to 4s 4d per cwt.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

[O. B. EBSWORTH.]

Wool.—At auction, to-day, there was manifest a total indisposition to operate, except at a reduction in value, and the few lots that were sold show a decided decline, but not so much as the last accounts from England would lead to suppose. The lots offered were not, however, such as would properly test the market, and prices must be reported quite nominal. The prospect of prices advancing in July is very small, and if the rates of May are maintained, it is as much as can be expected by some persons, while others affirm that there is no prospect of their being maintained. That prices have ruled higher on this side than the sales warranted purchasers in giving is well known, but as many of these were made to execute very positive orders, the loss will fall upon foreign houses; still settlers must not expect to obtain the rates they did last season, and many of those who shipped on their own account have found out that had they sold in the colony they would have been considerable gainers.

Sheepskins maintain their value in spite of the fall in wool.

Tallow.—The accounts from home being again adverse, and very low rates ruling, has prevented any operations in shipping parcels, and at auction to-day the trade bought only for their immediate wants, and soap tallow was rather on the decline.

Hides.—Since the delivery of the letters, this market has declined considerably, and at auction to-day the highest price realised for prime heavy qualities was 12s 9d and 13s each. Light inferior and faulty not in demand, and extremely dull of sale.

Wool.—Handwashed, ZS, 2 bales at 1s 2½d; locks, MH, 1 at 7¾d; ditto, TR, 1 at 8½d; mixed, AB conjoined, 1 at 7¼d; ditto, ditto, 1 at 11¾d. Tallow: 2 casks beef, CO, at 32s 9d; 4 ditto, T, at 32s 9d; 4 ditto, F, at 34s; 2 ditto, M, at 34s; 4 ditto, W, at 34s; 1 cask mutton, M, at 35s; 1 ditto, B, at 36s; 1 ditto, ditto, at 37s; 1 ditto, OB in diamond, at 37s. Sheepskins: lot, AB conjoined, at 5d; ditto, at 6½d; 8 at 6d. Hides: 75 at 12s 9d, 50 at 11s 9d. Calfskins: 4 at 3s 3d.

MAITLAND MARKETS.

FRIDAY, August 21.—Business, both wholesale and retail, has been very dull this week, and is not likely to improve until the fine weather has rendered the roads passable, and the rivers are again crossable. The English news has not caused any change to be made in the markets. Cigars, in consequence of the news from Manila, have an upward tendency, though no actual change in quotations has been made.

Teas.—Congous £9 10s to £10 10s per chest; hysonskin, £7 to £8 per chest.

Sugars.—Company's No. 1, £42 to £45 per ton; snowdrops, £36 per ton; ration sugar, £26 to £30 per ton.

Oilmen's Stores.—Bottled fruits, 16s 6d per dozen; pickles, 9s 6d to 11s 6d per dozen; sardines, ¼-lb. tins 9s 6d to 10s 6d per dozen, ½lb. tins 13s 6d per dozen; English jams, 13s 6d to 14s 6d per dozen.

Brandy (Martell's), 24s to 25s per gallon; pale brandy, 45s to 60s per case. Gin (key brand), 46s to 50s per case. Whisky, 36s per dozen.

West India rum, 30 o.p., 14s 6d to 15s 6d per gallon.

English Ale.—Bass's, No. 3, 14s 6d to 15s 6d per gallon.

Rice, £25 to £28 per ton.

Tobacco.—Colonial tobacco is in good demand at 2s 4d to 2s 9d per lb. Colonial manufactured negrohead, 4s 6d to 4s 9d per lb.; leaf, 10d to 1s per lb.; American negrohead, 7s 6d to 8s 6d per lb.; cigars have an upward tendency, at 90s to 100s per 1000.

Wool.—The English news will cause buyers to act with great caution, and sellers will have to submit to a reduction in former quotations. Very little wool has passed through the town. No purchases have been made.

Carriage will be scarce until the roads are in better condition.

Flour.—There has been a very good demand for flour this week, and prices are considered rather firmer, in consequence of the markets at Adelaide exhibiting symptoms of improvement. Quotations remain at 17s for fine, seconds 15s per 100 lbs. retail.

Wheat.—The only purchasers of district grown wheat this week were a few small lots, which changed hands at 5s 10d to 6s 1d per bushel.

Maize.—The demand for maize has been equal to the supply, which has been checked by the inclemency of the weather; purchases were made this week at 2s per bushel.

Bran and Pollard are in good demand at £5 per ton wholesale, 7s per 100 lbs. retail.

Hay.—Lucerne hay, £4 10s to £5 per ton wholesale, 6s per cwt. retail.

Green Food.—Lucerne 5s to 6s per cart load; 9s per dozen bundles wholesale, 1s retail.

Bread 4½d per 2lb loaf wholesale, 5d retail.

Poultry has advanced in price this week. Fowls are quoted at 3s to 3s 6d per pair wholesale, 3s 6d to 4s retail; ducks 3s 6d to 4s per pair wholesale, 4s to 4s 6d retail; geese, 6s per pair wholesale, 8s to 8s 6d retail; hen turkeys 6s to 7s per pair wholesale, 7s to 8s retail; cock turkeys, 8s to 9s per pair wholesale, 10s to 11s retail.

Farm and Dairy Produce.—Butter 1s to 1s 2d per lb. wholesale, 1s 3d to 1s 6d retail; eggs 7d to 8d per dozen wholesale, 9d to 10d retail; lard, 5d to 6d per lb. wholesale, 7d to 8d retail; bacon, 5d to 7d per lb. wholesale, 8d to 10d retail; cheese, 5d to 6d per lb. wholesale, 8d to 9d retail.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, £6 to £7 per ton wholesale, 8s to 10s per cwt. retail; cabbages 2s to 3s per dozen wholesale, 4d to 6d each; carrots and turnips 2s to 3s per dozen bunches wholesale, 4d per bunch retail.

Fruit.—Apples 8d to 1s 6d per dozen wholesale, 1s to 2s retail; oranges 4d to 8d per dozen wholesale, ½d to 1d each; lemons scarce 4d to 6d per dozen wholesale, 8d to 1s retail.

Butchers' Meat.—Beef 14s per 100 lbs. wholesale, 3d per lb. retail; mutton 4d per lb. wholesale, 5d to 6d per lb. retail; pork 4d per lb. wholesale, 7d retail; veal 6d per lb.

Leather Market.—Maitland sole leather 11d to 1s per lb.; Sydney sole leather 1s to 1s 2d per lb.; Maitland kip leather 1s 9d to 2s per lb.; Sydney ditto 1s 9d to 2s per lb.; calfskins 3s to 5s per lb.; French and English 5s to 6s per lb.; harness leather 1s 1d to 1s 3d per lb.; basils 12s to 18s per dozen.

Tallow.—Station tallow £27 to £32 per ton; boiling tallow, £32 per ton; soap 32s to 34s per cwt.; candles 5½d to 6d per lb.

Hides, 6s to 11s each.

Sheepskins, 3d to 6d per lb.

STOCK MARKET.

[DODDS AND CO.]

Stations.—For good fattening stations not too far distant, there are purchasers at £2 10s per head, provided the stations are not heavily stocked.

Fat Cattle.—A rather abundant supply, and prices have given way. Best quality from £3 to £4; second quality from £2 to £2 10s each.

Fat Sheep.—There have been two flocks of sheep in the market this week, which sold at 11s 6d to 14s each.

Store sheep are not much wanted.

Store cattle are in better demand, and selling fairly, say at 20s to 30s each.

Working bullocks are worth £10 to £12 per pair.

Horses.—There appears a better demand for horses of a certain description; but from our knowledge we fear there will not be many found suitable in this market.

GOULBURN MARKETS.

Wheat, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per bushel
Flour—fine, £21; seconds, £20 per ton
Bran, 2s. per bushel
Pollard, 2s. per bushel
Maize, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel
Oats, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per bushel—very scarce
Hay, £6 to £7 per ton—downward tendency
Barley, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel—scarce
Potatoes, 4s. to 5s. per cwt.
Salt Butter, 10d. per lb.
Fresh Butter 1s. 3d. per lb.
Bacon, 5d. to 6d. per lb.—market well supplied
Cheese, 5d. per lb.
Eggs, 10d. to 1s. per dozen
Fat Cattle—prime will realize £5 per head; second class £2 10s. to £3 10s.
Sheep, 11s. to 15s.—in great demand
Pigs, 3d. to 4d. per lb.
Horses, no alteration. The inferior animals offering bring from 30s. to £7 or £8 only.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 21.

Clarence (s.), 500 tons, Captain Coote, from Brisbane 19th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Edward Morey, George Cox, Marcus Dulhunty, Thomas M. Brown, John L. Campbell, Master Blacklock, S. C. Munro, T. Porter, James Williams, T. Gregory, Mrs. Blackwood, J. Blackwood, G. K. Fowler, T. R. Moffitt, S. Grimby, Edward Cunningham, Captain Jeffrey, R.N., G. Rankin, Arthur Mackenzie, 3 soldiers H. M. 12th Regiment, and 12 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

Prairie, brig, 130 tons, Captain Hopkins, from Newcastle. Captain, agent.

Camden, barque, 235 tons, Captain Cummins, from Auckland 9th instant, in ballast. Passengers—Messrs. Milson, Naish, and J. Smith. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—August 21.

Isabella Brown, for Newcastle.
Caledonienne (French war schooner), for New Caledonia.
James Paterson (s.), for Rockhampton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 21.

Mehari, for Petropauloveki; Medway, for London; Sporting Lass, on a whaling voyage; Exchange, for Brisbane; Undaunted, Templar, for Calcutta; Lammermuir, for Shanghai; Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne; R.M.S.S. Madras, for Galle, via Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—August 21.

Lammermuir, ship, 952 tons, Captain Joass, for Shanghai.

David and Jessie, schooner, 142 tons, Captain Pie, for Melbourne, via Newcastle. Passengers—Mrs. Pie and family (3) and servant.

James Paterson (s.), 400 tons, Captain Hardy, for Rockhampton and Port Denison. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. J. Yeates, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allingham, Mr. T. Hardon, Mr. H. R. Helbert, Mr. James Wallis, Mr. E. Curlewis, Mr. J. Wright, Mrs. M'Killigate and 3 children, Mr. Hill and 3 children, Mr. Stewart, and 12 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 21.

Beautiful Star (s.), from Bellambi, with 208 tons coal; Atlantic, Prompt, Susannah, from Newcastle, with 221 tons coal, 1000 bushels maize, 40 dozen pumpkins, 12 kegs tobacco, 7 pigs; Agenoria, from Wollongong, with 20 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 61 bales wool, 150 bales hay, 183 bags maize, 30 bags bran, 2 calves, 4 coops poultry, 10 cases eggs; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 228 bags maize, 190 bags bran, 63 bales hay, 19 bales wool, 15 cases eggs, 280 hides, 52 bundles bark, 21 coops poultry, 9 bales bacon, 42 pigs, 1 bale tobacco.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 21.

Agenoria, for Kiama; Wanderer, for Brisbane Water; Beautiful Star (s.), for Bellambi; Adolphus, Eliin, Atlantic, Secret, Nancy, for Newcastle; Magnet, for the Hawkesbury; Morning Star, for Macleay River.

IMPORTS.—August 21.

Clarence (s.), from Moreton Bay: 15 bales wool, 1 bale skins, J. D. M'Lean, 1 bale wool, 12 hides, 23 bundles skins, 1 cask tallow, Mort and Co.; 20 hides, Morehead and Young; 6 hides, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 37 ounces gold, Frazer and Co.

EXPORTS.—August 21.

Diamantina (s.), for Brisbane: 20 packages wine, 20 bags salt, 26 bags sugar, 50 bags flour, 5 packages tea, 46 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, H. Dixson; 1 package tobacco, Watkins and Leigh; 1 horse, 2 packages tobacco, 150 bags flour, 20 cases gin, 13 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 25 cases geneva, Campbell, and Co.; 20 cases geneva, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 13 hogsheads rum, 5 cases, Mellon and Son; 160 bags sugar, 5 quarter-casks brandy, 3 packages coffee, 5 quarter-casks wine, 13 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 5 hogsheads, 25 cases brandy, R. Banks; 2 packages tea, 10 bags flour, 10 packages, Dunnicliff and Co.; 4 packages tea, 60 bags rice, 10 packages, Frazer and Co.; 56 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 3 packages, D. Weir; 2 bales, Alderson and Sons; 91 bars, 10 bundles 27 sheets iron, 1 bag, Friend and Co.; 9 packages, R. Corkhill; 5 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 30 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case, F. M'Nab and Co.; 6 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 4 packages, J. Keep; 11 packages, Bergin, M'Enerоe, and Co.; 5 casks, Scott, Williams, and Co.; 1 case, Brush and Mac Donnell; 1 case, Owen and Son; 2 casks, Vennard and Stevens; 10 packages, Ashdown and Co.; 2 packages, Davey and Hunter; 5 packages, R. Wynne; 1 dray, Whately; 1 safe, H. S. Bird; 1 case, Wilkinson, Brothers; 6 packages, Worms and Co.; 5 packages, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 2 cases, B. Mountcastle; 1 case, J. and S. Thompson; 2 packages, R. Binnie; 8 packages, E. Vickery; 8 packages, Hyam and Co.; 24 bars 20 bundles iron, 5 packages, Iredale and Co.; 1 package, Keep and Parsons; 10 casks, W. Dean and Co.; 1 case, S. A. Joseph; 8 hogsheads beer, J. Marshall; 3 packages, J. and E. Row; 6 cases, G. Wilkie; 1 case, F. Edwards; 3 casks, Healy; 1 case, Kohn and Co.; 2 packages, E. and W. Paul; 90 bags flour, 20 bags bran, T. C. Breillat; 4 packages, Towns and Co.; 3 packages, Palser and Colishaw; 6 bales, W. Hezlet; 2 packages, Shepherd and Co.; 30 bags potatoes and bran, Isbester; 1 case, Keep and Parsons; 8 cases, L. Lipman; 13 packages, E. Robinson; 15 bags potatoes, 6 packages, Griffiths and Co.; 4 cases, Brodziak; 5 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 27 cases fruit 5 kegs, J. Moran; 2 packages, A. B. Armstrong; 1 horse, Holder; 1 case, J. Sands; 1 package, P. N. Russell and Co.; 20 bags potatoes, Quinlan; 100 bags flour, H. H. Beauchamp; 7 kegs, Graham and Co.; 4 packages, O'Dowd and Co.; 20 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 9 packages, E. Robinson; 10 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 horse, Crank; 1 case, W. Maddock, 1 case, Tract Society.

Lammermuir, for Shanghai: 2 chests opium, J. L. Montefiore; 15 cases, Captain Duthie.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Calcutta.—By the Undaunted, and Templar, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Shanghai.—By the Lammermuir, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), this day, at 3·30 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Clarence (s.), on Monday, at 4.30 p.m.

For Nelson and Southern Ports of New Zealand.—By the Prince Alfred (s.), on Tuesday, at noon.

For Auckland.—By the Kate, on Tuesday, at 6 p.m.

MAILS BY THE MADRAS.

General Post Office, 13th August, 1863.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer MADRAS will be made up at this office, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m., for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i. e. at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be dispatched:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters, not addressed to the United Kingdom, will not be received after 3.30 p.m. on the 21st instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m., on the 22nd instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

N.B.—All letters and newspapers posted in the iron letter receivers must be so posted by 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

NOTICE.

The public are informed that late letters intended for despatch by the mail steamer MADRAS, and addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles, can be posted at this Office, and at Moore's Wharf, up to 1 o'clock p.m. on the 22nd instant. Such letters, however, cannot be despatched unless, in addition to the postage required on letters transmitted by the Marseilles route, they bear a sixpenny stamp as a late fee. The full postage and the late fee must be prepaid in stamps.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, August 20.

NOTICE.

A Supplementary Mail for the MADRAS for dispatch per Wonga Wonga (s.) will close at this office at 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 22nd instant, for letters *not* addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 3 p.m. for all letters addressed to the United Kingdom. All letters forwarded by this opportunity must bear, in addition to the prescribed postage rates, a late fee of a sixpenny stamp on each letter irrespective of weight.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, 21st August.

Custom House—Entered Outwards: August 21.—Prince Alfred (s.), 704 tons, Captain Wheeler, for Nelson; R. M. S. S. Madras, 905 tons, Captain Stead, for Galle; Kate, barque, 341 tons, Captain Sherlock, for Auckland; Clarence (s.), 291 tons, Captain Coote, for Brisbane; Conference, ship, 632 tons, Captain Reid, for Manila.

The A. S. N. Company's steamship Clarence left Brisbane on Wednesday, 19th, at 11·15 a.m. and Cape Moreton same day, at 4 p.m. Experienced fresh S.W. winds, with heavy head sea, during the first part of passage; latter part moderate southerly winds and cloudy. Passed steamer Telegraph in the Brisbane River same day, entering Moreton Bay; the steamer Grafton and Agnes Irving (s) off the South Solitary; rounded Smoky Cape on Thursday, at 2 p.m.; same time passed steamer Rainbow; passed Port Macquarie same day, at 5.30 p.m.; rounded the Seal Rocks at 11.30 p.m., and entered Sydney Heads on Friday, at 10 a.m. The ship Cornwallis, and German ship La Roche, were lying at the pilot station when the Clarence left. The former was to leave that evening (Wednesday).

The P. and O.'s steamer Madras leaves to-day, at 2 p.m. carrying the homeward mails, and takes as passengers—For Madras: Dr. Cook, Miss Cook. For Galle: Mrs. Mackenzie 3 children and servant. For Melbourne: Mr. A. May. For Southampton: Messrs. J. W. Harrap, G. Wheatley, E. Scott, S. Grimley. Also the following amount of specie:—6 boxes, £30,000, 2 boxes, 3456 ozs. bar gold, Oriental Bank; 1 case, £178, R. Towns and Co.; 2 boxes. 1926 ozs. gold, 10 boxes, £50,000, Bank of New South Wales; 1 box, £5000, D. Cooper and Co.; 1 box, £640, Leverrier, Curcier, and Co.; 6 boxes, £55,000; Commercial Bank; 4 boxes, £10,000, 4 boxes, 4912 ozs. gold, Agra Bank; 1 box, £2000, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 1 box, £2000, J. Milson; 1 box, £1980, Frost, Kohler, and Co.: total, 157,318 sovereigns, 10,294 ozs gold.

The French war steamer La Touche Treville, having been on shore, and received some damage, was immediately on her arrival on Thursday last placed in Mr. Cuthbert's hands for repairs. Yesterday forenoon she steamed up to the Government Dry Dock, and will undergo a thorough overhaul.

Freights for London.—Wool, ¾d., and 5 per cent.; tallow, 50s. to 55s.; hides, bones, and horns, 30s. to 35s.; sperm oil, 70s.; cocoanut oil, 60s.; gum, 55s. to 60s.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

August 20.—Rita, brig, 195 tons, Souter, for Nelson.

DEPARTURES.

August 20.—Mountain Maid, brig, Verney, for Nelson, with 262 tons coal.

August 20.—Prairie, brig, Hopkins, for Hobart Town, with 100 tons coal.

August 21.—Lady Emma, brig, Winsborrow, for Launceston, with 193 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 21.—Lavina, Zone, Grafton, Catherine Agnes, Otago, Eagle.

August 21.—Freak.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

August 15.—Don Juan, from South Sea Islands.

The schooner Don Juan, Captain Greuber, left Erromanga on the 4th instant, sighted Moreton light at 3 o'clock on Friday morning, rounded Moreton Island at 8 a.m., and anchored off the lightship at 9 p.m. During the passage she experienced a fine S.E. breeze and fine weather until the 12th instant, when the wind changed and blew a heavy gale from the N.E. The Don Juan has on board in all seventy-three South Sea Islanders for Captain Towns' cotton plantation. One of the islanders died on Saturday last from exhaustion caused by sea sickness. He was buried on Mud Island. The agreement made with these men is, that they shall receive ten shillings a month, and have their food, clothes, and shelter provided for them.—*Queensland Guardian*, August 15.

ADELAIDE.

CLEARED OUT.

August 12.—Fortune, 161, Paton, for Sydney: 82 tons 500 bags flour, 260 quarters wheat.

HOBART TOWN.

DEPARTURES.

August 12.—Foam, 204, Ledwell, for Sydney. Passengers: Mrs. Lawler, 2 children, Mr. W. Ivey, and 9 in the steerage. Cargo: 30,000 feet timber, 11,000 palings, 600 staves, 60,000 shingles, 10 boxes tobacco, 15 cases cigars, 40 cases carrots, 134 bags onions, 10 bags seed, 524 cases fruit, 1125 bags potatoes, 45 bales hay.

The barque Isabella is being rapidly fitted up for the conveyance of the troops to New Zealand. The ballast has all been stowed and floored over, and bunks were yesterday being fitted from the main hold forward. A large quantity of stores were likewise shipped in the course of the day. The vessel was entered out at the Customs yesterday, and will, we understand, positively sail on Thursday.—*Hobart Town Mercury*, August 12.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—August 20.

3 casks gum arabic, Biddell, Brothers
674 packages railway materials, J. L. Montefiore
2 cases cutlery, 20 quarter-casks gin, 2 hogsheads 4 quarter-casks 42 cases madeira, 12 cases metal, 2 casks nails, 4 tanks malt, 14 casks paint, 1 quarter-cask 24 hogsheads brandy, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
2 cases drapery, 1 case quoits, D. Cohen and Co.
500 cases old tom, 50 hogsheads rum, L. and S. Spyer
200 cases gin, J. Codey
7 bales wool, Mort and Co.
10 bales wool, 48 hogsheads rum, Campbell and Co.
15 bales woolpacks, Willis, Merry, and Co.
3 packages drapery, 5 crates earthenware, 20 boxes glass, 5 packages sundries, S. C. Burt and Co.
34 boxes tobacco, Beilby and Scott
50 barrels plaster paris, 500 barrels cement, W. W. Buckland
40 hides, 1 cask tallow, O. B. Ebsworth
120 packages provisions, 201 boxes tea, Tin War
10 bales paper, 2 cases millboards, F. M'Nab and Co.
24 casks spirits, Colonial Sugar Company
10 packages netting, J. D. Davis.

DUTY PAID.

50 cases 50 hogsheads beer, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
160 cases 6 casks beer, Willis, Merry, and Co.
200 hogsheads ale, 100 cases claret, D. Cohen and Co.
20 hogsheads ale, A. Toogood
50 hogsheads beer, W Long
50 hogsheads beer, D. Cooper and Co.
100 hogsheads ale, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.
30 hogsheads beer, Spain and Roxburgh
100 casks beer, R. Graham.

August 21.

2 cases shipchandlery, Mitchell and Co.
5 bundles hides, 15 bundles skins, H. H. Beauchamp
7 packages springs and axles, T. Collins
10 hogsheads 5 quarter-casks brandy, M. Bayley
1 bale drapery, A. S. N. Co.
1 case books, E. Rogers
20 hogsheads brandy, Hyam and Co.
9 packages earthenware, Molison and Black
42 packages earthenware, W. Hollinshed
5 cases oilstores, H. E. Hopkinson
20 hogsheads 250 cases brandy, R. T. Ford and Co.
2 cases fancy goods, 2 bales clothing, Myers and Solomon
10 hogsheads brandy, Armitage and Co.
4 cases laces, L. Stypmann
20 cases raisins, D. Watson
38 pieces lignum vitæ, W. Dean and Co.
6 cases books, W. Maddock
99 cases oil, W. Renny
12 packages provisions, T. Hing
2 cases oil, 30 packages hardware, 3 cases drapery, M. Alexander
1 case shears, G. S. Leathes and Co.
20 tons castings, J. A Brown
24 cases liqueurs, Montefiore and Montefiore
12 tons potatoes, J. M'Kanney
1 case fancy goods, Kohn and Co.
1 case albums, A. Blau
1 case fancy goods, C. Teakle
½ ton copper, A. S. N. Co.
15 cases acids, J. L. Montefiore
2 octaves wine, J. Powell
1 case copper goods, Captain Ward
47 tons salt, 5 dozen mats, J. M'Elhone
24 packages boots, P. G. Myers
1 case drapery, J. Duguid and Co.
14 bales wool, 78 hides, 14 casks tallow, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

DUTY PAID.

50 hogsheads beer, A. Thompson and Co.
1 cask wire, Willis, Merry, and Co.
2 boxes opium, T. War
6 tons sugar, J. L. Montefiore
1 case opium, D. Cohen and Co.
60 casks beer, L. and S. Spyer and Co.

[Advertisement.]

To J. B. Swanson, Esq., Captain ship Duncan Dunbar.

31st May, 1863.

Dear Sir,—We, the undermentioned passengers in your ship, desire to express to you our feelings of gratitude and friendly regard at the end of our voyage.

Amid the difficulties, great or small, which usually attend a long voyage, it is very important to have one at the head of affairs who is able and willing to sympathise with each individual, as well as to exercise a wise supervision over their general concerns.

Such a kindly sympathy, and such supervision, we rejoice to have found in you; and we cannot but feel that the real comfort which we have enjoyed together, and which has reduced to a minimum the discomforts of ship life, has been, in a great measure, owing to the kind consideration which all, from the least to the greatest, have received from you.

We earnestly hope that you may ever prosper in your profession, and that your path through life may be marked with the endowment of the best blessings even to its conclusion.

We desire, dear Sir, to mark our sense of your services by a small gift of plate, which we hope to present to you as soon as possible after our arrival in London; and we beg you to accept it as a grateful remembrance of this voyage.

A. H. Bull, M.A., Chaplain to the Bishop of Sydney	Arthur Lloyd
Henry Mort	Edward Major
Ellie Garstin	Edward Tribe
M. Norton	Kate Mort
John C. Whitty	Isabella Street
Herbert Norton	C. Roger, Lieutenant 70th Regiment
M. J. Norton	William Dawman, Lieutenant 40th Regiment
E. S. Mort	C. E. Croft
E. Norton	Eliza Randall
C. Mort	Rosanna Mackel
J. H. Anderson	E. Page Barber
J. Neatby	Emma Catton
P. Neatby	Henry Heathorn
Maria Mort	Henry Wiggins.
Henry W. Mort	
William Clarke	

[By Electric Telegraph.]

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

August 20.—Alice Cameron, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

August 20.—Laughing Water, for Mauritius.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 20.—Jane, Planter, from Newcastle.

August 21.—Cyclone, from the Richmond River; Rangatira (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

August 20.—Island City, Ocean Bride, for Otago; Coorong (s.), for Adelaide.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

August 20.—Grafton (s.), from Grafton; Samson (s.), from Maryborough.

DEPARTURE.

August 20.—Alder, for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

August 21, 9 a.m.

Brisbane	...	S.W. Fine. Bar. 30·031. Ther. 57·6°
Tenterfield	...	W. Fine.
Armidale	...	W. Fine. Bar. 26·636. Ther. 54°
Tumworth	...	S.E. Cloudy.
Murrurundi	...	S.W. Cloudy.
Newcastle	...	N.W. Cloudy, like change. Bar. 29·960. T. 50°
Mudgee	...	Calm. Raining.
Bathurst	...	S.W. Raining. Bar. 27·704. Ther. 55°
Forbes	...	S. Clear. Cloudy.
Young	...	W., light. Raining.
Goulburn	...	N.W. Dull and cloudy. Bar. 27·80. Ther. 52°
Braidwood	...	N.W. Cloudy.
Yass	...	S.W. Showery.
Gundagai	...	S.W. Raining.
Wagga Wagga	...	S.W. Cloudy.
Deniliquin	...	W. Raining all night. Bar. 29·509. Ther. 52°
Kiandra	...	S. Snowing.
Albury	...	W. Gloomy, raining. Bar. 29·234. Ther. 53°
Cape Schank	...	N.W. Showery. Bar. 29·734. Ther. 60°
Portland Bay	...	— Cloudy. Bar. 30· Ther. 58°
Guichen Bay	...	N.W. Fine. Bar. 29·700. Ther. 57°
Grafton	...	N.E. Fine.
South Head	...	S.W. Cloudy.
Sydney	...	W. Cloudy.
Wollongong	...	N.W. Cloudy.
Kiama	...	N.W. Dull, like rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. AUGUST 20TH AND 21ST, 1863.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
July 20.										
Brisbane	30·066	61·7	...	...	...	....	...	W.S.W.	1	1
Armidale	26·712	55·	51·	47·5	58·	...	0·6	W.	2	5
Newcastle	30·112	56·	56·8	52·4	...	49·	...	W.	1	...
Bathurst	27·654	52·	40·	40·	58·	30·	...	Calm.	...	4
Goulburn	28·	48·	43·	41·	55·	31·	...	Calm.	...	cl.
Albury	29·530	52·	48·	46·	...	42·	...	Calm.	...	...
Deniliquin	29·508	51·	50·	47·	60·	22·	...	W.E.	1	7
Sydney	30·007	51·0	...	...	...	...	...	W.N.W	2	...
July 21.										
Brisbane	30·031	57·6	...	...	...	...	...	S.W.	2	1
Armidale	26·686	54·	55·	47·8	60·	...	...	W.	6	3
Newcastle	29·900	56·	53·5	51·2	...	49·7	...	N.W.	10	2
Bathurst	27·704	55·	49·	48·	61·	60·3	30	S.W.	10	1
Goulburn	27·80	52·	51·	48·	58·	37·	...	N.W.	10	4
Albury	29·234	58·	54·	53·	45·	...	0·10	N.	10	1
Deniliquin	29·509	52·	55·	50·	62·	23·	45	N.	10	2

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

August 20.—Brisbane, fine; Armidale, fine; Newcastle, fine, and clear; Bathurst, fine; Goulburn, fine, and clear; Albury, foggy; Deniliquin, fine; Sydney, fine.

August 21.—Brisbane, fine; Armidale, fine; Newcastle, cloudy; Bathurst, raining; Goulburn, dull, and cloudy; Albury, gloomy; Deniliquin, raining.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
August 21.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	N.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	W.N.W.	Ditto, and ditto.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Spring-carts, Drays, Trucks, Harness, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Trucks, Drays, Harness, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the premises, opposite the Lemon Tree public-house, Phillip-street, at 10 o'clock, Building Materials; at his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Glassware, Groceries, Saddle Horse, Carriage Bodies, Gold Watches, and Sundries; at his new Rooms, at 2 o'clock Household Furniture, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Saddles, Jewellery, Household Furniture, Engravings, Photographs, Pianoforte, Ornaments, and Sundries.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

August, 1863.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After.
22	Saturday	6 32	5 28	1 28	1 54
23	Sunday	6 31	5 29	2 21	2 46

Moon.—First quarter, 22nd instant, 4h. 26m. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday,

The adjourned debate on Mr. Martin's resolutions was resumed by Mr. Buchanan, who strenuously resisted the suggestions of the Secretary for Lands that bushranging had originated on the gold-fields, and characterised it as a calumny upon an industrious population. With reference to the administration of justice, the hon. member spoke in condemnation of the magisterial appointments of the present Government, and cited instances within his own knowledge of the maladministration of justice in the Northern districts. He had condemned the new police system upon the hustings, and he should support these resolutions, which he believed to embody the opinions of his constituents.

Mr. Faucett considered that the charge conveyed by the first of these resolutions had not been disproved. He had supported the Police Bill when it was introduced, and had assisted in passing it into law. It was for the Government to show that the vast powers which the Act gave them had been exercised to the utmost degree practicable, and he was unable to come to the conclusion that this had been the case. He was unable to join in that portion of the censure which related to appointments to the magistracy without having the facts more fully before him, but he cordially concurred in the first resolution.

Mr. Lackey did not consider that the new police force would bear comparison in point of efficiency with the old one, but he would not support these resolutions.

Mr. Raper did not entirely approve of the new police administration, but as it was announced that the system was about to undergo a change, and its defects to be removed, he could not concur in a vote of censure.

Mr. Wilson supported the resolutions, and referred to the allegations contained in the petition presented by him from the inhabitants of Burrangong as containing the gravamen of the charge against the Government in respect of its police administration. Those petitioners showed that they had been unable to get redress from the Government, that their offers to enrol themselves as special constables had been rejected, and as a last resource they were compelled to come to Parliament. He had been charged with manifesting undue sympathy with crime; he did not sympathise with crime, but with criminals who had been unfairly tried and illegally and improperly convicted. In support of the charges as to the partial administration of justice, the hon. member quoted the cases of Spicer and Owen, of whom, though both were convicted of the same offence, the sentence of one only had been remitted. He further censured the conduct of Judge Cary for his insulting treatment of juries, and contended that the Government were reprehensible for not having called him to account. With regard to the new police force both the system and administration were bad. The objections were that the system of centralisation was carried out too far, that the force was badly officered, that the officers were appointed not for their efficiency but through political influence, and that no encouragement was given to men to rise from the ranks. The superintendents moreover were charged with too many official duties, and the discipline of the force was consequently left to inexperienced subordinates. There should be fewer officers and greater responsibility. The levity with which the subject of the state of the colony had been treated by two Ministers of the Crown was highly reprehensible, and, so far from its being just to denounce motions of this nature as weakening the influence of Government, the truth was that these discussions were always beneficial, in that they urged the Government to action.

Mr. Cunneen had always opposed the Police Regulation Act, which he believed to embody a wrong system; but he could not join in censuring the Government for what was, in fact, the act of the Parliament.

Mr. Sadleir would not give up the principle for which he had previously contended, the re-organization of the police force, by voting for these resolutions.

Mr. Driver condemned the appointment of gentlemen from other colonies as officers of the police force, who were strangers to the community, and also censured the unequal system of promotion, which operated as a great discouragement to exertion. He was compelled, reluctantly, to vote for the first resolution.

Upon the motion of Mr. Dangar, the debate was adjourned until Tuesday next, and the House adjourned at a quarter-past eleven.

We lately furnished a general account of the earthquake at Manila, a country with which we have constant intercourse, and in which many are interested. Manila, our readers are aware, was formerly a great commercial centre, and the scene of transactions of much military importance. The Manila ransom accepted by the British, but never paid, will be found a topic in Hansard of continual discussion. It was formerly the point at which vessels of commerce commonly touched, which were permitted by the Spanish Government, and visited our American territories. It is from that country we receive a considerable portion of our sugars and cigars. The Chinese form a very large element of the population, and are employed in petty commerce.

Earthquakes have been the great scourge of the island. More than three thousand persons are said to have perished by an earthquake in 1645, and a calamitous visitation of the same nature happened on the 22nd September, 1852. From this it may be inferred that the country is peculiarly exposed to such visitations. But the records of earthquakes leave no assurance of impunity to any part of the world. Even in England shocks have been repeatedly felt, and history records that part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches fell from a similar cause. One of the most remarkable scenes in our history was produced by a delusion founded upon this awful possibility. A prediction was made that London would be destroyed by an earthquake, and the inhabitants in thousands and tens of thousands quitted their homes; rich and poor, high and low, encamped in the great meadows by which London was then environed, waiting until the fatal hour should be past, when, of course, as no earthquake occurred, they returned. There are, clearly, some parts of the world far more subject than others. The history of Eastern nations is a record of earthquakes, and among the causes, doubtless, which have produced that absolute desolation which prevails over large territories must be set down the utter overthrow with which they have been visited. Even in this century a list of earthquakes of great magnitude would form a catalogue. The fate of Lisbon is notorious, where 30,000 persons and whole streets were buried at the same moment. Our neighbours in California have no reason to boast of their safety, for since the establishment of that colony 40,000 persons have perished. Coming to our own neighbourhood, New Zealand is so liable to earthquakes that in many parts it is unsafe to erect buildings of brick or stone, and even the Cathedral is a wooden structure, and the only one which gives any assurance of stability. Happily, if we have had occasional rumblings they have been so indistinct as to create no great impression of danger. Nor can we understand that there is anything in the character of this country to awaken any great apprehension of such a fate. It must be certainly estimated as among the attractions of a new land that it is free from great liability to a calamity which once experienced must leave behind an undefinable and permanent dread, and make even the rumbling of a cart-wheel at midnight a cause of anxiety and terror. The recent Manila earthquake does not appear to have been so destructive as some which has preceded it, but as to those who were involved in its consequences it appears to be a catastrophe not less terrible. The effect produced is necessarily great distress, as well as fearful apprehension. Not merely are great numbers of buildings destroyed, but others are so tottering that any repetition of the shock, or even any unusual pressure, would add them to the prevailing ruins.

In former times such a calamity commonly drew in its train a pestilence. The unburied dead became fatal to the living. The authorities appear to have moved with a promptitude which may prevent such an aggravation of danger and suffering. The description of the state of the inhabitants under this shock is very impressive. An outburst of flame—a rumbling of the earth—the wandering of the destitute—the general alarm and stupor of the calamity—such were the immediate results, and such any one who has been the witness of the terrors and suffering of any great calamity may easily imagine.

In the midst of all this confusion and sorrow, it is pleasing to find that the authorities have satisfied the expectations of the people by a prompt and benignant interposition. On such occasions it is in the power of Government and associated charity to do much, for every step after the catastrophe is remedial and restorative. The mischief inflicted by human passions often leaves behind it the seeds of reproduction, but where the visitation falls from the hand of Providence, irrespective of human will or human passions, every solace and assistance support and relieve the sufferings, and tends toward the recovery of the spirits, confidence, and resources of the people. The first accounts of calamities commonly exaggerate them; although in earthquakes this is less frequently the case. Manila seems to have suffered even so late as 1852 a heavier visitation, and must have come to reckon earthquakes as amongst the dangers that it is necessary to meet with courage, and to forget when they are past because they are inevitable.

It is agreeable to hear that in this catastrophe few or no foreigners perished. Whether this was from their residing in any particular quarter, or from what we should call accident, it relieves a multitude of distant families from painful apprehensions.

This little world of ours is continually showing that its forces are unsubdued, and that its interior activity may be dangerous to those who tread upon its surface. The caprices of the earthquake are certainly very wonderful—sometimes stopping up rivers, or throwing back their tides—poisoning fountains, or turning them to the blackness of ink or the redness of blood; throwing mountains upon each other so as to unite their bulk or convert them into plains; lapping over cities and towns in an instant, and sweeping them from the earth as though they never existed. The riches which are now disinterred for the uses of modern times, and which reveal to us the social life and personal possessions of the ancient Romans, have been hidden by internal convulsions of the globe, which covered them with lava and ashes like a mould. Thus, while man is boasting his power to catch the elements and force them under his dominion—to turn them into his service—to render all the powers of nature the ministers of his pleasure or of his ambition, they now and then rise up to assert their supremacy, fling off the control, and teach him that he can be shaken from his seat as dewdrops are shaken from a lion's mane.

The distress in Lancashire, though very great, is considerably below what it was when it stood at its maximum. There is a certain degree of work obtainable, with the promise of more. There is no longer absolute stagnation. The welcome sight is seen of the smoke issuing out of tall chimneys, and the welcome sound is heard of the whirring and jarring of machinery. Nay, we even hear of new and larger mills being built in anticipation of the larger trade that is expected when peace once more reigns; and workmen are beginning to discuss the higher rate of wages that there ought to be to reimburse them for their sufferings during the crisis. These anticipations are of course all dependent on the return of peace. When that comes, trade will revive. But if the war should be prolonged, the revival of the cotton trade must necessarily be very slow, for the experience of two years has shown that it is practically impossible to force forward the production of cotton beyond a given rate. The supply is still immensely below the requirements of the trade, and is very languid in overtaking those requirements.

For years past, it has been common among those who devote themselves to forecasting events, to describe the consequences to England of what would result from a stoppage of the ordinary supply of cotton. The actual facts have fully corresponded to the worst of these anticipations. The distress has been as great as it could possibly be, while the mitigations of it have been less than were expected. It was generally supposed that a great deal of cotton would be run through the blockade, and that the high price would stimulate a very rapid and extensive production in other parts of the world. Neither of these anticipations has been realised to the extent expected. The blockade has, on the whole, been very effective, and though some produce of course has squeezed through, the total amount is very small when compared with the usual export. Considering the length of coast to be watched, and the large steam fleet engaged in trying to evade the Federal cruisers, the blockade has been quite as close as is usual. The relief of the trade from a supply of cotton surreptitiously obtained has been very inconsiderable.

Nor has the supply from new sources been at all commensurate with expectations. The American States have no exclusive capacity for producing cotton. Nay, the plant is not even indigenous there. There is a great variety of territory peopled by different races, and under very varied forms of government, where cotton can be produced. To all these the appeal has been made, to develop their capabilities, and supply the sudden lack of America's usual service. The appeal has been backed by the strongest of commercial inducements. Double, and more than double, the usual price has been offered. There has been a response to this appeal, but it has been feebler than the necessities of the case require, and feebler than was looked for. We see in our own colony how little has been done. We have produced the finest sample of cotton the world has yet seen—a sample which carried off the prize from all competitors. We have an unlimited quantity of suitable land. We have been talking of this branch of agricultural industry for the last ten years, and have been professedly only waiting for a sufficient inducement. We have had now an inducement in the shape of an enhanced price, such as never occurred before, and such as is never likely to occur again within the ordinary lifetime of a man. To these inducements have been superadded gifts of seed, gifts of ginning machinery, and promises of Government reward. Yet, with all this combined force to propel us out of the ancient ruts of habit, we have not grown cotton enough to freight a brigantine. We are not in a position therefore to hold up our hands in wonder and censure at the indolence of other nations who do not know how to use their golden opportunities. If other countries, where certainly labour is more abundant than with us, had not done more than we have, the condition of the Lancashire labourer would be far worse than it is. But though an extra supply has been stimulated, it would take years, at the present rate of production, before the gap caused by the withdrawal of American cotton would be filled up. The uncertainty that prevails as to America coming suddenly into the market has no doubt had great effect in keeping down speculative industry. This uncertainty is increased rather than diminished by the prolongation of the war; because, as all wars terminate some time or other, and the sooner in proportion as the belligerents become exhausted, it is naturally assumed that every year brings us nearer to peace. And in respect of sowing a crop, the agriculturist wants to see a whole season in advance. No one would go heavily into planting cotton if he thought that before he could sell his produce the American blockade would be removed. This state of uncertainty must continue, and while it does, it must also necessarily restrain the production of cotton. Even if the war were to drag on year after year, yet always presenting the probability of a speedy close, the needs of Lancashire would be very slowly supplied. The consequence is that distress in Lancashire will not cease till the war ceases. And another consequence is that Lancashire, more than ever, proclaims itself dependent on America. The monopoly of the Southern States, so far from being broken up for ever, as was rather confidently predicted, will be secured more firmly than ever. All the rest of the world combined cannot supply the place of the Cotton States. The experiment has been made; it has lasted over two years, yet it has been a failure. So far from doing without America, the cotton manufacturers of England and France will revert to their former condition of dependence. Much of the competition that has been stimulated by the high price will disappear under the relapse to the old market quotations, but not wholly so. A margin of extra cultivation will remain, as a relic of the crisis.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[From our Correspondents.]

WEST MAITLAND.

Friday, 6 p.m.

Henry Wilson, confined in East Maitland gaol for the murder of Peter Clarke, made a daring attempt to escape while walking in the yard. He had made a rope from the bed covering, and fastened a bag of stones weighing three pounds to the end of it, and threw the rope over the wall. He cut through his leg irons, it is supposed, with a piece of crinoline steel, and slipped them off. He had ascended the wall to the height of seven feet, when the rope broke, and he fell back, but was not hurt. Being seen by the guard he was secured, and is now in his cell heavily ironed.

Weather, fine.

BATHURST.

Friday, 5 p.m.

The bushranger Foley was brought before the Police Court this morning, and was identified by Mr. Kater as being the principal concerned in the Mudgee mail robbery. The watch chain, pocket book, and revolver found upon him were the property of Mr. Kater. Foley was remanded for seven days.

Fontana has discovered another quartz reef.

YASS.

Friday, 4.30 p.m.

A very heavy thunderstorm passed over Yass at 3.30, and lasted a considerable time. Hail-stones, some of them the size of pigeon's eggs, fell during the storm. The ground had the appearance of snow.

Rain is still falling heavily.

GUNDAGAI.

Friday, 8 p.m.

We were visited to-day by a violent storm. Mr. J. Carberry's inn at Five Mile Creek, and the buildings belonging to the inn, were unroofed. The inmates fortunately escaped without injury.

It is now raining heavily, and there seems a prospect of a flood and stoppage of mail communication.

Mr. Sub-inspector O'Neil has just brought in from Tumut four prisoners charged with highway robbery.

BRISBANE.

Friday, 7 p.m.

There was a long discussion in the Assembly last night on the subject of native police. Mr. Herbert, Colonial Secretary, stated as his opinion that the force was an illegal one.

The Railway Bill is now being debated in the Legislative Council. Mr. Fitzgibbon has been directed to appear at the bar of the House to give evidence on the question of railway gauge.

The cargoes of potatoes ex Mercury, from Hobart Town, and Wolverine, from Melbourne, realised £9 per ton.

Arrived.—Yarra Yarra, from Sydney.

Sailed.—Montmorency, for Newcastle.

MELBOURNE.

Friday, 8 p.m.

The Assembly is now in committee on the Land Bill.

The New Zealand Volunteer movement is still successful. Of the numbers of registered applicants the majority will be accepted.

Rice.—Patna is slightly demanded; sales have been effected at £13 10s.

Two timber sales were held to-day; prices not so firm.

Sugars sold in small lots at a fraction advance.

Flour, firm; £15 is asked for silk dressed.

Arrived.—Rangatira (s.); from Sydney; Planter, from Newcastle; Indiana, from Otago.

Militiamen for Waikato.—Yesterday there was an examination of the applicants for military service in New Zealand who have registered their names at the offices in Bridge-street. Sixty-five candidates were accepted.

We observe from the *South Australian Register* that a considerable mistake has been made in connexion with the reported discovery of a gold-field at Woodside, within twenty or thirty miles of Adelaide. Some gold, it is true, was found; but the greater number of the nuggets discovered were—copper!

Soiree at the Mariners' Church.—A v[...] crowded tea and public meeting took place last ni[...] within the Mariners' Church. After tea Capt[...] M'Gowan was voted to the chair, and that gentle[...] remarked that, as teetotallers, the object they ha[...] view in meeting together was to promote the wel[...] of the community, by inducing their fellowmen [...] sign the temperance pledge; and he would have th[...] who might respond to his appeal remember that in [...] purposes of amendment they should seek Div[...] assistance and blessing. He especially besought th[...] who were sailors to set a good example to the yo[...] on board of their ships; and he addressed to the me[...] ing an account of a forlorn young man with whom [...] had that morning met who owed his degradation [...] intemperance, and whose ghastly form and shatter[...] appearance but too plainly showed the dire wretche[...] ness and misery that awaited all who frequented [...] gin shop, however alluring such scenes of infa[...] might be. The public-house led to poverty, d[...] honour, and death. Strong drink nerved men to [...] perpetration of the most heinous offences. Clav[...] house and his troops would never have dared to att[...] the Covenanters of Scotland on their mountain slo[...] had they not been stimulated to do so by ard[...] spirits. He appealed to them as parents and citi[...] to put away the poisonous cup from their homes, [...] to discourage the use of alcoholic stimulants on [...] occasions. His object in life was to do good, but [...] felt that, as a moderate drinker, to do so was imp[...] sible. An intelligent seaman, named John Da[...] was called upon to speak, and he recited [...] rhymes of his own composition, which had ref[...] ence chiefly to temperance and the kindn[...] which the crew of the Cossipore had received [...] Sydney. The speaker then delivered his sentime[...] with respect to the relative advantages possessed [...] drunkards and total abstainers. Captain M'Gow[...] followed with some remarks respecting the formati[...] and progress of the Temperance Aid Society wh[...] had been established on board his ship. A ne[...] named John Peter, and another seaman cal[...] "George" spoke next, and their humorous recit[...] and familiar reflections were productive of m[...] merriment. The Rev. T. Johnson had no doubt th[...] the audience had been deeply interested by the sta[...] ments of the men from the Cossipore. It w[...] a pleasant feature, and almost a new epoch in tee[...] talism to have sailors—the class likely to be most use[...] —originating and carrying on temperance socie[...] As far as his information went, seven out of every [...] casualties that occurred at sea were traceable to th[...] immoderate use of strong drink; and it was theref[...] of vast importance that masters of vessels should [...] men of character and sobriety. The scenes of great[...] misery and depravity he had been called to witn[...] were those resulting from drunkenness. Dissensi[...] that had arisen among churches, quarrels in famili[...] and the failures of commercial and professional m[...] were often solely attributable to this fruitful source [...] evil. Some drank professedly to allay heat, others [...] generate it, but the real reason lay in the fact that m[...] liked strong drink, their tastes having been perverte[...] in early life. Medical statistics bore out th[...] statement that seven-tenths of the insane had lost th[...] reason through indulgence in drink. Sobriety pr[...] moted reflection, industry, and good habits; tend[...] to enhance the pleasures of life and to allow of [...] tranquil contemplation of the event of death. Su[...] being the case he invited them to sign the pledg[...] The Rev. Mr. Robinson said, to advocate the clai[...] of total abstinence seemed unnecessary, as the mee[...] ing appeared to be agreed as to the evils of drunke[...] ness and the advantages of temperance. If they wou[...] only go forth and give their convictions practic[...] effect, they would confer a great blessing on society[...] The Rev. Mr. Pidgeon spoke of the go[...] that had been done by the captain an[...] crew of the Cossipore, and related seve[...] narratives showing the reformation which had come [...] upon the adoption of total abstinence principles. Th[...] Rev. R. Hartley observed that it was intended t[...] form a Temperance Aid Society in connection wi[...] the Bethel Church, and trusted the seamen of the po[...] for whose benefit it was intended, would becom[...] members. Three hundred and sixty sailors ha[...] signed the pledge since the Cossipore arrived, and h[...] trusted that the temperance revival in and arou[...] Sydney would be permanent. Let them use person[...] endeavours for the spread of teetotalism and gre[...] good would be accomplished. The next best thing t[...] the spread of the Gospel was the entire extinction of th[...] liquor traffic. Messrs. Melville, Thomas, Davis, Re[...] S. Humphrey, and Captain Fox successively ad[...] dressed the meeting, as movers and seconders of vot[...] of thanks to Mrs. Reid and the ladies, for preparin[...] the tea; to the choir of Pitt-street Scots Church, f[...] their services during the evening, and to the chai[...] man. The resolutions were severally agreed to, an[...] cheers were given for the ladies, and Captain Ma[...] gowan and his crew. The meeting ended as it ha[...] been begun, with devotional exercises, at elev[...] o'clock.

Child Drowned at Ashfield.—A little gi[...] about eight years of age, named Sarah Anne Plum[...] was drowned in a well at Ashfield, on Wednesd[...] afternoon. Between four and five o'clock she w[...] sent by her mother to fetch water from a well abo[...] one hundred yards distant from the house. T[...] well—which is six feet broad, of the same lengt[...] and five feet deep—was not convered in, nor was [...] protected at the sides. No danger, however, w[...] apprehended on that account, as the little girl wa[...] intelligent and careful, and had been accustomed t[...] get water from it. The deceased not returning, he[...] mother called for her, and not receiving any answer[...] search was made, which resulted in the father findi[...] his child at the bottom of the waterhol[...] Doctors were sent for, and attempts were made t[...] restore animation, but without avail. The deceased[...] father was employed during the afternoon in the ga[...] den at the corner of which the well is situate, but w[...] not aware of his distressing bereavement until th[...] recovery of the body of his daughter, at which time [...] had, in all probability, been submerged for more tha[...] twenty minutes. The City Coroner held an inqu[...] respecting the occurrence yesterday, at the Termin[...] Hotel, Ashfield, when the jury returned the followin[...] verdict—"Deceased was drowned; but how she fel[...] into the well there is no evidence to say."

Richard Green.—A meeting of the supporters of [...] this gentleman was held last evening at Tattersall'[...] Hotel. It was determined to send to him, through [...] Mr. W. G. Moore, by the mail leaving this day, £250[...] also letters of thanks to Mr. Moore, Mr. Howell, an[...] Kelly, the trainer of Green. Green and his friend[...] in England will no doubt be agreeably surprised t[...] hear that the above handsome sum has been collecte[...] within the last twenty-four hours. It is understoo[...] that a substantial return will be made to Harry Kelly [...] for his kindness to Green.

Coroner's Inquests.—Yesterday, the City Corone[...] held an inquest, at the Woolpack Inn, Haymarket[...] respecting the death of a child named Mary Agne[...] Isabella Doran, which occurred yesterday morning[...] The deceased was about six months old, and was a [...] stout healthy child. About five o'clock Mrs. Dora[...] awoke, and remarked that her infant breathed in a [...] peculiar manner, and that its head was cold. A [...] doctor was at once sent for, but before he could atten[...] the child was dead. Dr. Renwick thought it probabl[...] that the deceased had been overlaid, and the verdict [...] of the jury was to the same effect.—The inquest on the [...] death of the trooper named Richard William Pimlott, [...] begun on the 19th and adjourned to admit of a [...] *post mortem* examination, was resumed and conclude[...] yesterday. The particulars of this case were published [...] in the *Herald* of the 20th instant. Dr. Renwick made [...] the examination, and reported that the immediate [...] cause of death was epileptoid sanguineous apoplexy, [...] resulting from the effusion and coagulation of blood on [...] the brain. Verdict, died from natural causes.—[...] Another inquest was held before the City Coroner, at [...] the Blue Bell public-house, on view of the body of [...] Catherine Wicks, a widow woman, who kept a lodging [...] house in Kent-street. At about 12.30 a.m. on the [...] morning of the 20th instant, having gone up stairs, the [...] deceased fell down and became insensible. Dr. Cox [...] was called in, but the unfortunate woman died before [...] he could arrive. It is thought deceased's death resulted from the bursting of an internal blood vessel. Verdict, died from natural causes.—With respect to the death of James Ralph, of Redfern, circumstances have been ascertained which render an inquest unnecessary.

Letters via Marseilles.—The following Treasury notice appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—"From and after this date [21st August] letters addressed to or through the United Kingdom by the above route, must bear, *in addition* to the colonial and foreign ship postage rates, postage according to the following scale, viz.:—Not exceeding half an ounce, 4d.; exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding one ounce, 8d.; and so on, increasing 8d. for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce."

Botanic Gardens.—The Band of the Volunteer Rifles will perform, at four p.m., weather permitting. Programme:—Overture, "Fra Diavolo," Auber; waltz, "Autumn Leaves," Marriott,"; selection, "Don Pasquale," Donizetti; quadrille, "Der Freischutz," Faust; galop, "Postman's Knock," Clarke. God save the Queen. D. Callen, director.

John Welsh, or Montford, was tried before the Supreme Court, in Adelaide, on the 13th instant, for the robbery of the Mount Gambier mail, in March last, and found guilty. The prisoner acknowledged that he had twice been convicted of felony. Sentence was deferred.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR ENGLAND OF NEWS FROM JULY 22ND, TO AUGUST 22ND.

THE Northam, with the English mails of June, arrived in Sydney on the 14th instant.

A change has been made in the Ministry, by the appointment of Mr. Darvall as Attorney-General, in the place of Mr. Hargrave, who has taken the Solicitor-Generalship. Mr. Darvall's re-election for East Maitland was unsuccessfully opposed by Mr. Parkes.

A motion of censure on the Government for their judicial and police appointments, is under discussion in the Assembly.

The Government Education Bill has been read a second time in the Assembly, and is being discussed in committee.

The delegates from an Association for the Separation of the Riverine Districts have visited Sydney, and petitioned the Government for the redress of their local grievances.

A new Joint Stock Bank is proposed to be established in Sydney.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company, a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. was declared.

The T. S. Mort, which left New Zealand last month for Sydney, was waterlogged at sea, and abandoned by the crew, who have not since been heard of.

Several daring robberies have been made by armed bushrangers, in the Western districts. Some of the scoundrels have been apprehended.

The following ships have arrived from England :—Conference, Jason, John Temperley, Virginia, Phaeton, William Duthie, Arab Steed, and Canada West. The Transatlantic, and Ocean Chief have sailed for London.

The Customs Revenue for July amounted to £37,423. The Escorts brought down in the same month 35,915 ounces.

The Banks are drawing on London at 1½ per cent., and buying at par.

Intelligence from New Zealand to the 11th instant has arrived in Sydney. Energetic measures are being taken for the prosecution of the war. About 8000 natives—many of whom have hitherto been stanch allies—are in arms, and have become possessed of four heavy guns, and are plundering and murdering the settlers in the outlying districts. An attack on Auckland is apprehended, and the city is being defended. Several skirmishes have taken place, and a prolonged struggle is apprehended.

The Native Minister of New Zealand has visited Sydney, to raise a corps of Volunteers, who are to receive grants of land at the end of three years. About 150 men have enlisted, and will be forwarded to Auckland next week. A detachment of the 12th Regiment, consisting of two officers and fifty-three rank and file, have been sent from Sydney.

PUBLICATIONS FOR THE PRODUCTIVE CLASSES.

IT is proposed to form a committee representing a number of persons who, without regard to religious denominations, will unite themselves together for the purpose of promoting, especially among the working classes, the circulation of publications of which all good men may approve. The general object aimed at in this movement is to encourage a desire to read, and to bring what is worth reading before those who are willing to read; and thus, by supplying the minds of the people with food, at once attractive and substantial, to promote (so far as human instrumentality can avail) the social and moral improvement of all classes. Such committee propose to carry out this object by the following means, namely :—

First. By selecting and importing suitable publications, including periodicals, and for this purpose to avail themselves of facilities afforded by such association as the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Tract Society, the Pure Literature Society, Working Men's Educational Unions, &c.

Secondly. By opening a shop in Sydney where all the publications before mentioned may be conveniently seen and purchased by the working classes and the public generally.

Thirdly. By employing the agency of individuals in making known the publications selected by the committee, and as soon as possible establishing some system whereby the working classes resident in the suburbs and country districts may have the opportunity of purchasing the books, &c., at their own homes.

In order to raise the pecuniary means requisite, in the first instance at least, for fully carrying out the foregoing plan, the committee will invite the aid of those who may feel an interest in the success of the effort, such aid to be rendered in the shape of a present donation and the promise of a further sum within the first twelve months, in case it shall be required. The committee, however, intend that ultimately the plan shall be self-supporting, but at starting, the assistance now sought is absolutely necessary to give it a fair prospect of success.

INTER-COLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.

SIXTH PRACTICE.

THE sixth special practice of Volunteers with small bore rifles, preparatory to the selection of men to shoot in the forthcoming rifle match, took place at the Volunteer Rifle range on Thursday. The weather was all that could be desired and the shooting good. There were only eleven competitors present, but their average, omitting the lowest score, was rather over 93 marks. Mr. Graham, who has gradually improved from the first practice, was top scorer with 103 marks, Mr. C. Phillips being second with 101. The committee of the Rifle Association were unrepresented yesterday, but Adjutant Baynes officiated as umpire.

The names of the competitors and score made by each are appended :—

	200.	300.	400.	500.	700.	800.	900.
Mr. G. W. Graham ...	12	13	15	16	15	19	13—103
Mr. C. Phillips ...	14	16	17	16	14	10	14—101
Mr. W. Rayner ...	16	12	16	17	13	10	15— 99
Mr. J. Dickson ...	15	15	17	14	10	18	10— 99
Mr. G. Sharp	16	12	17	16	12	13	11— 97
Mr. R. Brownlow ...	15	10	15	16	16	13	8— 93
Mr. S. Douglass ...	12	13	13	13	13	13	13— 89
Lieutenant Richards ...	16	10	13	18	12	12	6— 87
Mr. C. W. Roberts ...	10	11	18	14	16	6	12— 87
Mr. G. Philips	14	12	10	16	11	14	2— 79
Sergeant Spence ...	12	11	15	2	9	9	6— 64

THE ESCORTS.

THE Southern Escort has arrived during the week with the following quantities of gold-dust:—

From Goulburn, 71 ozs 14 dwts 18 grs; Braidwood, 1423 ozs 14 dwts 22 grs; Burrangong, 2938 ozs 16 dwts 7 grs; Adelong, 444 ozs 13 dwts 2 grs; Tumut, 365 ozs 12 dwts; Gundagai, 15 ozs; Nerrigundah, 124 ozs 10 dwts 18 grs. Total, 5429 ozs 1 dwt 19 grs.

CONSIGNEES :

From Goulburn : Deputy Master of the Mint, 71 ozs 14 dwts 18 grs.

From Braidwood : Deputy Master of the Mint, 1423 ozs 14 dwts 22 grs.

From Burrangong : S. Emanuel, 201 ozs 7 dwts; Bank of New South Wales, 550 ozs 11 dwts 7 grs; Deputy Master of the Mint, 2231 ozs 18 dwts. Total, 2938 ozs 16 dwts 7 grs.

From Adelong : Deputy Master of the Mint, 444 ozs 13 dwts 2 grs.

From Tumut : Deputy Master of the Mint, 365 ozs 12 dwts.

From Gundagai : Deputy Master of the Mint, 15 ozs.

From Nerrigundah : Deputy Master of the Mint, 124 ozs 10 dwts 18 grs.

Total received during the week ended 21st August, 5429 ozs 1 dwt 19 grs.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—A meeting of the ratepayers of South Ward was held yesterday, at the School of Arts, Darling-street, for the purpose of nominating a councillor in the room of Mr. J. G. Cohen, resigned. Mr. Walter Church, chairman of the municipality, acted as returning-officer. Mr. Mossman proposed, and Mr. Gow seconded the nomination of Dr. O. S. Evans as a fit and proper person to fill the vacancy in the representation of South Ward; and, there being no other candidate nominated, he was declared duly elected. A vote of thanks having been given to the returning-officer, the meeting separated.

ST. BENEDICT'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. James Campbell, warden of St. Benedict's Guild, delivered a very interesting lecture on the life of the Right Rev. Dr. Cahill. There was a very numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen present. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. J. Curran, who commented very briefly on the services rendered to the society by Mr. Campbell, and concluded by introducing the lecturer, who stated that although unprepared to give a lecture that would satisfy himself, still he had endeavoured to amuse them for a short time. Mr. Campbell then read his lecture, which elicited frequent applause from the audience, and at the conclusion a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to him.

SCAB DISEASE.—We understand that Mr. Morris, M.L.A., assisted by Mr. G. S. Lang, and Mr. Ogilvie, the mover and seconder of the amendment put to the meeting on Monday, are preparing a bill upon the principles of the Adelaide Act, ready for immediate introduction in case of the Assembly refusing to adopt the principle of destruction embodied in the bill about to be introduced.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—FRIDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise and a jury of four.

HAYES V. PUGH.

The trial of this case, which commenced on Thursday, was resumed and concluded.

It was an action upon complicated questions of accounts arising out of the dissolution of a former partnership between the litigants, and of various business transactions subsequent to such dissolution.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Sheppard appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Martin, Q.C., Mr. Stephen, and Mr. Norton for the defendant.

The pleadings were voluminous, and the evidence of like character—taking up the greater portion of the two days which this trial occupied. The plaintiff claimed damages for breach of a covenant to pay certain firm liabilities. He also claimed for goods sold and delivered, and for a balance on a promissory note, &c. All the transactions and accounts were fully gone into, and the evidence was in many respects conflicting. The claim for goods sold and delivered arose out of a purchase by Pugh of a business carried on in the name of third persons in evasion of Hayes' covenant not to carry on business himself within three years after the dissolution. Mrs. Hayes, however, had a general power of superintendence, and a disposal from her husband—then in England, who sent her out to look after this business; and the purchase had been made by Pugh with her full concurrence and co-operation. It was sworn, also, that, besides certain payments for these goods which were admitted, there had been remittances to England by bills in the name of Mrs. Hayes, and by the direction of the latter. According to the defendant this was understood to have been done in order to protect the money from the creditors of Hayes, who was in difficulties. According to the plaintiff, however, this was a fraudulent arrangement made between defendant and Mrs. Hayes, so that the latter might draw the money as if she were a single woman, and plaintiff averred that it had never, in fact, reached him. It was insinuated that there was an illicit connection between the defendant and Mrs. Hayes. It appeared, indeed, that she was living separate from her husband, that Pugh was her trustee, and that she was living with Pugh as his housekeeper. It was most emphatically denied, however, on the part of the defendant that there had been any impropriety whatever, and there was no evidence of it beyond such presumption as was said to be afforded by the facts already stated. The plaintiff's excuse for his own breach of covenant was that defendant had failed to purchase through him as he had agreed to do. The defendant set up a number of items for payments on plaintiff's account, &c., which would have amounted in the aggregate to a complete set-off, but many were disallowed and others not proved. It was clear that there was a balance due to the plaintiff, and the only question was as to its amount. In the course of the inquiry questions arose as to deductions on account of what was termed "salt" on the invoices of goods sent out by Hayes. The latter admitted that he had "salted" these invoices—*i.e.*, had placed a higher and fictitious price upon the goods—in order to suit his own purpose. This purpose was to raise more money upon the goods shipped, by representing them to be of higher value than they really were. The dishonesty of this practice was strongly commented upon by his Honor.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £319 4s. 5d.

MILFORD V. GERRARD.

This was an action upon an attorney's bill of costs, to which there was no defence beyond putting the plaintiff to strict proof of his claim, which was for £158 10s. 2d. The necessary proof having been given, there was a verdict for the plaintiff for that amount.

Mr. Owen appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer for the defendant.

BANCO COURT.

Before the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

GOTCH V. WAINWRIGHT.

A verdict for £43 2s. 8d. was taken in this case by consent.

Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Windeyer for the defendant.

CHAPMAN AND OTHERS V. RUSSELL.

An unsuccessful application was made to get this case postponed until Monday, on the ground that the defendant, who resided five miles from Penrith, and was a necessary witness in his own behalf, was absent on account, as was presumed, of the notice from his attorney not having reached him. His Honor thought the reason insufficient, as a further message might have been sent even that morning, by telegraph. The state of the business was also, in his Honor's opinion, an additional reason against postponement. Three cases (Hingston v. Brougham, Druitt v. Wrench, and Brooks v. Wrench) had already been postponed by consent until Monday, which would certainly occupy the whole day. It was arranged, however, that the rule of not sitting on Saturday should be broken through, and that the defence should not be entered upon until that day. The case was thereupon proceeded with.

It was an action for the balance of an account for the repair of an engine at Regentville. The defendant denied the debt, and also pleaded a set-off by way of cross-action for unreasonable delay of the work, whereby he had lost the chance of letting the mill, and had thereby been deprived of a year's rent.

Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Darley for the defendant.

The case will be resumed at eleven o'clock this morning.

IN EQUITY.

Before the Primary Judge.

The business disposed of in this Court involved no question of general interest.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE A. Cheeke, Esq.

UHDE AND ANOTHER V. JOSEPH.

This was an action to recover £31 7s. 6d., the value of thirty-one tierces of beef shipped on board the Mathilde by order of defendant. Shortly after this beef was put on board, complaints were made of the bad smell from the casks, and two of them were opened, and the meat was found to be putrid. Notice was then given to the plaintiffs, who were requested to give the matter their early attention, and orders were given to the captain to deliver back the beef to the plaintiffs if applied for by them. Plaintiffs, however, did not make such application, but shortly after commenced an action to recover the price, and were nonsuited, the credit given not having expired. Defendant now resisted payment on the ground that the beef was not merchantable, and that there had been no acceptance of it. The Judge found for the plaintiff £15 11s., being the value of the tierces. Mr. Brown, for plaintiff; Mr. Butler, for defendant.

This was the only cause remaining for trial.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE the Registrar.

In the estate of Samuel G. Fogg, a first meeting. Four debts were proved.

In the estates of Alexander M'Cartney, James Hilt, and Frederick W. Robinson, single meetings. No creditors attended.

In the estate of John Branagan, a single meeting. One debt was proved, and the official assignee reported.

In the estate of Samuel A. White, a single meeting. One debt was proved, and the official assignee reported.

In the estate of Thomas Hannia, a third meeting. Three debts were proved, and the official assignee read his report.

SURRENDER.

Archibald Frazer, of Sydney, writing clerk. Liabilities, £354 7s 2d. Assets, £31 13s. 4d. Deficit, £322 13s. 10d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

RULE NISI.

On the petition of John Dunsmure, of Sydney, a rule nisi was granted, returnable on the 3rd September, requiring William Marks, of Ulladulla, farmer and grazier, to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, August 24.—Andrew Mason, special for proof of debts, 10.—*At Bathurst* : Lawrence Kearney, special; Maxfield and Blackman, single.—*At Braidwood* : Mary Anne Greenslade, third. *At Grafton* : Edward Davis, second.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Murphy and Day.

It will be in the remembrance of our readers that on the night of the 27th June, a female known as Margaret Gee was found murdered in the Outer Domain, and that James Donnelly and William Yeatman were taken into custody on suspicion of being the murderers. An inquest was held upon the body, the enquiry extending over six days, and a verdict was returned that "the deceased Margaret Gee, aged forty-six years, was found murdered on the night of the 27th June, 1863, in the Domain, but by whom there is no evidence before us to show." The prisoners Donnelly and Yeatman were thereupon discharged. The evidence taken at the inquest was fully reported in the *Herald* of 18th July. The matter, however, was not allowed to drop with the deliverance of the Coroner's jury. Detectives Elliott and Broomfield set themselves to discover further evidence, and, having obtained it, on the 5th instant again apprehended Donnelly and Yeatman on the charge of murdering Margaret Gee. On the 6th the prisoners were brought before Messrs. Murphy and Day, and after several remands were yesterday committed to take their trial. Subjoined is an abstract of the additional evidence.

Detective Elliott deposed that on the 5th instant, when he apprehended Donnelly, at his residence, in a lane off Burton-street, in reply to a question by him, Donelly said that he had a small tomahawk somewhere about the house, but that he had not seen it for a week; the house and premises were subsequently searched, and in emptying the water-closet a tomahawk (produced) was thrown out with the soil; in a conversation on the 28th July, in reference to the murder, Donnelly said that when he first went with Yeatman to the body he would swear that there was but one wound on her forehead, that a pool of blood was under her head, and that she said to him, when thinking that she wished to be lifted up, he took hold of her, "Let me alone —go away;" she grasped and squeezed his hand, and that if her fingers had then been off he must have seen it; he also said that it was nonsense for the medical men to say that it was with a tomahawk that the wounds had been inflicted, that a butcher's knife would have done—that in his opinion when the first blow was given the man who gave it left her, and, after he (Donnelly) and Yeatman left the body, returned and inflicted the other wounds; on the 24th July accompanied Yeatman to the Domain, who pointed out the spots where the body of Gee lay and where he was standing when he heard the cry of "murder;" the spot at which he said he was standing when he heard the cry of murder is about seventy or eighty yards from that at which Gee's body was found; Yeatman also said that he struck a match on his pipe, by the light of which he saw deceased's hand in Donnelly's hand; on the 25th July had another conversation with Yeatman, when he said, referring to the night of the murder, that he saw Donnelly and a woman go into the Domain, followed at a short distance by two men named Smith and Mulhall, and that soon afterward he went into the Domain for a necessary purpose; that he was almost certain that that they were in the Domain when he heard the cry; on the 28th July, after Donnelly told him (witness) that there was but one wound on the woman's forehead, and a pool of blood under her head, saw Yeatman again, who said that he saw two wounds upon her head when he and Donnelly were there; asked Donnelly on one occasion where he went with a woman on the night of the murder, and he pointed out a spot much nearer to that at which the body was found than is that at which Yeatman says he was when he heard the cry of murder.

Detective Broomfield (who accompanied Elliott), constable Tubman, and sergeant Lee were examined. Their deposition is mostly included in that of Mr. Elliott.

Thomas O'Donnell, residing in the next house to that occupied by the prisoner Donnelly, deposed that one evening about three weeks before the murder of Gee, he saw a small tomahawk, like a shingler's hammer, fall from under Donnelly's coat as he was passing his (O'Donnell's) house; on the evening of Sunday, after the constables had been at prisoner's house, heard him say that it was a pity the other was not out of the way, like Mrs. Gee; never saw this tomahawk (produced) until to-day.

William French deposed that he knows Yeatman, having been employed together on board ships; met him after the inquest on Gee, when he said that if he were to see fifty dead ones he would never report another; having previously cautioned him against knocking about the Domain at night, witness said in reply "I knew that you would be getting into a mess"; he said that he was outside when he heard the cries of murder in the Domain, that he soon found Donnelly near St. James's Church, and that directly they went in he struck a match, looked about, and they found the body; that she died while they were there; and that they reported it to the police.

Charles Nathan, surgeon, produced the skull of the murdered woman, and deposed that there appears to be two wounds on the forehead; the wound on the left side appears to have been inflicted with a sharp instrument, and is the blow which he thinks cut off her fingers; she probably saw the blow coming and raised her hand to ward it off; a second wound, extending over the medium line downwards to the left side, drove in the skull, making a wedge-shaped impression, the wider portion of the wedge being outside, the narrower part towards the brain; this blow also detached a large portion of the inner plate of the skull, driving it into the brain; there were also three wounds on the top and back of the skull—the first, extending about four inches across the medium line to the right side, causing extensive fracture of the skull and wounding the brain; the second has an oblique direction about three inches and a half in extent, penetrating the skull, and driving portions of the brittle plates into the brain; the third is posterior, penetrating the skull, and driving fragments of the brittle portion deeply into the brain; he believes that all these were inflicted before death and within a very short time of each other; believes that the first blow was inflicted on the outer side of the skull, and that it did not produce insensibility; the first and the second, he believes, produced insensibility, but most certainly the whole of them must, and that she could not have retained consciousness to ask for assistance; does not believe the woman could have even moaned three minutes after receiving these blows; she could not have struggled after receiving the second blow; the blood must have flowed very rapidly from the first and second wounds on the top of the head; scarcely any blood could have flowed from the forehead; she could not have held any conversation, nor have raised her head or hand, after receiving these blows; no spirting arteries having been wounded, it is quite possible that the person who inflicted the wound should not be marked with blood; she may have called out "murder" before and after the first blow, but not after the second; in his opinion the first blow knocked her down, and that the others were given on the ground, in rapid succession; these wounds caused her death; such an instrument as this tomahawk would make such wounds; the back part fits exactly into the wound on the forehead; it appears to have been subjected to the action of fire, and the handle is new.

Drs. M'Kay, Roberts, and Cox agreed with the evidence of Dr. Nathan.

John Duffy deposed that he has known Donnelly for some months, and first saw Yeatman, with Donnelly and others, on the Lovers' Walk, in Hyde Park, about four nights before the murder; about a quarter before ten on the night of the murder saw Donnelly and a man named Mulhall near St. James' Church, and conversed with them; another man came up and stood at a little distance, witness thought he was waiting for Donnelly, and went away; Donnelly said he had been in the Domain with a woman and left her with Smith; has not seen him since; never spoke to Yeatman.

George Kemp, Domain bailiff, deposed that he was at home on the night of the 27th June; the spot where the body of Mrs. Gee was found is about a hundred yards from the lodge, and if any person there had called out murder he must have heard it. ...

Mary, the wife of George Kemp, gave similar evidence.

William E. Plunkett, secretary to the Crown Law Offices, produced the proceedings on the inquest before the Coroner upon the remains of Mary Gee on the 29th June, and by adjournments, on the 2nd, 7th, 8th, 13th, and 16th July.

Sergeant Lawler produced written statements taken by him from the prisoners while in custody on the 27th June.

John Lloyd deposed that about ten o'clock on the night of the murder he went through the Domain to Woolloomooloo, seeing a young woman home, and passed within fifty yards of where the body was found; if any one had moaned he must have heard it; saw a match struck, and a man was standing and another object was sitting or stooping; came back that way, in about a quarter of an hour, and saw two policemen, who inquired if he had heard any noise; heard no noise when he saw the light; thought that some blackfellows were camped there; the person who struck the match must have heard and seen him (witness).

The prisoners declined saying anything.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Cory cross-examined the witnesses on behalf of Donnelly.

FRIDAY.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Hogg, Asher, Oatlen, Peden, and Smithers.

Thirteen prisoners (one by remand), were brought before the Bench. Seven were discharged.

Thomas Calvert Chubb was committed to take his trial for administering poison with intent to kill. No further evidence was taken, and prisoner reserved his defence.

Bridget Calleghan was summarily convicted of having stolen a kettle and a saucepan, the property of Maria Meather, and was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days.

John Leake, charged with stealing tools and a coat, the property of Thomas Sand, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned two months.

Two vagrants, apprehended for disorderly conduct, were sent to gaol for one month.

Elizabeth Hare, found guilty of having in a public place made use of indecent language, was sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

On the summons list were ten cases. Isaac Wilson was fined 10s. and Henry Jones 2s. 6d. for breaches of the Police Act. The rest were either postponed, withdrawn, or dismissed.

LICENSING.—Before Messrs. R. S. Ross, Murphy, and Cullen.—An auctioneer's license was granted to William Palmer Moffat, and hawkers' licenses to Charles Higgins, Owen Taley, and Ferdinand Ricks. A bagatelle license was granted to Jane Whelan, of Riley-street; and William Bottomly, of the Hope Tavern, York-street, was allowed to transfer his license to William Fenn.

WATER POLICE COURT.

FRIDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Mr. R. Ronald.

Edward Roach, charged with being drunk and riotous in George-street, was fined 40s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

Albert B. Howell, master of the schooner Clarence Packet, was fined 20s., with costs, for neglecting to exhibit a constant bright light at the mast-head of his vessel whilst she lay at night in the fairway of the harbour.

James Corbit, a seaman, was charged with stealing a concertina, the property of John Speerin, from the Observer Tavern. Prisoner, it appeared, had on Wednesday been playing upon the concertina, at prosecutor's house, and he took it away with him. It was found in a boat at the Commissariat Wharf. Prisoner stated that he did not remember anything that occurred at the time, being drunk. Fined 20s., or to be imprisoned for seven days.

Archibald M'Lean, master of the barque Hellon Castle, was fined 20s., with costs, for neglecting to comply with the harbour regulations as to maintaining a light at the mast-head of his vessel.

Six seamen of the whaling brig Victoria were convicted of continued disobedience of lawful commands, and sentenced to twelve weeks' hard labour in gaol; and James Martin, a stowaway on board this vessel, was fined 40s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council was held on Saturday last, at three o'clock p.m. Present: The chairman (Mr. H. Bryant), councillors William Moon, Sparkes, Oates, West, and Powell. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A petition from certain ratepayers of Botany-street was read, asking the council to kerb and gutter Botany-street, on the west side, from the Storm King inn to Raglan-street. Councillor William Moon moved, "That £13 be expended for that purpose in addition to the previous vote of £12." Councillor Sparkes seconded the motion. Carried. Sundry accounts amounting to £45 8s. 8d. were passed and ordered to be paid. Councillor Oates moved, "That the bailiff be allowed £2 for extra loss of time." Councillor West seconded the motion. Councillor William Moon moved as an amendment, "That this motion stand over until the bailiff proceeds with and recovers certain rates the warrants of which are now in his possession." This amendment was not seconded, and consequently lapsed. The original motion was put and carried, and the council adjourned.

SALE by Auction, this day.—We are requested by Bradley and Newton to direct the attention of buyers to their sales, this day, of furniture, opera glasses, engravings jewellery, saddlery, and sundries. For particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

QUEENSLAND.

THE Clarence steamer brings papers to the 19th instant from Brisbane.

The *Guardian* of that date states that a very serious accident occurred on Tuesday evening to a private of the 12th Regiment named Harris. It appears that Harris, who had been out during the afternoon, was returning to the Barracks on horseback from Breakfast Creek, and while crossing the Breakfast Creek bridge he was met by a drunken man driving a dray. The intense darkness of the night prevented him from getting out of the fellow's way, more particularly as he was driving the dray in zig-zag directions across the bridge. The wheel of the dray ultimately came into collision with Harris's leg, crushing the calf in a most frightful manner. The drunken brute appears to have had sufficient sense left to know what he had done, for immediately afterwards he drove off at a furious rate. Poor Harris fell from his horse, and lay on the ground for half-an-hour before any conveyance passed, and when one did arrive, the inhuman man who was driving it refused to bring Harris into the town unless he first paid him the sum of ten shillings for his fare. This sum was paid by Harris, who was brought into town on the cart and set down at Mr. Keith's, in Queen-street. A message was sent to the barracks communicating the facts, and Sergeant Hawkes, with a detachment of soldiers, immediately repaired to him and carried him to the Brisbane Hospital on a sofa kindly lent by Mr. Keith for the purpose. On the arrival of Harris at the Hospital, Dr. Hobbs, Dr. Cannan, and two other medical gentlemen were in attendance, and found him in a very weak and exhausted state from the loss of blood he had sustained; the leg was dressed, and we believe that some slight hope was entertained of saving the limb.

The first report from the Postmaster-General upon the postal service of Queensland, was some short time since presented to both Houses of Parliament. Touching upon the Inland Mail service, it appears from this document, that the gross number of miles travelled in 1860 was 199,160; in 1861 the number of miles increased to 282,506; in 1862 very little change took place, being 300,352 miles. Whilst for the first quarter of the year 1863, the gross number of miles travelled have been 94,807, or at the rate of 379,231 miles a-year (estimated number in the present contracts), being an increase over 1862, computed at 78,879 miles. When it is considered that the whole population of the colony is about 45,000 it will be seen that the amount of postal accommodation afforded to the public is, in proportion, very considerable. The average cost per mile in 1860 was 7d., whilst in 1863 the computed cost in the contracts, until the 31st March is 6d. per mile. Thus, notwithstanding so many new lines in distant places have been added (which are generally the most expensive), the average cost per mile has decreased.

The *Guardian* of Monday states that a sample of gold has been received at the Joint Stock Bank from the Calliope diggings. It is of a remarkably pure description. Some of the nuggets are of considerable size, and indicate that they have been detached from larger masses of the metal.

The *North Australian* mentions that an aboriginal had been found in the vicinity of the one mile bridge, Glen Innes, in a state of the greatest destitution, and from injuries which he had received by falling from a tree, was unable to move from his camp to make his case known, his own tribe, as soon as the accident occurred, having deserted him. The poor sufferer was at once conveyed to the Hospital.

VICTORIA.

BY the City of Melbourne, we have papers to the 18th instant, from Melbourne.

We quote from the *Argus* as follows :—

The Geelong correspondent of that journal states that the appeal to the volunteers of Victoria, to aid their fellow-colonists in New Zealand against the savage warfare in which they are engaged, has quickly roused the martial ardour of the Geelong troop of the Prince of Wales' Victoria Volunteer Light Horse. Four members of that body intimated their intention, on Saturday, of offering their services to the Government; and an advertisement is to appear, calling upon those who are willing to go to New Zealand to enrol their names without delay.

The committee of the Victoria Jockey Club met, on the evening of the 17th, to arrange the programme for the Spring meeting, which is fixed for the 16th and 17th October. The prizes will amount to over 1800 sovereigns, and some fine racing may be expected.

An exciting contest took place, on Saturday afternoon, between the members of the Pentridge rifle corps. The victorious ten (outsiders) in the late matches were invited to try their prowess against a fresh team of the civil service members, who felt quite confident of being able to find a ten sufficiently good and true to reverse their recent defeats. Although for some time during the progress of the firing, their scores looked promising, fortune was against them; the outsiders again gained the day, with eleven points to spare. The shooting of the entire party was not good, and showed a great falling off from the totals made in the previous matches. The highest scorers at 200 yards, were Wilkinson, sen., and Hurlstone, fourteen each; at 500 yards, Phillpot and Dredge, twelve each; at 600 yards, Buzaglow twelve, who was also top scorer.

An explosion of gas of a somewhat serious character took place about eight o'clock on Sunday morning, at the Britannia Hotel, corner of Swanston and Lonsdale streets. The servant-girl noticing a very strong smell in the back parlour, entered the room, and, standing upon the table, lighted a candle to search for the source of the escape. The moment she struck the light the gas exploded, blowing out the window, smashing the door and the banister of the stair, bursting the lock of the bar-door, breaking the bar window, and throwing the shutters into the street. The girl was severely burned on the face, arms, and hands.

A proposition to establish a mission to the natives of the region around Cooper's Creek, was submitted, on Monday evening, to a meeting of the subscribers to the Society for the Promotion of Moravian Missions to the Aborigines. The meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institute, under the presidency of his Excellency the Governor. A letter was read from Mr. Howitt, the explorer, pointing out the most suitable locality for a station, and giving some interesting information about the country and its inhabitants. Mr. Howitt states that the missionary party should consist of at least six persons, and he estimates the cost of maintaining the station at £600 per year, exclusive of salaries. Speeches in support of the project were delivered by ministers of various denominations, and a formal resolution in favour of an immediate commencement of the Cooper's Creek mission was unanimously agreed to.

A special meeting of the depositors of the late Provident Institute was held last Monday evening in the Mechanics' Institute. About seventy persons were present, the Rev. J. Ballantyne in the chair. The special object of the meeting was to confirm the proceedings taken by the assignees with reference to the prosecution of the directors of the institute. After a statement of the objects of the meeting from Mr. J. Langlands, Mr. M'Dougall moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. D. Johnstone, and agreed to :—That the meeting confirms the proceedings taken by the assignees in the criminal prosecution of Messrs. Hancock, Sawell, Foxton, and Anderson, and direct the assignees to pay the expenses of the prosecution, or connected therewith, out of the funds of the estate." It was then moved by Mr. Toom, seconded by Mr. Goulding, and agreed to :—"That the assignees take the necessary steps under the Winding-up Act to call upon the shareholders to contribute towards the deficiency in the estate." Mr. Langlands then read the decision of the taxing-officer on the claim of Messrs. Hancock and Duffet, which was to the effect that not only the sum of £1289 paid into court should revert to the assignees, but that the sum of £700, previously paid to Mr. Hancock, must be repaid to the estate. A letter was also read from Messrs. Duffet and Grant, offering to compromise the claim of £1289 for a sum of £700, but the solicitors to the estate held that the depositors had no power in the matter after the decision of the taxing master. It may be stated that Porter, the late secretary to the institute, is now known to be far on his way to Callao.

NEW ZEALAND.

WE continue our extracts from the papers.

The following quotations from the correspondent's letters of the Auckland daily papers will be read with interest :—

Writing on the 9th from the Queen's Redoubt, Pokeno, the correspondent of the *Southern Cross* says :—Information has just reached here that the enemy has been very busily engaged in establishing another very formidable position a considerable distance above the "Bluff," beyond the Waikato River, and that they have in their possession four heavy guns, by what means procured it is difficult to ascertain. To apprise us of that very interesting fact, the enemy, through a mere fit of braggadocia, discharged from their guns two rounds (supposed to be blank) at a very early hour this morning. A round of blank ammunition which has been procured from the enemy by some private means corroborates the foregoing information. The powder is of a very curious description, altogether different from that used in European warfare. The particles, instead of being in grains (which is usually the case), are long and thin, each particle very much resembling a common brass pin. It is supposed that about 2000 natives are congregated in the locality in which the heavy guns are said to be in position. The General and staff have now proceeded to the front, in order the more definitely to ascertain the particulars connected with last night's proceedings. Another expedition is supposed to have been in contemplation, but owing in some measure to the recent very rainy and boisterous weather, it has been postponed for the present.

Another correspondent of the same paper writes from Wairoa as follows :—

Sunday morning, August 9.

A prisoner was taken yesterday by Mr. James Matheson. He is, I believe, a South Sea Islander, and talks English better than Maori. He is now of course enjoying the luxuries of camp life. Report says that he has been to England, and that some of the men in camp immediately recognised him as a shipmate, thence only some few months ago.

A party of the Wairoa rifle volunteers have just returned (6 p.m.) from one of the customary exploring expeditions. They saw five Maories at a distance—four of whom had guns. A package containing fifty-two bullets was found in a deserted whare, in which the volunteers remained concealed for some time. They have also brought some papers of no value, but evidently the property of Mr. W. H. Walker, whose residence is in the immediate vicinity of the Hunua. This fact of course leads to the supposition that his house has been pillaged.

The Pokeno correspondent of the *New Zealander*, writing on the 6th, says :—This morning it was reported that natives were seen on the ridge of hills to the east of Kohiroa in great numbers, forming rifle pits. There was some foundation for the report, and the advance picquet was turned out and proceeded to examine the ground, but saw none of the enemy nor any beginning of pits; the Maories had, not unlikely, merely come to view the country. It is to be hoped that they will make a stand in the vicinity of the Kohiroa redoubts, for the land is very well suited for our operations, being but very partially covered with short fern. The poor fellow of the 12th, who received a shot when returning to the camp at the front from Paparata, is doing well; his wound is not so dangerous as it was at first supposed to be.

On Saturday evening the cutter Dart arrived at Onehunga from Drury, having on board fourteen tons of gunpowder. There was a guard of twenty men of the 18th regiment on board. The ammunition was brought into Auckland, where in future the great bulk of it will be kept.

A RAID UP THE WAIKATO RIVER.—The *New Zealander* of Monday, the 10th instant, says :—"We have been favoured with the sight of a private letter (dated Saturday), received yesterday from a reliable source, by a gentleman in town, from which we make the following extract :—"The steamer Avon went up the river on Thursday; saw a number of natives; fired seven rounds out of the Harrier's 12-pound Armstrong; burnt a village; captured any amount of fowls, tool-chests and tools, some spanking new cross-cut saws, and other articles. Saw eighteen or twenty canoes; could not capture them, because she had not sufficient hands. If one hundred men had been on board (fifty to land) the steamer could have run stem-on to the canoes, and no end of booty would have been taken. I do not give you this information from hearsay."

THE DEFENCE OF AUCKLAND.—We understand that it has been finally determined that the duty of defending the city shall be confided exclusively to the civilian forces, and that General Cameron has been informed that the whole of the regular troops can be spared for service at the front. Our Volunteer Rifles, in detachments from the Wairoa, Burton's, Wairoa Road, and Papakura, have within the last day or two come into town. This gives an accession of about 350 drilled men, all of them the better for their late rough service at the front. These, with the second class Militia, who are forward in their drill, and with the Volunteers of the third class who have come forward with much public spirit to take patrol duties, the authorities, we are informed, consider will be force sufficient to provide for the defence of the city,—the Naval Volunteers being employed upon the special service in the harbour, for which they are so well qualified. It is intended, also, that a steamer or efficient guard boats shall occupy the sand-spit passage, and keep watch upon canoe movements in the Thames. In the event of an actual attack, and supposing the telegraph to be in working condition, a message could be instantaneously transmitted to the camp at Otahuhu, which would bring to our aid a considerable force of cavalry and militia. The defences of Auckland, the General considers, lie as much at Pokeno and the Wairoa as within the actual precincts of the city, and the authorities think that General Cameron's hand should be strengthened by sending the 70th Regiment to the front. We hesitate to criticise military measures; but what is clear to us is the danger of panic from want of well considered arrangements which all shall comprehend, of arrangements which shall provide for the general and intelligent co-operation of all, and for such appointed places of refuge for the weak and defenceless as shall liberate the strong arms for the general service. If these things were done the Auckland people would, in this emergency, do their best to let it be seen, in New Zealand and in England, that the citizens are not unwilling to charge themselves with the defence of their city.—*New Zealand*, August 10.

THE WELLINGTON NATIVES.—The *New Zealand Advertiser*, of the 30th ultimo, says :—"E. Puni has received a farewell letter from Wi Tako, who announces his intention of having revenge—after the manner of his ancestors—on the pakehas for the loss of his countrymen. The letter is written in an earnest spirit, and its contents are ominous."

A MAORI SPY.—The *Southern Cross* of 7th instant says :—The letter of our Drury correspondent conveys some important information with respect to the Maori-European spy, who it will be recollected was arrested recently on the Great South Road. It appears that the fellow was liberated and re-arrested at the front, and that under the pressure of being tried and condemned to be shot he made certain revelations. He confessed that he was a spy for the Maories, and had been sent to examine the strength of the British forces, it being the intention of the natives to attack the positions at Martyn's and Williamsons' clearings. It appears that the rebels who contemplated this were the same as those who were themselves attacked by the troops at Paparata. It is satisfactory to hear that this betrayer of his adopted country has met with a just reward for his perfidy.

THE SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF THE "KING-MAKER."—William Thompson, who is sometimes known as the "king-maker," is exerting himself most strenuously to stimulate the present war, and it would appear from the following that the civilising influences that have been brought to bear upon this man have been uselessly expended. It will be recollected that, about the commencement of the present war, William Thompson left the Waikato, and it was supposed that he had gone to live in peace and quietness on some of the Maori estates; not so, however, for he has now shown his true colours. He has been down along the east coast rousing the natives to fight the pakehas. To Archdeacon Brown he sent a kind of manifesto, in which he stated his reasons for making war. One of these was, that the Governor refused to allow him (Thompson) to get back the Tataraimaka block, the reply the Governor made on that occasion being, as it will be recollected, that he was strong enough to take it himself. Thompson's second reason for waging war is that the soldiers had killed so many Maories at Koheroa, and that they killed the innocent with the guilty. These were his principal reasons, and he is therefore determined to fight. He warned Archdeacon Brown and all the people at Tauranga to go away at once, because he was determined not to spare the unarmed or their property. These were his own words, "I will not spare the unarmed or their property." The manifesto ends with the following remarkable expression :—"If the pakehas are strong it is good," which is tantamount to saying that the struggle shall be to decide who is the strongest. It seems that Thompson has succeeded in rousing his Maori friends on the east coast greatly. We understand that they are well supplied with food, and that some of them are employed in baking all their flour into dampers, as if preparing for a warlike expedition.—*Daily Southern Cross*, August 6.

THE FONTANA QUARTZ REEF.—We are credibly informed that the shareholders in this company (the result of whose brilliant crushing we mentioned in our last) have realised out of the two crushings, which they have at present had, sufficient to pay every expense they have incurred—including machinery, and the cost of its carriage and erection, and what is more have a balance of £150 in hand! This fact will be more significant of the richness of the reef, in the minds of quartz miners, than anything we can write on the subject, and at the same time it tells its own tale of the capabilities of Bathurst as a gold-bearing district.—*Bathurst Times* of Wednesday.

NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Your declared desire that justice should be done to the colonists of New Zealand, as well as to their turbulent Maori coresidents, induces me to ask the favour of space in your mail summary for England, for the subjoined extract from the charge delivered July 2, 1863, by Chief Justice Sir George Arney, to the grand jury at Taranaki, on opening a session there of the Supreme Court.

From Taranaki settlers recently returned from a visit to England, and from other sources, I learn that about eight out of ten people "at home" blame the settlers as having, "by oppressive treatment of the natives" (which is only, by the way, thus loosely stated), brought about the war. The sophistries of a New Zealand ex-Chief Justice have largely tended to confirm this erroneous opinion. I hope the *plain statistics* of the present Chief Justice of New Zealand will be received in England with an enlightened and candid credence. Let it be borne in mind that during the years 1861 and 1862, spoken of by Chief Justice Arney, the Maories of Taranaki had the free use and benefit of English law, although they had been in arms to resist it, and had devastated and plundered the whole province with fire and tomahawk, to the very edge of its only town; whilst the settlers, who had suffered the loss of home, of property, and of life, in support of the Imperial authority, were still kept in the town, under martial law, by the Imperial representative, unable to resume their lands from the ominous aspect of the natives, and dependent on militia pay and road-making for daily bread. Sir, to talk of the settlers having oppressed or wronged the Maories, is but to show that they who so speak need a residence in Taranaki to have their minds (painfully) enlightened on this point.

Yours truly,

J. C. NEILD.

Sydney, 20th August.

But I invite your attention to these returns for an additional reason, because they not only show the Europeans the benefits arising from our laws, but were it possible, without one rising from the dead, that the natives could be persuaded, they ought to persuade the native population what advantages they cast aside when they refuse to avail themselves of our laws. I find that during the year 1861 no less than 164 cases were disposed of by the Resident Magistrate in this town. Of these 111 were criminal, and 53 were civil cases. I find that 21 civil cases were between Maories and Europeans, and that there were 5 cases between Maories alone; and it is a singular fact, that no less a sum than £215,000 and some odd shillings were sued for by Europeans against Maories, in respect of which £31,000 were recovered by judgment, and that of £163 14s. sued for by Maories against Europeans, no less a sum was recovered than £136 9s. Of the suits between the natives themselves, involving £151 8s. in dispute, the plaintiffs recovered £85 from defendants,—thus making altogether the sum of £651 19s. 11d. adjudicated upon in 1861 in your Resident Magistrate's Court, in which the natives obtained the benefit of English law. And, gentlemen, I must add, that in 1861 the amount of business thus transacted in this particular district exceeded that transacted between Europeans and natives, or between natives themselves, in any part of the colony. I find also not only this, but that the next highest in number—the place where the next largest sum was adjudicated upon, in which natives were interested—is the adjoining district of Wanganui. It is certainly a singular fact, that the districts in which justice according to the law of England is administered for the advantage of the native race the most fully and the most practically, are precisely the two districts where there exists the greatest disaffection. Gentlemen, God forbid that I should say this as a rebuke to the natives. They have been for so many years practically alienated from civilisation that it is a consolation so many have entered our courts of justice. In the last year, 1862, of which returns have been supplied to me, but which have not yet been published in the statistics, it appears that even up to the latest hour the natives in this district have not been denied, but have received justice at the hands of the magistrate. I find that in 1861 there were 164 cases disposed of by the Resident Magistrate, against 338 in 1862. Whereas there were five cases between Maories alone in 1861, there were three cases between Maories alone in 1862. Twenty-one cases were between Maories and Europeans in 1861, but in 1862 there have been fewer cases of this class, the number being thirteen. No less a sum, however, than £233 was put in suit before the Resident magistrate of this district in 1862 between Maories and Europeans or between Maoris alone. Of £70 15s. 6d., which the natives would have otherwise lost, £55 15s. 6d. were recovered, in suits between native and native. Of £112, where Maories were plaintiffs and Europeans defendants, £60 had been recovered last year in the resident Magistrate's Court. Those who have an influence over the native mind might lay hold of plain statements of fact like these to show them how they have been able to recover these moneys, which they strive so much to acquire, through the operation of English law. And, gentlemen, lastly, they may yet be persuaded to see in the very important cases that are to be tried before you, an evidence of the earnest desire of his Excellency, whom they profess to regard as their father and friend, and of his Excellency's Government, not to deal harshly even by those who are the most gross offenders. You observe that not only have the courts of justice gone on in an even course, but that when a native was taken under circumstances which have given rise to the two charges on which I shall have to remark, taken by soldiers who, we may suppose, were still infuriated by the recent murder of their officers and comrades, no great violence was used to that native—that he was cared for and protected by the officers in command, that he was kindly treated until the arrival of the civil judge—that even against him neither the law-martial nor the summary power applied by that state of things called martial law was enforced; but that he has the privilege of a calm and dispassionate trial. Even he will not be convicted without enjoying all the advantages which every subject of her Majesty enjoys—viz., a triple inquiry—an inquiry before the Resident Magistrate, an inquiry before the grand jury, and an inquiry in this court before the petty jury, having the careful attention of the judge, so as to ensure that the rules of evidence and the strictest principles of justice are adhered to in his favour.

VOLUNTEERS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I agree with you, that the agents of the New Zealand Government have reason to congratulate themselves at their success in obtaining such a satisfactory answer to their call for help from New South Wales. I have no hesitation in saying that their efforts here will convince those who sent them that New South Wales can supply a body of men that will bear a favourable comparison with any that might be sent from any of the sister colonies.

My object in addressing you now is, to induce those entrusted with obtaining this aid *not to spoil it in the beginning*. I allude particularly to the treatment of the Volunteers on their voyage to Auckland. I have no doubt but that many have volunteered merely through the spirit of adventure, or wish for change—a sort of "come day, go day" men; but the majority (and I have had the opportunity of judging,) are men who have volunteered with a prospect for the future—men able and willing to perform the conditions of their agreement. Therefore, let the agents not destroy the spirit of such men; let them show the men that it is a mutual benefit to both parties—in fact, every care should be taken to land the men in Auckland satisfied with the first step, and in *good spirits*. If this course be pursued it will prevent many bitter bickerings hereafter.

And now, a word to the men themselves. They should take everything in good part, bearing in mind that they must not expect all the comforts on board a ship they would find at home. Let them do all they can to make things go smooth, and if the time should come when their courage is put to the test in the field, I am confident that New South Wales will not have any occasion to blush for the bravery of this her first quota of volunteers to her sister colony.

In conclusion, Sir, I hope you will lend your powerful aid in urging our own Government to keep a sharp look out, to see that the vessels conveying the Volunteers are not *overcrowded*.

I remain, Sir, yours, obediently,

VOLUNTEER.

THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As a member of the Sydney Volunteer Rifles, I should feel much obliged if the New Zealand deputy (Mr. Gorst) would give replies to the following queries through the medium of your valuable journal :—

1. Whether a Volunteer is to receive 2s. 6d. per diem, with rations and other allowances, to commence from the date of his landing in New Zealand, and to be continued throughout the whole period of three years, even should there be a cessation of hostilities?

2. Whether a Volunteer, having satisfactorily served the full period of three years, can then sell his land and return to New South Wales, or is bound to remain in New Zealand and cultivate it?

3. As there does not appear to be any distinct understanding between the New Zealand Government and the Government here as to the arms, accoutrements, and clothing served out to us, I should like to know what we are to do with them in the event of our going to New Zealand?

By inserting the above you will much oblige,

RIFLEMAN.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Some of our worthy representatives may very justly have the credit of wasting the time of the House by talking a vast amount of twaddle. It is, doubtless, a weak point, and arises in some measure, by the desire of seeing themselves in your columns the following day; if your reporters would be so good as to report the speeches as given, it would cause much amusement, and materially lessen the number of those desirous of "catching the Speaker's eye." But still many of these loquacious gentry are very energetic, and faithfully represent those who placed them in their position. I could not help observing this in your issue of to-day; some eight or nine members, one after the other, seeking for, or obtaining information for the benefit of their several constituents, and this is done daily. Then why should the electorate of St. Leonards be the only one to have a *Miss* representative? Did any one ever hear or know of Mr. Shepherd having done one single item for the benefit of those who placed him in the House? Was he ever known to lay before the Assembly any one of the many grievances of his constituents, or to stand up manfully and seek their redress? Was he ever seen attending any public meeting held in the electorate or elsewhere, endeavouring to assist, to the best of his ability, all matters connected with its welfare? In fact, can any one voter say conscientiously that the electorate of St. Leonards has been in the smallest atom benefited by having Mr. Shepherd as a representative? I say, most emphatically, no: in no single instance has he ever represented them, unless it be by the use of the position given him to oppose vigorously all useful measures connected with the said electorate.

The whole of the voters, to a man, ought to feel disgraced to allow Mr. Shepherd to retain the position he now holds, when there are so many men of ability and influence who would be delighted to do the duties required in the House, with integrity and honour. Should this apathy still continue without any attempt to oust Mr. Shepherd from the office he so unworthily fills, then the electorate of St. Leonards does not deserve representation, and ought to become a rotten borough.

Yours obediently,

AN ELECTOR.

Sydney, August 19.

METEOROLOGY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Will you oblige me by stating the height above the sea of the several stations whose meteorological reports you publish daily. The information sought is necessary, to enable your readers to compare the barometric observations.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. L. K.

August 18.

PETITION RELATIVE TO SCAB.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Your parliamentary report of my petition, presented by the Rev. Dr. Lang to the Legislative Assembly, on Wednesday, August the 10th, contains the following inaccuracies :—

"By Dr. Lang, from Thomas Westropp, veterinary surgeon, recommending a specific for scab in sheep."

Firstly, I am not a veterinary surgeon (either legally or self-styled).

Secondly, the prayer of my petition was for the appointment of a committee of the House *to examine all the scientific evidence available in the colony* on the subject of scab in sheep, before the Legislature would consent to allow over 300,000 sheep to be destroyed, and vote a compensation of from 5s. to 8s. for each sheep so destroyed.

I am, Sir, yours &c.,

THOMAS WESTROPP, M.R.C.S., England.

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PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

TARBAN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The following communication from the Superintendent of Tarban Lunatic Asylum to the Hon. Colonial Secretary was yesterday laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Cowper, and referred to the select committee now sitting to inquire into Lunatic Asylums:—

Tarban Lunatic Asylum, 18th July, 1863

Sir,—The Catholic Bishop of Hobarton, after a recent visit to this establishment, addressed a letter on the subject to the Government, which was laid before the Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Lunatic Asylums, in which he has unsparingly criticised the institution in all its shapes and conditions; denouncing the management, the treatment, the structure, the aspect, the site, and the character, with such a tone of dogmatism as will no doubt lead to the general belief that all he there asserts must be true, because the assertion flows from the mouth of episcopal authority, with the verisimilitude of undoubted certainties. I have the honour, therefore, to request that I may be allowed to correct the inaccuracies of his statements, and rectify the false deductions drawn, in reference to the circumstances of this Asylum, in order that not only the Committee but the public may not be led into error, and come to foregone conclusions, before the enquiry about to be made takes place.

I have the fullest confidence in the rectitude and benevolence of the writer of that letter, and I believe that Dr. Willson is as incapable of making a willing misstatement of facts as of committing a murder; still, injudicious and erroneous statements abound in his letter, and it appears to me that it is my bounden duty to correct them. I read his strictures on what he saw, and what he did not see, in his leisurely inspection of the Asylum, with emotions of astonishment and regret that so good and kind a heart should, like many others, commit himself so egregiously on a subject with which he can have but a slight and theoretical acquaintance. I trust that, in honestly performing the task which my position and my self-respect have assigned to me, I may not be considered disrespectful to this universally-acknowledged philanthropist; but I must fearlessly vindicate my own claims to the rank of a successful reformer (second to none in Christendom, though the Bishop may think otherwise), and to defend the Government and the colony from the opprobrium which would inevitably follow, from the grave mistakes published in Dr. Willson's letter as facts, if they were allowed to pass without notice or correction. The Doctor has put me on my defence, and surely it is the stringent behoof of one who sowed the good seed, and has watched over the continuous improvement in the moral and physical condition of the inmates of an establishment in which his best mental and bodily energies have been exercised with the fondness and solicitude of a parent, while acknowledging its many defects (which are the fault neither of the present Government nor of himself), to protest against any unfair disparagement of its conditions and arrangements, which might bring unmerited reproach on its moral management, as well as induce too hasty an abandonment of a structure which has entailed so much cost on the colony, and led it into vast schemes of premature expenditure for the sake of realising the too lofty ambition of an *idea*. Whether the expenditure of two hundred thousand pounds, borrowed or otherwise, is likely to be sanctioned for such a purpose, it is not my right to inquire; but this I am sure of, that the fourth of that amount would build as many small asylums, on the most approved plans, as would be required by this colony for the next forty years.

In the third paragraph of his letter, the good Bishop bewails—"the depressed and silent condition of the patients generally gave me much more regret than satisfaction." The general expression and appearance of the great mass of patients here stated does not exist anywhere but in the Bishop's imagination; the general expression is not that of "depression," as many a visitor knows, but the reverse; there are, however, a few cases of melancholy and suicidal despondency to be seen, and that the expression in such instances should correspond with the particular condition of the mind is certainly no matter for either censure or astonishment. The Bishop expresses his gratification at not having seen "one patient under personal restraint." This is equally gratifying to me; for I should have been both astonished and scandalised if anyone had seen such a phenomenon in this Asylum at any time, day or night, since the year 1848.

In paragraph 7 we are told, "The patients (416) are, of course, properly separated according to the sexes, and in each division there are eight quadrangles. In those yards, secured by high walls, the patients, for the most part, pass their days. No change of scenery, no green trees, no flowers, no human beings seen, even by the most gentle and tranquil, but the daily attendants and their fellow patients!" And then he asks, "How could we reasonably look for a due proportion of cures here? Those yards are little, if any, better than prison yards; and yet it is true that affliction, not crime, has brought the chief portion of their inhabitants into them. Either the system now carried out in every county in England is erroneous, or that which is of necessity in practice here is very defective. I say 'of necessity,' for if Dr. Connolly, Drs. Bucknill, or Tuke, were to supersede Dr. Campbell, even his efforts must be paralysed in such buildings as those now standing at Tarban Creek." This, in the words of Pope, is "damning with faint praise."

In refutation of the strictures contained in these paragraphs, it is well known to every one who has seen the Asylum, that the front commands perhaps as delightful a prospect as any to be found within ten miles of Sydney. That front, exclusive of the central building, though it still wants one ward to complete it, has at this moment twenty-seven windows, larger than the usual private house size, of convenient height for looking through, and all accessible to the patients of the large hospital, convalescent, and quiet wards,—all of these look out upon the most scenic and attractive portion of the Parramatta River, and in whose direct frontage it is no exaggeration to assert, that the trees in "green leaf" may be seen in millions—even Sydney would be visible were these trees cut down. When it is considered that the larger and more improved part of the establishment—viz, three out of the five wards on the male, and one out of the three on the female side (for there are only eight wards altogether)—more than double the area and accommodation—has been added within the last five years, by a Government depending on the resources of a population inferior to a third-rate English county, and a revenue less by more than one half than the adjacent colony of Victoria, so lately excited to activity on the subject, it ought to be a source of no little gratification to the country, that it has created and maintained an establishment which, with all its acknowledged deficiencies, has been pronounced, by a great majority of its intelligent visitors, an honour to its position and the patriotism of the colony. And when it is further shewn that the number of cures, calculated on the same favourable ratio, exceeds considerably any return that Drs. Connolly, Bucknill, and Tuke, with all their boasted advantages, could ever make out, and even superior to the highest number of cures in the crack establishments of St. Luke's and Bedlam, the equivocal postulate of the supersession of the present management, and its possible consequences, by any of the above eminent names, accompanied by all their mob-catching statements and improvements, is a very unfortunate one for the Bishop's logic, and undoubtedly points at my inefficiency.

Let it not be supposed for one moment, that I would derogate from the well-earned fame of the first of these physicians, but I pretend to be neither Dr. Connolly, Dr. Bucknell, nor Dr. Tuke; I am simply the superintendent of a colonial lunatic asylum; and having achieved a work which Dr. Connolly, distinguished as he is, has not equalled, I wish to stand on my own merits beside him, but not below him. I am the first reformer of the abuses peculiar to mad-houses in the southern hemisphere; and my reform, though carried on through incredible difficulties and most trying circumstances, has been rendered the most complete on record. In spite of all the imperfections, the disadvantages, and impediments to improvements pointed out by the Bishop as antagonistic to successful management, I have the unspeakable satisfaction of having thoroughly and demonstrably gained the advantage over the most enlightened of British superintendents, and placed the Asylum over which I preside in a loftier position, in regard to government and the treatment of lunatics, than the most advanced and favoured of European Asylums. I therefore deny the right of anyone to hustle me from the honourable niche in which my own unaided exertions have placed me. Not even the Bishop's favourites shall stand above me there, till they do what they have not yet done. My only wish is to have the power and the means to make the remaining material wants, essential to a perfect Asylum, correspond with the moral conditions to which its inmates have been raised.

When Dr Connolly was appointed to the superintendence of the Hanwell Asylum, in 1839, he accepted the office on the condition that he should be allowed to abolish the cruel system of personal restraint, which still prevailed to a considerable extent in England, as the best method of managing the insane, and to replace it by the gentler one of vigilance and humanity, commenced by Dr. Phillip Pinel nearly forty years previously, in France, and contemporaneously in England by the late Samuel Tuke, of the Retreat at York, and fully carried out a few years later by the late Dr. Charlesworth, of the Lincoln Asylum. His conditions were at once almost unanimously accepted by the enlightened visiting magistrates who formed the Board of Control, and they directed the asylum to be immediately altered and prepared to meet his views. Additions were made, obstructions cleared away as if by magic; every want he felt, not already anticipated, was instantly supplied, and his progress was expedited with such ready aid and unbounded liberality, that in a very brief space of time there remained not the shadow of impediment, and he had only to begin in order to finish his benevolent work, every step he took being encouraged by the approbation of the Board and of the public. In a word, every assistance that wealth, civilisation, talent, and science could render was placed at his disposal; and, of course, he succeeded. Who could fail to succeed under such favouring circumstances?

The case was far otherwise with myself. To be brief, it was altogether the reverse of this pleasing and wise procedure of the Hanwell authorities. When I entered on my career of reform here, many years ago, all the encouragement and support I obtained came *from* my own unquenchable zeal, my energy, and my fixed resolution to begin and go on with my important enterprise, through good and bad report, until I reached the goal; and the facilities which smoothed my path, and the applauses which cheered me on my course were, bitter and satanic persecution, by those whose position and influence in society, with ample means of vengeance, gave them the unholy power of persecuting with deadliest effect. Even the Government of the day rendered me no active or material assistance, but looked on with solemn indifference; or when I chanced to stand at bay against the calumnious shafts of my vindictive assailants, became suddenly endued with imperial sensitiveness, and recompensed my efforts at self-defence with pompous menaces and censure. Discouraged from without, and obstructed from within, by an under-current of treacherous opposition, I had to maintain, single-handed, the contest of craft against honesty on one side, and of cruelty against mercy on the other, with a staff of assistants only half sufficient in proportional number, and they the very garbage of humanity. Such were the propitious conditions and bountiful support by which I was enabled to accomplish my arduous and onerous undertaking. The results are—*omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse*;—they are even in the hands of the venerable Bishop, to whom I sent them shortly after his visit, though it would appear he ignores the facts stated and demonstrated in one of the documents.

The Bishop proceeds in the eighth paragraph thus:—"It appears to me, the site of this house for the insane was peculiarly ill-chosen. It seems to be placed on a dry, sterile table of land, deprived of water, except that secured from the roofs of the buildings in tanks. A copious flow of fresh water is of the utmost consequence in such establishments, and must be of vital importance in a climate like this, in hot weather. Water long contained in tanks cannot, I presume, be so salubrious as that which comes fresh from the spring or public reservoir."

There is an inexhaustible fountain of the finest water that ever slaked the thirst of mortal, about a quarter of a mile distant, from which the establishment is supplied by carts; it yielded a sufficiency for the wants of more than 500 individuals, including the late workmen, at the rate of four gallons a day per man, during one of the severest droughts on record; therefore, I deem it inexhaustible under all natural conditions of the atmosphere. This, with a tank on the premises, which contains 50,000 gallons, has been the main source of supply. This fountain has now, however, been almost superseded by a system of tanks—some excavated underground, and others of iron, placed under the roofs in every spot that could be made available—which are capable of supporting 450 people at the above rate, for more than three months. The underground tanks, as well as those of iron, are all well aerated; the underground ones are built of stone, and the sides and floor covered by a thick and impervious coat of cement. The water being constantly renewed and otherwise agitated, is always pure and wholesome, and far superior to that which feeds the population of Sydney, and it has the advantage of receiving no deleterious elements from the soil. I cannot conceive, therefore, how in the moderate time it remains unrenewed, it can be insalubrious. Theoretically no reason can be assigned, and practically the experience of the world—I mean the sea-going world—and all the populations of the East are opposed to such a conclusion. More will be said on this subject by and by. In the meantime I find Dr. Willson stating, in the ninth paragraph, that "From the rocky and sterile nature of the adjoining ground, there is a want of out-door employment in gardening and farming occupations—a fact that should be deeply regretted, as out-door work contributes, in very many cases, most powerfully in restoring the energies of enfeebled minds, as well as invigorating the body." The doctor will find, in a future page, that this matter has not escaped me; his conclusion is just and true. Not so, however, his announcement in the succeeding paragraph, where he shocks the public by a positive affirmation that "There is no hospital in the establishment, even for the poor, bed-ridden, epileptic patients, and others whose infirmities entitle them to more care and comfort than ordinary patients. This is a serious omission, &c.;" and "The establishment at Tarban Creek appears to be constructed chiefly for detaining in safe custody a large mass of human beings, crowded in every part, and not as an hospital to restore, if possible, the shattered or infirm mind. Permit me to observe, that I am humbly of opinion this will prove ultimately a very expensive system of treating the insane, and that the house for incurables at Parramatta will have to be, I should fear, enlarged necessarily to receive those made so at Tarban Creek. At this moment there are 465 incurable patients at Parramatta!"

I need not inform the Government, and the members of the select committee who lately visited the Asylum, that this statement is diametrically opposite the fact.

The hospital accommodation or infirmary, in the male department, is equal to any in this hemisphere, and inferior to few in the best asylums of Europe. It is capable of containing one hundred patients, without inconvenience, which is above six times the number of those who have ever at one time required its use; no epidemic of a severe character, or to any extent, having prevailed in the establishment since it was opened for the reception of patients. In the female wing, the infirmary is less capacious than the other, indeed, because it is part of the old structure; but it is suited for all the purposes of an infirmary, and no difficulty has ever occurred in finding ample room for the sick. I have never known it to be above half filled, in the long course of my superintendence.

With reference to the epileptics, I can assure the Bishop that they are most particularly cared for. Their lamentable condition was a source of the deepest anxiety to me for years, until, by God's help, I happened to invent a bed so admirably adapted for that peculiar class of patients, that I have been repeatedly complimented on its supreme usefulness and fitness for the purpose. The sides are deep and well padded all round from top to bottom, and it is very ample; so that the patient in the convulsive struggles of a paroxysm is perfectly safe, both from falling out and from injuring himself against the sides. I pointed out these beds to the Bishop and explained their uses, and yet he boldly affirms the want of them.

I question whether it would be possible to find an asylum in all Christendom that would come up to the transcendental notions of the Bishop. His denunciations increase in energy as he advances; and when he approaches the conclusion he becomes actually offensive. At the bottom of the paragraph it will be seen that he more than hints that the patients are *made mad* at Tarban Creek. This is carrying the crusade too far, and the tone of asperity becomes almost intolerable, even in a Bishop.

The building, if constructed with a view to security, according to the Bishop, has by no means realised such a gaol-like purpose. It would be utterly impossible to retain sane criminals within its walls, who could escape from every yard, from every corner, and almost from every door and window; and though lunatics do also perform very extraordinary exploits in that way, they rarely perform them from premeditation, but from sudden impulses of intense energy, lasting long enough for surprising effort, and, when that is terminated, rarely occurring immediately to the carrying into act of the same exciting idea.

Bethlehem Hospital is munificently endowed, even to a state of luxurious splendour, by all the wealth and weight of the city of London; and St. Luke's is equally fortunate in the enjoyment of those embellishing, as well as useful, accessories, which can only flow from the inexhaustible resources at the command of its supporters. Yet, notwithstanding the straitened circumstances against which the Asylum at Tarban had to contend until the establishment of responsible government, with all the disadvantages of situation, construction, incommodiousness, and only one-half the number of attendants, so sweepingly condemned by the Bishop, I have discharged, cured from Tarban Creek, seventy-eight per cent. on the curable admissions, while they have never exceeded, and rarely come up to seventy;—so much for making the patients mad here. With respect to the prison-like aspect of the Asylum, I am free to confess, that my familiarity with the interior of gaols has been probably much less than Dr. Willson's, who has honoured them with the same benign interest he has bestowed on the lunatic asylums of so many different countries; yet, in my long professional career I have been within the precincts of some few prisons; and in none, whether constructed on the old or the later radiating principle, can I remember any striking resemblance to Tarban Creek Asylum. I do not enter into the question of "gloom,"—two of the old back wards are, no doubt, less cheerful than the front or new ones, enlivened by many windows, and destitute of the sombre ornament of iron bars; but a man, who in the middle of an actual forest is unable to see a single green leaf, might possibly find gloom in the glitter of a sunbeam, and sterility in a garden crowded with cabbages; it depends on personal idiosyncrasy, which unfolds to one individual the bright promises of hope, while it reveals to another the yawning abyss of despair. I leave it, therefore, as an undecided point, only to be settled by the peculiar constitution of the visitor.

Dr. Willson was surprised to find at Tarban nothing but one class of patients, or in his own words—"I was surprised to find only one class of patients, that is, as far as payment is in question, namely 2s. 2d. per diem, whether paid from colonial funds or by private friends. In fact, with the present confined state of the house, no other arrangement could be made for affording proper accommodation for a better class, whose friends would be willing to pay for it, and whose station in life would entitle them to better fare and more comforts.

In explanation of this cause of surprise, I have only to remind the reverend doctor that the institution at Tarban was originally constituted, and continues essentially to be, a PAUPER lunatic asylum; and if people who can afford to pay for the genteel maintenance of their friends, persist in sending them to Tarban, when they have it in their power to send them to more suitable quarters, the Government, according to the present law, must take them in, but they must put up with the necessary conditions of that stern equality which must inevitably be the ruling principle of a pauper establishment. It is neither the Government nor the asylum that is to be blamed. It is the friends of the patients. This explanation should serve to settle the eternal question of what is erroneously called *classification* out of doors, but bearing a totally different signification in the practical working of an asylum for the cure of lunatics whether they be rich or poor.

The Bishop continues, in the 12th paragraph, with his reckless strictures, thus—"One of two things must be speedily done—either large additions must be made at Tarban Creek, to relieve the already crowded wards and cells (the greater part of the latter being now occupied by two patients instead of one, which, as a rule, is highly objectionable), but such additions would only serve to perpetuate an already extensive evil, and leave New South Wales to rank, as far as regards the humane and enlightened treatment of her afflicted insane, far below that resolved upon in Victoria,—or to abandon the place. I can see no alternative."

Now, in the long course of fourteen years and a half, there has not been an instance of two male patients sleeping in the same single bedroom in this Asylum. It is one of the most infrangible of the rules of the establishment, for moral and other cogent reasons, that two males shall never be allowed to occupy a bedroom intended only for one. But the same moral objection does not hold with respect to the females; and when Dr. Willson passed through the wards, *twelve* single bedrooms were pointed out to him, occupied by two quiet and convalescent patients each, partly from choice and partly from necessity. I cannot rightly understand then how the Bishop can make twelve "the greater part" of 122, which is the exact number of single bedrooms in the building, namely, 82 for the males and 40 for the females. With reference to the "humane and enlightened treatment of the afflicted insane," the subject has been already discussed *ad nauseam*, and the well-intentioned Bishop, among his many caustic observations, could hardly have made one which is more insulting to the colony, and more opposite to all analogy, than his reference to Victoria.

It is worth while, in concluding these remarks, to contrast the theoretic views and groundless assumptions respecting the character of this asylum, and the management and treatment of the patients, with the opinion of a sound practical physician and late superintendent of a London madhouse, a perfect stranger to me, who, on his tour through the colony, called at the asylum, and after a scrupulous examination of every part and element of its working condition, voluntarily made the following entry in the visitors' book:—

"1862.

"December 31st.—I have this day visited this asylum, and have great pleasure in stating that all the patients appear to be in a satisfactory state of tranquillity; indeed I have never witnessed so little excitement in refractory wards of any other asylum. I was also much gratified to observe the strict cleanliness of the beds used by dirty patients continually inattentive to the calls of nature. This alone shows great vigilance, industry, and good conduct on the part of those attendants having charge of such patients, as well as the very efficient superintendence of medical and other officers; in a word, I have been agreeably surprised at the ventilation, cleanliness, and comfort of this asylum.

"FREDERICK BEVERLEY DIXON, M.D., M.R.C.P.L., M.R.C.S.L., &c., late Resident Physician and Medical Superintendent to the Hoxton Asylum, London."

I now proceed to give a synopsis of the asylum and its working, wherein will be found much useful information in a solid form, which could not conveniently be introduced among the foregoing observations.

The Asylum consists of a main building of two stories, and two wings completely separated from each other, by the main building, somewhat in the manner in which the limbs of the letter H are disparted by the cross bar. The main building contains the officers' quarters, the library, the board room, the clerk and storekeepers' office, the office of the superintendent, the dispensary, and the drug store. The two wings are occupied by the patients—the north-eastern wing by the males, and the south-western by the females. The Asylum was originally designed for the accommodation of sixty or eighty patients, and consisted of only two female and two male wards in their respective wings; but subsequent additions have augmented these to three wards in the female division, and five in the male. In the female wing there is a fourth ward projected, and when carried out it will complete the frontage, and the establishment would then be fitted for the accommodation of about 400, though the number actually in the building at the present moment (August 15) without that addition is 410—a total considerably exceeding a proper roomy and healthy accommodation. The smallest number of patients in the Asylum during the preceding five years, commencing on the 14th August, 1858, was on the 2nd of September of that year, 144 males and 80 females, making a total of 224; and the highest number is 264 males and 158 females, giving a total of 422 on the 9th May, 1863. The great proportion of them belong to the humble and labouring class, with some absolute paupers, and a sprinkling from the middle ranks of life, representing the professional, mercantile, and squatting interests.

The medical officers are, the superintendent, who is also the physician of the establishment, and is quartered in it—he is the general head and manager of the establishment at a salary of £650 per annum, and an allowance of £45 in lieu of rations, light, and fuel; an assistant medical officer, at £250 per annum, with rations, light, and fuel; and a dispenser, at £100 per annum, with rations, light, and fuel—both the latter being also resident. The other, or non-medical officers are—first, the clerk and storekeeper, at a salary of £130 per annum, and an allowance of £45 in lieu of rations, light, and fuel; the matron, at £98 per annum, with residence, rations, light, and fuel; and a master attendant, on the same salary and allowance as the matron. There are thirteen warders, five of whom are seniors in charge of the inmates of their respective wards, at £72 per annum, residence, and rations; and eight juniors at £66, and the same residence and rations. Of the female warders, nine in number, three are seniors, at £50 per annum, residence, and rations, and six are juniors at £45 per annum, also resident and on rations. It will thus be seen that, at the present date, the ratio of male warders (13) to male patients (264) is 1 to 20·30, and that the female warders (9) to female patients (157) 1 to 17·33. For night duty there is one male and one female, receiving the salary and allowance of their respective sex. The rest of the establishment consists of a cook, at £77 per annum, residence and rations; a gardener, at £66, rations, &c.; a gate-keeper, at £50 per annum, residence and rations; one carter, at £60 per annum, residence and rations; one fine laundress, at £50 per annum, residence and rations; and two coarse laundresses—salary £45, residence and rations.

SUMMARY.

1 Superintendent.
1 Assistant Medical Officer.
1 Dispenser.
1 Clerk and Storekeeper.
1 Matron.
1 Master Attendant.
1 Gardener.
30 Male and female Warders.

The medical records comprise the register—an admission book, in which the name, civil condition, habits, and a variety of other particulars bearing on the history of the disease, are entered when the patient is admitted; a prescription-book for the immediate entry of prescriptions.

The contents of the prescription-book are copied into the register at length, opposite to the pathological reasons entered for whatever course is pursued in the treatment; and every month remarks on the progress, the persistence, or the degeneration of the disease is recorded, as well as the discharge cured, or improved, the death, or the transference to the establishment at Parramatta for the incurables. There is also a nominal register containing an alphabetic list of the patients' names, with a summary showing at one view the number of males and females, and the total; to which one being added for every fresh omission, and one subtracted for every death or removal, it must always be numerically correct. There is likewise a small account book, in the keeping of the medical officers, in which is carefully entered all property or small personalities found on the patient when he is admitted, to be restored to him on discharge or removal, or delivered to the lawful claimants, by Government order, in case of the demise of the owner.

The office books, under the charge of the clerk and steward, are the usual account books of receipt and expenditure, requisition books, paying patients' book, and two books in which the official correspondence is transcribed. There is also a store-book of the receipt and issue of stores, and a very important one called the morning statement book, in which the deaths, admissions, and discharges are recorded, and showing every morning a correct account of the number of patients and attendants rationed—it is also the authority on which the daily requisition for provisions, and the morning docket for the guidance of the cook are founded.

The stores are under the management (subject, of course, to the control of the superintendent) of the clerk and storekeeper, who arranges their storage and keeps the accounts; he is the agent of issue to the patients. For supply, an annual requisition—a most inconvenient change—is made, which, being first signed by the Colonial Secretary, is forwarded to the Inspector-General's department, and executed in due course. Vouchers are returned on receipt of the goods. There are two days in each week allotted for the distribution of stores among the wards, when the attendants in charge present themselves, with their respective store-books, containing lists of the articles required, which, when the requisitions are supplied, they sign, are then accountable, under check, for their proper expenditure, quantity in wear being compared with quantity in stock, and articles sent weekly to the laundry made to tally with those returned from the same. All wants, however, arising from sudden emergencies, are immediately supplied, without reference to rule.

Patients can only be admitted on petition to the Governor-in-Chief, accompanied by a certificate of the individual's insanity, signed by two qualified medical practitioners. This certificate, however, has first to receive the written approval of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court; a warrant of admission, signed by the Governor-in-Chief, and addressed to the superintendent, is then granted, to be delivered to him when the lunatic is presented for admission.

The males are distributed into five separate and independent wards, with their respective airing courts. These wards are distinguished by the terms convalescent, refractory, noisy, intermediate, and infirm; the last includes the hospital. The names are not strictly appropriate, but they are practically necessary. The inmates, according to the existing condition of their cases, reside in them during the day; and the number in each ward necessarily varies with the changes which may take place in the character of the malady. Ward-books are kept by the senior warders, in which the movements of the patients are entered, as well as the reason for every transfer or accident, and immediate notice given to the officers.

The night arrangements are adapted to the habits, propensities, and behaviour of the patients; but each class is, as far as possible, restricted to the sleeping accommodation afforded by its own ward. However, where the number usually occupying a particular ward in the day exceeds the sleeping room, the surplus is provided for in such other wards as most closely approximate in the present manifestations of the psychopathy. In wards Nos. 1 and 2 twenty-eight single sleeping apartments, remote from disturbance, are reserved for convalescent and orderly patients of decorous and peaceful habits. Patients of aggressive or dangerous propensities are also lodged in separate sleeping rooms; and the dormitories are occupied by those who are inoffensive and moderately tranquil. But should any of these become suddenly excited and troublesome, in the hours of repose, the night guardians are empowered to summon assistance and remove the individual to a place of safety. The number of sleeping apartments are, seventy-four single rooms and ten dormitories, varying in the capacity of accommodating from six to twenty-eight sleepers. These are the day and night arrangements of the inmates of the male or north-east wing.

In the female department, or south-west wing, there are, at present, only three wards with their respective airing courts, called, in general terms, the refractory, the convalescent, and the intermediate. A fourth ward will probably be erected during the next year.

The means and arrangements for exercise, recreation, and employment are apparently somewhat circumscribed, and yet, all things considered, it will be seen that as there is no lack of the essential requisites, adscititious utilities conducing to the production of health and happiness in the mental and moral discipline of asylums, are in perfect harmony here with the powers which supply them. The superstructure of secondary and embellishing accessories can only in justice and reason supervene upon the establishment of the grand necessaries, and both must follow in the wake of national progress. Estimating by the age of the colony, this asylum, though of course bearing no comparison in its subsidiary adaptations to European asylums, is both a model of perfection as a colonial institution and an honour to the Government, which has of late enlarged and endowed it with unprecedented liberality.

As yet, correctly speaking, there is no farm—no pleasure ground outside the range of buildings; but there is a garden of some extent, which gives employment to as many as can be induced or be trusted to work at spade exercise; there is also the extensive wood-yard, where at least a dozen men are constantly employed in sawing timber into billet-wood, for fuel; and lunatics alone cut up in this way not less than 2,008,752 pounds weight of wood during the year. The kitchen has its staff of assistants; the laundry is well supplied with washerwomen; a few are employed at their trades, in grooming, milking the cows, and attending the poultry; and within the building every subdivision has three or four willing hands, who assist in the cleaning and domestic work of the wards. Indeed every man and woman who can be induced to work is healthily engaged in useful labour. Those who refuse to take any useful active exercise amuse themselves with skittles, bagatelle, backgammon, chess, cards, cribbage, and reading from a library of select works on almost every subject.

No form of coercion or mechanical restraint has been employed in this Asylum since the beginning of the year 1848, when the present superintendent, was entrusted by the Government, with the reformation of the abuses which characterised the old system, and with the general management of the establishment. As to seclusion, it is only had recourse to on rare occasions, as when any external or internal cause of excitement urges a patient into an unusual state of aggressive exultation, or where great activity of the suicidal propensity exists, and it is only continued until the paroxysm in either case subsides. Padded rooms are generally used in the instance of suicidal patients; but when there is no disposition to self-destruction, the patients' usual sleeping apartment is the best seclusion room. No act of interference, however, even of this limited and necessary description, with the full liberty of the inmates, can take place without the direct authority of the superintendent or his deputy. Indeed the very name of restraint is unknown in the Asylum.

It may be desirable to show the average time for which patients remain in the Asylum, calculated say on a period of five years. Though there is much difficulty in striking a mean of this nature in this institution—first, because many of our most useful patients (incurables though they be) have been for periods very disproportioned to the great mass of the establishment, inmates of the Asylum, and would therefore show an average true to the figure, but entirely false to the fact; and secondly, because incurables are rapidly augmenting their proportion, in consequence of the receptacle of incurables at Parramatta being full, and unable to relieve this institution from the surplusage, as it did in former years. Considerable draughts of simply inveterate cases beyond three years' standing, or those obviously incurable for pathological reasons, used to be made in those days once or twice a year; but its receiving powers of course gradually diminished, and for the last two years and a half, have all but disappeared. This asylum has, therefore, now no resource but discharge by cure, discharge on trial on partial recovery on the application of friends, or death, to relieve the plethora which, mainly by the accumulation of incurables, almost overflows its bounds. The books show, out of an aggregate number of 946 patients for the last five years, that 525 have been removed either by cure, death, discharge on trial, transfer, or escape; and as these removals are pretty regularly varied between periods of two months and six intervening ones up to two and a half or even three years, it would seem the rational average (of course totally excluding the hopelessly incurable) of time patients remain in the asylum is about fifteen months.

The average annual number of patients in the Asylum for the five years between the 7th May, 1858 and the 7th May, 1863, is 327·8—the average annual number of discharges cured is 67·8—and of deaths 22, for the same period. The proportion, therefore, borne to the average number of patients in the Asylum, and the average number of those who are annually, or are discharged cured, is 6·7 per cent. deaths, and 1·8 per cent recoveries, for the five years above mentioned.

The chief causes of death for the last five years, as of previous periods, in this Asylum, have been the usual terminations of epilepsy and paralysis, effusion on the brain or its membranes, softening or atrophy of the same; occasional phthisis, diarrhoea, marasmus, and exhaustion after acute mania. The establishment has been singularly free from fatal epidemics, none having visited it for many years; and, considering the increased liability of the inmates to the common catalogue of diseases, proceeding from functional and organic disorder of the brain, and other incidental influences, very few deaths occur here from causes unconnected with mental malady.

The sleeping arrangements are:—

MALE SIDE.

No. 1 Ward.	
Single sleeping rooms	15
1 seven-bedded room	7
1 four ditto	4
1 six ditto	6
1 thirteen ditto	13
No. 1.—Total beds	45
No. 2 Ward.	
Single sleeping rooms	15
Padded ditto	2
1 six-bedded ditto	6
1 twelve ditto	12
1 corridor	1
No. 2.—Total beds	36
No. 3 Ward.	
Single sleeping rooms	20
1 seventeen-bedded room	17
1 passage	1
No. 3.—Total beds	38
No. 4 Ward.	
Single sleeping rooms	11
1 twenty-two ditto	22
1 ditto ditto	22
1 twenty-three ditto	23
1 twenty-six ditto	26
Total—No. 4	104
No. 5 Ward.	
Single sleeping rooms	19
1 three-bedded room	3
1 twenty-one ditto corridor	21
No. 5.—Total	43
Total number of male beds	266

FEMALE WARDS.

No. 1 Ward.	
Single sleeping rooms	15
1 seven-bedded room	7
1 eleven ditto	11
Total—No. 1 beds	23
No. 2 Ward.	
Single sleeping rooms	15
1 ten-bedded room	10
1 seven ditto	7
3 in corridor	3
Total—No. 2 beds	44
No. 3 Ward.	
Single sleeping rooms	19
1 sixteen-bedded room	16
1 fifteen ditto	15
1 seventeen ditto	17
1 sixteen ditto	16
1 in mess-room	1
Total—No. 3	75
Total number female beds	147

Total of sleeping accommodation on the 17th July, 1863	413
Of these, there are males sleeping singly	83
Sleeping in general dormitories, varying from three beds to twenty-six beds	183
Of females, there are sleeping singly	19
In company, varying from two to seventeen beds	128
Total of patients sleeping in rooms, more or less common	311
Of male attendants there are	13
to 266 inmates, shewing a proportion of 1 attendant to patients	20·61
There are 9 female attendants to 158 patients	9
giving a proportion of one attendant to patients	17·11
Of male and female attendants in the aggregate, there is 1 to patients	19·19
Of night warders, there is for the males	1
for the females	1

Patients in this Asylum are dieted according to the following scale:—

Dinner on Sundays and Thursdays.
1 lb. baked meat
4 ozs. bread
1 lb. vegetables.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.
1 lb. meat, boiled or stewed
1 oz. rice.
1lb. vegetables.

Tuesdays and Fridays.
1lb. meat, ½ oz. suet, 6 oz. flour } made into pies.

1 oz. pepper and 26 ozs. salt for every 100 full rations of provisions.

The breakfast and supper as follows, throughout the year:—

1lb. bread, ¾ oz. tea, 1½ oz. sugar, 1 gill milk } for the two meals.

Roast beef, and pudding of ½ lb. flour, ½ lb. raisins, and 1 oz. suet, per ration, on Christmas Day and the Queen's Birthday. There is a half low and a fever diet in the scale, but they are not rigidly adhered to; the superintendent substituting other articles of medical comfort, and using wine, spirits, or beer, at his discretion.

The daily rations of the attendants are—

1 lb. fresh beef or mutton	½ oz. salt	daily.
1lb. bread	1 gill milk	
1 oz. rice		
¼ oz. tea	2lbs. sugar	weekly.

The number of patients admitted into this Asylum from May, 1858, to May, 1863, was 789, viz:—

From 1858 to 1859	141
1859 to 1860	134
1860 to 1861	158
1861 to 1862	159
1862 to 1863	197
Total	789

The average annual number admitted, therefore, during five years, will be 157·8, out of the total, 789.

No provision has been made for religious services. The creeds of the inmates are legion; and if, in this sensitive country, where the theory of equality is under experiment, any provision for religious service were made in favour of a few of the less objectionable sects, men would be found who, on the plea of this impracticable isomerism, would make their voices heard with troublesome pertinacity in behalf of all the exceptions, even to the advocacy of the tenets of Buddha. The Government have wisely hitherto left this question untouched, and it is now probably buried in the temporary grave of State-aid. The inmates here, however, do not suffer from the triumph of popular unreason; the neighbouring clergymen are attentive to the religious wants of all who are in a condition of mind to understand the necessity and importance of religious instruction.

Till a very recent date, the principal part of the water was supplied from a dam in the fresh water division of Tarban Creek, which is a small watershed about a mile in length; dry most of the year, with the exception of a few small perennial pools, and becoming a running stream only in the rainy seasons. This dam is about a quarter of a mile from the Asylum, and the water has to be conveyed from it in carts. In addition, there is a tank excavated underground close by the kitchen, capable of containing 50,000 gallons. These supplies being in the main rain water, are well aerated, soft, pure, and wholesome. The amount used, at the rate of four gallons daily for each individual composing the population of the establishment, is about 1760 gallons.

Lately, however, the roofs of the Asylum, which were primarily covered with shingles, have been slated, and furnished all round under the eaves, with gutters to catch the rain, and down pipes to carry it into iron tanks placed under the roofs at every available spot; and from these the water is laid on in every ward and place where it is wanted. The overflow waste water from these roof tanks is carried off into two underground reservoirs, one in the department of each sex, which together hold 72,000 gallons. This reserve can be pumped back into the tanks for use when they are becoming empty. This new system of supply, with only occasional demands on the waterhole at Tarban Creek in times of scarcity, will, I have no doubt, be sufficient for the wants of the establishment in the largest droughts, the artificial receptacles alone being estimated to contain about three months' supply.

There are only two lavatories, and these have been but lately erected. The Asylum was designed chiefly for the reception of lunatic prisoners in the reign of convictism, and it is probable that in this fine climate such useful and necessary accessories were not taken into consideration.

The bath-rooms, of which there are three—two in the male division and one in the female—are also of recent introduction, one of them having been erected a short time before, and three since the establishment of responsible government. The furniture of them is very simple, consisting merely of a shower bath, and a sufficient set of ordinary baths, fitted with apparatus to let on warm or cold water, according to the case or the season of the year.

The income is derived from annual parliamentary votes, founded on the Government Estimates; and from such patients as are in a condition to pay for their maintenance, at the weekly rate of 15s. 2d. The parliamentary vote for 1863 was £7883; and the Estimates for 1864, not yet voted, are £10 845. The average annual amount of the sum derived from pay patients, for the last five years, has been about £800.

I have, &c.,

F. CAMPBELL, M.D., Superintendent.

BANK LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Sworn Returns, rendered pursuant to the Act of Council 4th Victoria, No. 13, of the Average Assets and Liabilities, and of the Capital and Profits, of the undermentioned Banks of the Colony of New South Wales, for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1863.

LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks and Branches.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	285,050 3 0	3,680 18 11	27,577 10 0	†1,595,707 14 2	1,862,026 6 1
Commercial	191,923 7 9	5,458 2 6	17,418 8 11	1,110,743 13 0	1,334,743 7 2
Australasia	74,407 18 5	8,717 11 11½	......	543,374 6 9	631,499 17 1
Union of Australia	36,914 11 2	11,425 18 9	......	283,181 0 3	331,521 14 2
Australian Joint Stock	185,665 17 6	6,678 17 6	17,466 4 8	720,928 5 4	930,739 4 9
London Chartered of Australia	14,288 12 4	2,063 5 8	6 1 8	92,425 11 7	108,782 11 3
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	31,877 15 5	1,728 19 5	......	477,350 8 2	511,157 3 0
Oriental Chartered	113,356 0 0	4,815 7 10	311,531 0 0	840,666 5 3	1,270,416 13 1
TOTALS	883,494 5 7	44,767 17 8	374,046 19 10	5,678,577 13 6	6,980,888 16 7

ASSETS.

BANKS.	Coin.	Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	Notes and Bills Discounted, and all other Debts due to the Banks.	Total Assets.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	300,689 9 11	17,731 0 7	51,366 0 6	12,086 19 1	593,723 1 8	*1,665,568 9 0	2,941,365 0 9
Commercial	247,464 4 2	16,110 19 0	32,819 16 10	22,204 17 7	145,056 10 7	1,296,672 2 0	1,760,328 10 2
Australasia	177,621 4 4	2,568 6 5	31,915 13 11	5,400 2 11	......	623,605 11 0	841,307 18 7
Union of Australia	2,042 0 6	69,080 10 4	14,000 0 0	4,289 18 6	......	295,955 6 1	385,367 15 5
Australian Joint Stock	110,819 16 5	1,153 1 5	61,705 16 1	30,993 7 6	46,157 3 6	1,078,598 18 1	1,332,925 3 0
London Chartered of Australia	47,534 10 11	......	17,815 12 0	934 2 11	......	215,367 7 11	281,652 7 9
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	62,768 17 5	......	29,737 9 11	3,230 3 1	1,334 5 11	697,922 10 7	794,993 7 2
Oriental Chartered	252,017 5 2	26,015 10 11	27,282 11 1	7,607 0 0	220,073 9 9	894,404 16 8	1,427,439 13 7
TOTALS	1,209,457 9 1	132,998 8 5	268,841 0 4	87,756 5 7	1,306,343 11 5	6,763,183 1 4	9,768,547 16 5

CAPITAL AND PROFITS.

BANKS.	Capital paid up.	Rate per Annum of last Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring such Dividend.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	750,000 0 0	†20 ₩ cent.	75,000 0 0	210,000 0 0
Commercial	320,000 0 0	15 ₩ cent.	24,000 0 0	71,335 2 4
Australasia	900,000 0 0	‡14 ₩ cent.	63,000 0 0	340,020 15 3
Union of Australia	1,000,000 0 0	16 ₩ cent.	80,000 0 0	228,544 11 2
Australian Joint Stock	375,000 0 0	8 ₩ cent.	15,000 0 0	28,371 3 2
London Chartered of Australia	1,000,000 0 0	8 ₩ cent.	40,000 0 0	114,526 16 2
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	500,000 0 0	6 ₩ cent.	15,000 0 0	15,413 0
Oriental Chartered	1,260,000 0 0	16 ₩ cent.	100,800 0 0	252,000 0 0
TOTALS	6,105,000 0 0		412,800 0 0	1,370,221 17 1

* Includes £12,653 16s. 11d. Government securities.
† 15 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 2½ per cent on paid up Capital.
‡ 6 per cent. per annum, and bonus of 57s. per share.

T. W. SMART, Treasurer.
The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 17th August, 1863.

The *Pastoral Times* states that Mr. A. J. Howitt, the well-known explorer, is to be made police magistrate of Rushworth.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£ s. d.
Brandy	£316 10 4
Gin	461 17 11
Whisky	51 16 0
Rum	129 10 0
Wine	9 2 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	10 8 4
(in bottle)	2 17 0
Tobacco and snuff	237 10 0
Cigars	19 11 2
Coffee and chicory	58 15 10
Sugar, refined	40 0 0
—— unrefined	45 0 0
Gold	114 9 0
Opium	88 15 0
Pilotage	23 9 4
Dues	4 10 0
Total	£1581 1 11

The amount of gold coin issued by the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint during the week ended to-day, August 21st, has been 20,500 sovereigns.

The quantity of gold-dust imported into the same establishment during the week for the purpose of coinage has been 5988 ounces.

The Southern Escort has arrived during the week from our several gold-fields, and has delivered at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint the following quantities of gold-dust: From Goulburn, 71 ozs. 14 dwts. 1 gr.; Braidwood, 1423 ozs. 14 dwts. 22 grs.; Burrangong, 2983 ozs. 16 dwts. 7 grs.; Adelong, 444 ozs. 13 dwts. 2 grs.; Tumut, 365 ozs. 12 dwts.; Gundagai, 15 ozs.; Nerrigundah, 124 ozs. 10 dwts. 18 grs. Total, 5429 ozs. 1 dwt. 19 grs.

The share market has been pretty active during the week, and sales to an average amount have been made in the shares of several companies. The following are the fluctuations that have taken place since last weekly report. Bank shares are hardly so firm, and both Commercial and Bank of New South Wales shares have been sold at a decline on the highest price ruling. In Australian Joint Stock Bank shares there is no alteration. Steam shares are in favour. Australasian Steam Navigation shares have changed hands at full rates. There has been some enquiry for the new shares, which have been sold at the same price they were quoted at before the dividend was declared. Hunter River New Steam Navigation shares have been sold at an advance of 5s. per share, and holders are now asking a higher figure. Illawarra Steam Navigation shares are unaltered. Wallsend Coal shares are very dull of sale, and are offered at a decline of 10s. per share on last prices. Insurance shares are in fair request. United Fire and Marine Insurance shares are 1s. per share higher than last week. The following are the prices at which sales have been made during the week:—Australian Joint Stock Bank, £13 10s. per share; Commercial Bank, £54 and £53 per share; Australasian Steam Navigation Company, £28 per share; new shares, £8 per share; Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company, £17 2s. 6d. and £17 5s. per share; Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, £5 5s. per share; United Fire and Marine Insurance Company, 26s. per share; Sydney Insurance Company, £3 10s. per share; Australian Gas-light Company, new shares, £7 10s. per shares.

Debentures are firm, and some large sales of terminables have been made for remittance to England, at 102 and interest.

The following table will show the closing prices of our securities, as well as the rates at which business has been transacted during the week:—

CAPITAL.	COMPANIES.	Paid up share.	CLOSING PRICES.	BUSINESS DONE.
£	*Banks.*			
900,000	Australasia	£40	75 to 77	
220,000	Commercial	£25	53 to 54	54, 53
500,000	Eng. Scot. and Aust	£20	23 to 25½	
375,000	Joint Stock	£10	13½	
1,000,000	London Chartered	£20	27 to 28 ex div	
2,000,000	Oriental	£25	56 to 58	
1,000,000	Union	£25	56 to 59	
750,000	New South Wales	£20	50½ to 51½	
250,000	New Zealand	£5	9 to 10	
2,000,000	Agra and United Service	£50	109 to 112	
	Steam Companies.			
240,000	Australasian	£20	28	28
	Ditto, New	£5	8	8
50,000	Clarence & Richmond	£15	14½	
65,000	Hunter River	£15	17¼ to ⅜	17¼, 17¼
50,000	Illawarra	£5	5¼	5¼
	Insurance Cos.			
400,000	General Marine	£5	8	
150,000	N. S. W. Marine	£5	8½	
250,000	Sydney Fire	£2	3½	3½
500,000	Pacific Fire and Marine	£2	4	
500,000	United Fire and Marine	£1	26s.	26s.
	Miscellaneous Cos.			
500,000	Gas Light	£5	13 to 13½	
	Ditto, new	£5	7½ to 8	
50,000	Sydney Exchange	£15	3¾	
50,000	Pyrmont Bridge	£5	2½ to 3	
150,000	Wallsend Coal	£10	12½	
134,000	Newcastle Coal & Copper	£25	9	
20,000	Tomago Coal	£5	3¾	
60,000	Waratah Coal	£4	3¾	3¾
20,000	Moruya	£3	5	
	Ditto	£5	7	
12,500	Botany Railway	£1	...	
100,000	Peak Down Copper	£1	3½ to 4	
	Debentures.			
	Government due in 1866, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1888, 1891 and 1892	£100	101 to 102	102
	Interminable	100	100	
	Queensland Govt.	100	105 to 106	
	A. S. N. Co., due in 1864, and 1868	100	101 to 103½	
	City of Sydney	100	99½ to 101	100
	Pyrmont Bridge Co., due in 1863, and 1864	100	100 to 100½	
	Col. Sugar Refining Co., due from 1863 to 1868	100	100 to 103½	
	Newcastle Coal and Copper, due in 18.6	100	98½	
	Illawarra Steam, due in 1865	100	101½	
	Tomago Coal	100	102½	

Messrs. Durham and Irwin held their usual weekly produce sale this day, Friday. Wool: The catalogue comprised 55 bales, the greater portion of which were bought in. Prices obtained were as follows:—Fleece, 18d., greasy (New Zealand), 7½d. to 13⅜d.; skin wool, 12d. to 17½d. Skins.—Over 9000 were placed at from 5½d. to 7d. per lb. Tallow.—40 casks were disposed of at from £30 15s. to £36 5s. per ton. Hides—2500 were catalogued, and about two-thirds sold. Several choice lots realised from 13s. 3d. to 13s. 9d. per hide; prices ranged thus—first, heavy, 12s to 13s. 9d.; second and medium weights, 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Leather, harness, 9¼d. to 9½d.; sole, 5½d. to 7½d. per lb.

The amount of specie shipped by the Madras, yesterday, was 15,318 sovereigns and 10,294 ozs. gold.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—Wednesday's *Singleton Times* says:—The two men apprehended for breaking into and robbing the Court-house at Wollombi, were brought up before the Bench on the 8th instant, when Jimmy, the servant of Mr. William Durham, was discharged, and the other prisoner, "Yellow Billy," was committed for trial. On the night of the 10th, however, the cunning knave managed to escape from the lock-up, by burning away a portion of the door-post of his cell, and so freeing the bolt. He is now therefore at large.

MURRAY RIVER COD.—At a meeting of gentlemen interested in stocking the rivers Mullwarree and Wollondilly with Murray cod which was held at the Australian Auction Mart on Monday evening last, it was resolved to send circulars to town and country residents throughout the district requesting subscriptions. Should sufficient funds be raised, it is intended to procure the services of Mr. Black, well known for his exertions in pisciculture, for stocking the rivers.—*Goulburn Chronicle*.

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IN THE AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, of 31st July last, proclamation is made that the restriction on the importation of CATTLE from the following ports in New South Wales to the Province of Auckland, New Zealand, is withdrawn, viz., from
Twofold Bay
Jervis Bay
Port Stephens, and
Newcastle.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between the undersigned as merchants and commission agents at Sydney and Rockhampton, under the style of HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., has been THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent, as far as regards Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER BROWN. All debts due by and to the late firm will be respectively paid and received by Messrs. Haynes and Bertram, who will continue the business under the style of Haynes, Bertram, and Co.
Dated this thirty-first day of July, A. D. 1863.
J. L. HAYNES,
JAMES ALEXANDER BROWN,
A. BERTRAM,
By his attorney, J. L. Haynes,
Witness to the signatures of the three parties,
H. B. BRADLEY.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY admitted JOHN BUTTRELL ADNAM (formerly with Messrs. J. T. Armitage and Co., Sydney) as a PARTNER in my business, which will in future be carried on under the firm and style of COLEGATE, ADNAM, and CO.
THOMAS P. COLEGATE, 217½, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Witness—JOHN DAWSON, Esq.
1st August, 1863.

With reference to the above, we beg to inform town and country buyers that we have opened the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Charles Moore and Co., as importers and general warehousemen.
COLEGATE, ADNAM, and CO.
217½, Pitt-street, August 1st, 1863.

COLEGATE, ADNAM, and CO. have received several large and well-assorted shipments of DRAPERY, ex Conference, Arab Steed, Madras mail steamer, Phaeton, William Duthie, Northam mail steamer, &c., which are now open, selected expressly for this market by our Mr. Colegate, under most favourable circumstances in the London, Manchester, and Scotch markets.
The undermentioned list of shipments arrived, and daily expected to arrive, will be found worthy the attention of town and country buyers:—

	Conference	42 packages
	Arab Steed	82 "
	Madras, mail steamer	27 "
	William Duthie	22 "
	Northam, mail steamer	11 "
	Phaeton	45 "
Also,	T. D. Marshall	91 "
	Isles of the South	230 "
	Dartmouth	28 "
	Vimeira	85 "
	City of Sydney	16 "
	Total	679 packages.

217½, Pitt-street, August 20.

WE have, this day, admitted Mr. HUGH ROSE INNES a partner in our firm in China, and have established a branch in Shanghai, where Mr. Innes will conduct our business of Public Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.
JOHN FORSTER and CO.
Foochow, 1st May, 1863.

IN RE SIMON LIPSTINE'S ESTATE, OF AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.—NOTICE is hereby given that SIMON LIPSTINE, of Auckland, general dealer, did, by deed dated the 6th day of August, 1863, assign unto HENRY RIDINGS, of Auckland aforesaid, auctioneer, all his real and personal estate and effects upon trust for the benefit of the creditors of the said Simon Lipstine.
The said deed now lies at the office of Mr. ANDREW BEVERIDGE, solicitor, Lower Queen-street, Auckland, for execution by the said creditors, who are requested to sign the same before the 8th day of October next, after which date any creditors who have not executed the same will be debarred from any participation in the benefit arising therefrom.

NOTICE to Parties in Town and Country willing to take a Partner in any small workshop. The advertiser is a good mechanic; can work either in wood or iron. Has a good chest of tools, and a good lathe, and a little money if required. Reference exchanged. Address GLASS, No. 100, HERALD Office.

NOTICE.—If the party who left a PLOUGH in charge of GEORGE METCALF, of Camden, does not call and release it within 14 days from this date it will be sold to pay expenses.
Camden, August 18.

NOTICE.—I hereby caution the public against harbouring my Wife Bridget after this date, as she has left her home and children without cause or provocation. Any person found harbouring her will be prosecuted according to law. MICHAEL KELLEY, Glebe.

MOFFAT v. BUCHANAN.—Will the public suspend their opinion till they read some original letters from BUCHANAN, on the hearing of, as well as the report of, a charge of perjury against him, to be heard at the Central Police Court next Wednesday.
W. P. MOFFAT.
Saturday 22nd August.

MESSRS. A. E. CAVAILLON and CO., of Sydney Merchants.—I hereby give you notice that my vessel arrived at Newcastle on the 10th instant, and on the 14th commenced loading coals on your account from the Tomago Mining Company; on the 19th the agent of the Company gave me notice that no more coals would be shipped on your account, as you were not to be found in Sydney, and I now call upon you forthwith to pay me the £250 freight, payable to me on my arrival at Newcastle by a certain charter-party, bearing date the 17th July, 1863, and made between myself of the one part, and yourselves of the other part, and otherwise to fulfil the terms and conditions on your part, as set out in the said charter-party, or I shall forthwith adopt such steps against you, or take such other course as I may be advised for breach of the charter-party.
A. NEYBOOM, master of the Henriette Elizabeth Susanne. Newcastle, August 21, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—In pursuance of a resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors, held this day, a Dividend of five per cent., and also a bonus of two and a half per cent. for the past half-year, will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st September next.
R. MANSFIELD.
Australian Gas Company's Office, Sydney, 19th August.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the FEMALE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY are reminded to send in their SUBSCRIPTIONS by the end of the ensuing month of September, previous to the publication of the Annual Report in October. All such subscriptions to be addressed to the Treasurer, Mrs. EDWARD ASPINALL, Macquarie-street North.

A BARGAIN.—To Dairymen, Market Gardeners, &c. —To be SOLD, on the Waterloo Estate, about half a mile from the Botany Toll-bar, the LEASE of Premises, on which are erected 2 Cottages, together with sheds, stables, bails, patent chaff-cutting machine, horse and cart, tubs, piggery, troughs, wheelbarrow, copper, and a garden in full bloom. Apply to G. BARR, 149, Pitt-street North, near Union Bank.

PRICES OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT COCKS'.

GENTS' Calf Elastic Sides, 7s 6d and 8s 6d, at B. COCKS', George-street, near King-street.

GENTS' Enamelled Elastic Sides, 9s 6d, at COCKS', George-street.

LADIES' Kid Boots, double-soled, to lace, excellent, 4s 6d. at COCKS'.

LADIES' Kid Boots, elastic sides, double buttons, military heels, 5s 6d.

LADIES' Superior Kid Boots, military heels, 6s 6d and 7s 6d, at COCKS'.

LADIES' Cashmere Boots, military heels, elastic sides, 5s and 5s 6d, at COCKS'.

LADIES' Satin Français Boots, without leather, 6s 6d, very ladylike.

JUST LANDED, most superior and ladylike French Kid Boots, at COCKS'.

GENTS' Half-Wellingtons, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, and 10s 6d, at B. COCKS'.

LADIES' Cloth Boots, very durable, laced sides, 4s 6d, at COCKS'.

LADIES' double soled Cloth Boots, elastic sides, 5s 6d and 6s 6d, at COCKS'.

BOYS' and Girls' Kid Button Boots, 2s 9d and 3s 6d, at COCKS'.

GIRLS' Cloth Boots, double soled, 3s 6d, and larger sizes 4s, at COCKS'.

CHILDREN'S Balmorals, 1s 6d, 2s, and 3s, at COCKS', George-street.

FAMILIES, and others from the country, will find it very advantageous to purchase at COCKS'.

BEAUTIFUL bright SILK DRESSES, wide width, £1 7s. 6d.; rich wide Italian SILK DRESSES, £1 9s. 6d.; very stout pure GLACE SILKS, £1 15s., full dress. Alterations will commence on 27th instant.
PERRY, BROTHERS.

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, choicest styles; ready-made fashionable Dresses, with bodices; ladies' steel and leather striped UNDERSHIRTS, &c., all to be cleared previous to alterations, 27th instant.
PERRY, BROTHERS.

ELEGANT MANTLES, in silk and cloth; Shawls, in plain, brown, and black Cashmere and Llama; richly embroidered Shawls, both long and square. Alterations commence 27th instant. PERRY, BROTHERS.

PERRY, BROTHERS' alterations of premises commence on 27th instant. All winter goods clearing out. 92, and 94, King-street.

POOLE and COMPANY, unquestionably the cheapest and best Tailors in the colony.

VICTORIA HOUSE, 269, 271, and 273, Pitt-street Sydney.
FIRST GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
MANTLES, CLOAKS, and JACKETS FOR THE EARLY SPRING.

Messrs. FARMER and PAINTER
have the pleasure and honour to announce that they have just received their first shipments ex Cossipore, Jason, William Duthie, and R. M. S. S. Northam, containing one hundred and thirty-seven cartoons of their new pattern mantles for the early Spring and Summer Seasons, direct from the London, Paris, Lyons, Berlin, and Brussels manufacturers, which are, without exception, some of the most graceful, useful, and elegant designs ever introduced. Mr. FARMER while in Paris, having been permitted to take sketches of a few of those that were about to be sent home to a family of rank.
The assortment comprises every description, really handsome and lady-like, and suitable for either travelling, carriage, or walking exercise.

THE MANTLE AND CLOAK DEPARTMENT
forms one of the most important features in Victoria House, and ladies purchasing will find in this establishment an unlimited choice of novelties, which cannot be surpassed (if equalled) by any house in the Australian colonies.
Many of these Cloaks have been manufactured expressly for Victoria House, and to suit the requirement of the climate, having been chosen from the latest Parisian Shapes, but of lighter textures in the following materials.

Soie Des Fees	Mousseline De Soie
Tissues	Arabian Lustres
Grenadines	Repps in all colours
Glace Mohairs	Honey Combs

With many other fabrics, suitable for Summer wear.

COLOURINGS.
The most fashionable are the various shades of—

Cuir de Russe	Cheveux de la reine
Ca'e au lait	Terre D'Egypte
Ble des Indes	Havanne
Azuline	Humboldt.

LADIES' GLACE MANTILLAS
Are especially worthy of attention, as they embrace several elegant and exclusive designs, with all the newest and latest productions in

Taffeta, Raye	Ducapes
Gros d'Tours	Radzmeres
Gros de Suez	Glaces
Gros D'Athens	Gros Royals

LADIES' MOURNING MANTLES.
An immense variety always on hand. The following are a description of some of the most useful productions:—
Trimmed crape.

Ottomans	Modes
Ducapes	Radzmeres
Ripples	

All of which are exceedingly choice and good.

LADIES' LACE MANTLES,
Black and White.
A constant succession of novelties will be received for this very important department by the mail steamers, a few of which have just come to hand ex Northam, comprising all the new and most fashionable laces in

Chantilly	Point D'Esprit
Damasceo	Imperiale
Pusher	Guipure
Reville	Brussels.

Among those worthy of especial notice comprising a few of the leading shapes are the following

The Rose of Denmark	Princesse Della Rocca
The Alexandra	Marguerite De Valois
The Dagmar	Le Lemercier,

THE ROSE OF DENMARK.
This new and useful mantle for promenade, registered in London by Farmer and Painter, is specially deserving the attention of every lady. The texture is durable, elastic, glassy, and elegant.

THE ALEXANDRA.
Designed by Mdme. Provost Nash, 75, Rue de Richelieu, Paris, one of the most eminent firms. This is indeed a novelty, also becoming, and exceedingly handsome, with trimmings of the most valuable lace and other costly appointments.

PRINCESS DELLA ROCCA.
The gem of the season, a shape so admirably adapted for this climate; it certainly is a most beautiful production; the embellishments of which are grand in the extreme.

THE SAUTE EN BARQUE,
Or short yachting jacket, will be very much worn this season, particularly by young ladies. We have it in glace silk, Arabian lustre, light cloth, and fine elysians; the sleeves are in such variety that no one style predominates.

LADIES' JACKETS,
In Tight, Semi-tight, and Loose.
An immense importation of these beautiful goods just received, and which will be exhibited in the splendid plate glass cases, the leading shapes are Figaro, Zouave, and Postillion.

CHILDREN'S MANTLES.
F. and P. beg to call particular attention to their recent novelties in juvenile cloaks and jackets, particular attention having been devoted to this important branch, which will be found replete with all that is novel in design, elegant in style, and superiority of manufacture.

SPRING SHAWLS.—Messrs. FARMER and PAINTER have the honour to announce the arrival, per MAIL STEAMER, of their first shipment of shawls for the season.
As F. and P. have, during the past two years—in which shawls have been so fashionable—paid special attention to this department, they now, at the commencement of another season, respectfully solicit inspection of their present stock, feeling assured that ladies favouring them with a call will not be disappointed of seeing a very large and choice selection of goods.
N B.—F. and P. would invite particular attention to a lot of 474 shawls (in great variety of styles) bought by Mr. Farmer in London, under very advantageous circumstances, and which they shall offer at a very small advance on the English price.
Victoria House, Pitt-street.

GREAT SALE.—J. WETHERILL'S, Lincolnshire House, 307, George-street, near Hunter-street.—J. W. begs to inform the inhabitants of Sydney and surrounding districts that having purchased for cash several invoices of new and useful DRAPERY GOODS at a very great discount, which he intends to offer to the public, together with his well-assorted stock, at remarkably low prices—
Real French merinos, reduced to 1s 11d, worth 3s 6d
Real French delaines, reduced to 12½d. worth 1s 6d
Pink, sky, amber, and scarlet flannel, reduced to 1s 11d, worth 2s 9d
Good dressed hollands, reduced to 6½d, worth 9½d
Hoyle's prints, yard wide, reduced to 6½d, worth 9½d
Slate coloured lining, reduced to 3½d, worth 5d
Checked tweeds, reduced to 4½d, worth 7½d
Checked repps, reduced to 6½d, worth 1s
Striped and checked repps, reduced to 7½d, worth 15d
Plain repps in black, brown, and drab, reduced to 10½d, worth 1s 6d
Mixed alpacas, reduced to 6½d, worth 1s
Wool plaids, reduced to 7½d, worth 1s 2d
Chalie plaids, reduced to 7½d, worth 1s 3d
Repp skirting, reduced to 12½d, worth 2s 6d
Stout gambroons, reduced to 9½d, worth 14d
Stout doeskin trousering, reduced to 1s 11d, worth 3s 6d
All-wool tweeds for trousers, reduced to 2s 11d, worth 4s 6d
Double-width super cloth, reduced to 4s 6d, worth 9s 6d
Rich black glace silk, reduced to 1s 11d, worth 2s 11d
French satins, reduced to 1s 11d, worth 3s 6d
Rich poplins, reduced to 18½d, worth 2s 9d
Rich plaid silks, reduced to 2s 6d, worth 4s 6d
Real silk velvets, reduced to 2s 11d, worth 7s 6d
Black patent velvets, reduced to 2s 6d, worth 4s 9d
Fashionable jackets and mantles less than English cost
French muslins, reduced to 6½d, worth 10½d
French bareges, reduced to 6½d, worth 1s
French balzorines, reduced to 3½d, worth 7d
Skirt steel, 12 yards for 1s, worth 2s 6d
Figured mohairs, reduced to 4½d, worth 10½d
Ladies' French kid gloves, reduced to 1s, worth 2s 9d
Childrens' French kid gloves, reduced to 1s, worth 2s 6d
Bronze belts, reduced to 3½d, worth 1s
Linen collars and cuffs, reduced to 1s, worth 2s 6d
Cambric collars, less than English cost, reduced to 6½d, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 11d
Cambric sleeves, less than English cost, reduced to 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s 6d
Cambric sets, reduced to 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, worth from 4s 6d to 12s 6d
Linen sets, reduced to 1s 11d, 2s 9d, 3s 9d, 4s 6d, worth from 3s 9d to 15s 6d
Velvet and ribbon headdresses, reduced to 6d and 1s, worth 2s 6d and 3s 6d
Black crape collars, reduced to 6d and 1s, worth 1s 6d and 2s 6d
Real Maltese lace collars, reduced to 1s, worth 5s 6d
Rich bonnet ribbons, reduced to 3½d, worth 9½d
French bonnet ribbons, reduced to 6½d, worth 1s 6d
French flowers, reduced to 1s per bunch, worth 4s 6d
Fashionable gimps, 18 yards for 1s, worth 4s 6d
Gents' black silk ties, reduced to 6½d, worth 1s 6d
Ladies' silk plush ties reduced to 9½d, worth 2s 6d
Muslin dresses reduced to 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
Children's white socks, No. 2 to 8, reduced to 3½d per pair, worth 4d to 9d
Gents' silk pocket handkerchiefs 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
Boys' and girls' straw hats reduced to 6d, worth 3s 6d
Ladies' rice and pearl straw hats reduced to 1s 11d, worth 5s 6d
Ladies' black and brown straw hats reduced to 6d, worth 2s 6d
New shape straw hats reduced to 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
Richly trimmed bonnets reduced to 5s 6d, worth 12s 9d
Silk ribbon velvets, 18 yards for 1s, worth 4s
The cheapest trimmings in Sydney in gimps, buttons, &c.
Good silk parachutes reduced to 2s 11d, worth 4s to 7s 6d
White china matting reduced to 8½d, worth 1s.
The above list of goods have been purchased for cash, from Mr. Geard, of Barrack-street, importer and warehouseman, who has been clearing out his stock in order to join Messrs. Newton, Brother, and Co., of this city.

EUREKA and Dress SHIRTS, with plain and gauntlet cuffs, just opened. PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-street.

LADIES' German BOOTS, with military heels, all sizes, just opened. PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-st.

PAPER COLLARS.—M'Turk's prize medal paper collars, all sizes. PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-st.

JOSEPHINE Kid GLOVES first choice, in all colours, 3s. 6d. per pair. PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-street.

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.
Ex MAIL Steamer NORTHAM.
DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have the pleasure of announcing that by the above Mail Steamer they have imported a very Extensive and Recherche Selection of Elegancies from
PARIS, LYONS, BRUXELLES, and LONDON.
D. J. and CO. confidently assure the Ladies, Families of Sydney, and Visitors in the metropolis that the present
EXHIBITION OF SPRING FASHIONS
exceeds in Extent and Magnificence any previous Season.
The Millinery consists of
Eight cases bonnets, trimmed hats, and dress caps (from the celebrated Parisian artistes) Mesdames Boireau, Kelon, Riffauf, Delaunay; Mesdames Salvert and Lafont. Also the choicest productions of St. James's Court milliners
Three cases wreaths, head dresses, and bouquets; feathers, flowers, and plumes
Two cases rich French and Italian SILKS
Three cases SHAWLS, combining every novelty of the season
D. J. and CO. have fortunately secured from the first manufacturers in Norwich
THE NEW CREPE ALEXANDRA SHAWL,
The texture is one of the most beautiful, and was selected as a specimen of Norwich manufacture by the Corporation of that city for presentation to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, by whom it was most graciously accepted and admired.
Four cases MANTLES, in newest shapes and trimmings—
From the eminent manufacturers and designers, Messieurs Dognin and Co., of Lyons.
They have imported some very distingue patterns Chantilly, Pucher, and Damasscé LACE SHAWLS and MANTLES; also,
The new Oblong SHAWL, in same laces.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.
In light textures for Spring Dresses, their London partner (whose thorough knowledge of the continental and English markets, and whose taste is admitted the best has been singularly successful.
The Grenadines, Tissues, Organdis, &c., are really exquisite in colouring, and styles most lady-like.
These selections were made from the stocks of
Messieurs Gros, Odier, Roman, et Cie. And
Messieurs Friere Koechlin,—
The celebrated chemists and printers,
Wesserling haut Rhin.
New patterns in Mohair Challis
" " Broche Lustres
" " Foular Llamas
" " French Piques
" " Cambrics Brilliants.
An immense variety of the newest goods will be exhibited in the

FANCY DEPARTMENT,
including—
CARRIAGE PARASOLS, elegantly trimmed and embroidered
PROMENADE ditto, plain, chene, and fancy shaded
LACE PARASOL COVERS, in Pucher, Spanish, and Maltese laces, black and white
MUSLIN VESTS, BODDICES, JACKETS, CHEMISETTES, and HABIT SHIRTS in every fashionable style
VALENCIENNES and HONITON trimmed ditto ditto
Real LACE COLLARS, CUFFS, and SLEEVES
Magnificent Lace CHEMISETTES and fancy sets
Blend Falls, in black and white
Fancy Grenadine, Areophane, and FRENCH LISSE FALLS, in choicest colours (decidedly new)
Real Lace FALLS, COIFFEURES, PELERINES, and LAPPETS
Muslin and Lace Ties, and Sashes
The new CHATELEINE POCKETS
MALTESE LACES and INSERTIONS by the yard, every width
Valenciennes ditto ditto.
D. J. and CO. confidently assert that the above splendid assortment of real lace goods are the richest in quality and most varied in style shown in the colonies.
Unusual taste has been displayed in the selection of
LINEN AND SEWN MUSLIN GOODS.
In linen sets the most noticeable novelties are
The Alexandra — The Helena
Favorita — Marguerita
Princess Alice — Dagmar.
Riding HABITS and VESTS, plain and embroidered
HALF-MOURNING collars, cuffs, sleeves, and chemisettes.
Three cases of
RICH COVENTRY RIBBONS.
These comprise all widths and every conceivable shade of colour.
Coloured BELT RIBBONS, to match the new grenadine and muslin dresses
Corded and brocaded ditto ditto.
D. J. and CO. make special mention of this month's importation of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES,
as it comprises several new makes of superior cut from celebrated French manufacturers, which have not hitherto been shown in Sydney.
Ladies' FRENCH KID gloves, fine quality, in all sizes, 2s per pair
Ditto first choice JOSEPHINE ditto, all colours
Ditto best Paris kid, plain and fancy sewn, 3s 6d per pair
Coloured kid gloves, with two buttons.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY also intimate that the above magnificent variety of
EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES
has been supplemented by two extensive shipments of Spring goods for the
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT,
and the MANCHESTER and FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT,
ex William Duthie and Jason, all of which are now ready for inspection,
August 22nd, 1863.
345 and 347, George-street. Carriage entrance, 1, Barrack-street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., next the Post Office, George-street, beg to announce to their friends and the public in general that, in consequence of the dissolution of partnership in the firm, they have come to the conclusion of having a GENUINE CLEARING-OUT SALE, which will commence on MONDAY, the 22nd of June, and continue daily.
It is quite unnecessary to enter into any particulars concerning the quality of their goods as the class they import are too well known to need any comment, having been purchased from some of the first houses in England.
Under these circumstances, they feel confident that a discerning public will not allow this opportunity to pass without supplying themselves with
Linen drapery, haberdashery
Hosiery, gloves
Silks, shawls, mantles
Carpets, rugs, felt
Coloured wool damasks
Coloured reps for curtains
Lace and muslin curtains
Fringes and dimities
Coloured table covers.
Fine linen damask tablecloths
Ditto ditto ditto napkins
Blankets
Woollen cloths
Ready-made clothing
Millinery
Stays
Ladies' underclothing
Baby linen.
All at a great reduction from former prices.
Doors open at 9 o'clock a.m.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION SALE
AT
SKINNER'S AUSTRALIA HOUSE,
404, GEORGE-STREET.
THIS MORNING, WILL BE OFFERED!
RICH BLACK GLACE SILK MANTLES. A large lot of very expensive goods, ranging from 40s to 70s (last season's shapes), all marked at 7s 11d each
VELVET and CLOTH MANTLES (new shapes) have been reduced from 60s to 28s 6d each
GIRLS' and CHILDREN'S SILK MANTLES. A large lot, at 4s 6d and 5s 6d. These goods are really reduced from 25s and 35s each
WALKING JACKETS. A large lot having arrived too late for this season, are now offered at half English cost
DRESS MATERIALS.—The remaining portion of silk check tweeds will be sold at 7½d per yard, former price 14d to 18d per yard.
SILK CHECKED OREGONS, to effect a complete clearance, are now marked 9½d per yard. These are 1¼ yard wide, and have sold readily at 1s 6d.
HOSIERY.—A large lot of ladies' white cotton hose, have been reduced to 3s the set of 6 pairs.
UNDERCLOTHING.—Ladies requiring a first-class article can obtain it at less than English cost.

THE SHILLING TABLE at SKINNER'S, contains hundreds of useful articles—all at 1s.

UPON THE SHILLING TABLE at SKINNER'S, great bargains may be chosen out.

THE SHILLING TABLE at SKINNER'S, every article upon it at 1s.

THE SHILLING TABLE at SKINNER'S THIS MORNING, will contain real thread lace Collars.

THIS MORNING, at SKINNER'S SALE, Ladies' Straw Hats at 6d., reduced from 5s.

TABLE LINEN, COUNTERPANES, SHEETINGS, will be offered at SKINNER'S, THIS DAY.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 7s. 6d. each, or 6 for 42s.; for ease, elegance, and durability, they have no rival; they are made with and without collars, plain and gauntlet cuffs. 300 dozen of the above well-known shirts will be landed in a few days per William Duthie.
10,000 dozen American paper collars, 1s. per dozen.
Steel Collars and Cuffs (white as linen) cleaned in a moment for ladies' high dresses, or gentlemen's woollen shirts; their convenience renders them indispensable.
SCARFS.—My Lord Dundreary SCARF, in every variety of pattern,—3 for 6s.
HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

POOLE and COMPANY, Woollen Drapers, Tailors, Outfitters, &c., 313, George-street.

POOLE and COMPANY, initiators of a cut and style quite foreign to the ordinary cheap tailor.

DENISON HOUSE, George-street, Sydney.
FRANCIS GILES and CO.
READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
We take this opportunity to inform the gentlemen of Sydney and the various parts of the colony, that we have now received our shipments of new goods for the summer season.
In addition to a stock of some thousands of pounds' worth of West of England Broads, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c., from which gentlemen have an opportunity to select for garments made TO ORDER, we have also an immense Stock of Ready-made Garments, which in material, style, and manufacture are of the first class.
Our present stock of ready-made goods, both in gentlemen's as well as Boys' and Youths' Clothing, is exceedingly choice, the whole being manufactured to our especial order, superintended by an experience which is fully alive to the requirements of gentility in the choice of a garment, as well as durability and comfort.
We have also a large stock of gentlemen's clothing, always ready for inspection, stylish in cut, durable in construction, and economical in price.
Parents who wish to furnish their boys with good, durable, and genteel clothing, should examine our perfect and complete stock of ready-made garments for children of all ages.
Being provided with capable ARTISTES in our BESPOKE department, we are in a position to meet the requirements of those gentlemen who wish, in the purchase of their clothing, to combine gentility with economy.
We are determined that no effort shall be wanting on our part to make this branch of our business one of decided advantage and economy to those gentlemen and families who favour us with their patronage.
The following are a few of the leading novelties to which we invite special attention:—

COAT DEPARTMENT.
Gentlemen's coloured pacha cloth colonial demi sac, 18s 6d
Ditto stripe and check Melton cloth, ditto ditto, 25s
Ditto black cloth, ditto ditto, 17s 6d
Ditto blue silk mixed diagonal tweed, ditto ditto, 30s
Ditto prince of wales lounging, ditto ditto, 21s
Ditto ditto black and brown ribbed, ditto ditto, 22s 6d
Ditto blue Venetia prince of wales sac coat, 35s
Ditto black alpaca colonial demi-sac, 9s 6d
Ditto ditto ditto international coat, 15s 6d
Ditto ditto ditto victoria sac, 18s 6d
Ditto mixed diagonal doe piccadilly walking coat, 28s 6d
Ditto brown grass cloth sac, 8s 6d
Ditto coloured international sac coat, 10s 6d
Ditto fancy serge prince's sacs, 21s
Ditto black and coloured napoleon sac coats, 25s
Ditto stripe and check Scotch tweed prince of wales sac, 27s 6d
Ditto ditto ditto ditto tweed colonial demi sac, 23s 6d
Ditto black cloth frock coats, 45s
Ditto west tweed piccadilly walking coat, 25s
Ditto ditto ditto prince of wales sac, 21s
Ditto brown Venetia piccadilly walking coat, 42s
Ditto blue ditto colonial demi sac, 35s
Ditto grey and black silk mixed coats, 37s 6d
Ditto blue flannel colonial demi sac, 21s
Ditto black parramatta cloth prince of wales sac, 22s 6d
Ditto university coats, 28s 6d.

TROUSERS DEPARTMENT.
Gentlemen's mixed Scotch tweed trousers, 11s 6d to 18s 6d
Ditto diagonal cheviot ditto ditto, 15s to 21s
Ditto whipcord tweed ditto, 18s 6d to 24s 6d
Ditto balmoral ditto ditto, 17s 6d to 22s 6d
Ditto shepherd's-plaid, lap seams, ditto, 19s 6d to 22s 6d
Ditto fancy tweed peg-top ditto, 14s 6d to 25s
Ditto black and fancy doeskin ditto, 15s to 26s 6d
Ditto mixed tweed, raised seams, ditto, 16s 6d to 20s
Ditto striped melton cloth, ditto, 17s 6d to 23s 6d
Ditto black cloth pegtop ditto, 21s to 30s
Ditto white linen drill ditto ditto, 7s 6d to 17s 6d
Ditto brown ditto ditto ditto, 7s 6d to 10s 6d
Ditto fancy ditto ditto ditto ditto, 8s 6d to 11s 6d.

VEST DEPARTMENT.
Gentlemen's diagonal tweed vests, 8s 6d to 11s 6d
Ditto mixed Scotch tweed ditto, 7s 6d to 10s 6d
Ditto diagonal whipcord ditto ditto, 8s 6d to 10s 6d
Ditto shepherd's plaid ditto, 7s 6d to 10s 6d
Ditto balmoral tweed ditto, 9s 6d to 12s 6d
Ditto black cloth ditto, 7s 6d to 14s 6d
Ditto ditto corded silk ditto, 12s 6d to 21s
Ditto Australian and Crimean tweed ditto, 6s 9d to 9s 6d
Ditto high-roll international ditto ditto, 10s 6d to 12s 6d
Ditto white and fancy evening silk ditto, 9s 6d to 21s.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Boys' fancy tweed victoria sacs, 6s 6d to 10s 6d
Ditto balmoral tweed napoleon ditto, 14s 6d to 19s 6d
Ditto black cloth prince of wales ditto, 16s 6d to 27s 6d
Ditto mixed tweed, colonial demi ditto, 12s 6d to 21s
Ditto prince of wales tweed vests, 2s 11d to 8s 6d
Ditto black cloth ditto, 4s 6d to 9s 6d
Ditto fancy tweed ditto, 4s 6d to 8s 6d
Ditto cheviot tweed pegtop trousers, 8s 6d to 21s
Ditto mixed Scotch tweed ditto ditto, 9s 6d to 16s 6d
Ditto fancy doeskin ditto ditto, 10s 6d to 18s 6d
Ditto black cloth ditto ditto, 8s 6d to 19s 6d
Ditto balmoral tweed, vests and trousers to match, 19s 6d to 28s 6d
Ditto mixed Scotch tweed, ditto ditto, 17s 9d to 25s
Ditto black cloth prince of wales suits, 42s to 55s
Ditto mixed tweed napoleon ditto, 18s 6d to 30s
Ditto balmoral tweed prince of wales ditto, 25s to 45s
Ditto brown grass cloth coats, 4s 9d to 7s 6d
Ditto brown linen drill trousers, 5s to 7s 6d
Ditto white ditto pegtops ditto, 5s 9d to 8s 9d
A large variety of tweed, cloth, and doeskin tunics, in all the new materials, suitable for summer wear.

MEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT.
This department will be found well assorted with all the leading novelties in men's mercery of every description, consisting of ties, scarfs, collars, braces, gloves, silk and cambric handkerchiefs, &c. The following are a few of the newest shapes in gentlemen's shirt collars:—Ich dien, west end, our prince, brighton, eclipse, clyde, warrior, the dane, monarch, citizen, exhibition, and prince of wales.
We invite especial attention to our extensive stock of gentlemen's white shirts. These goods were made to our order; we can with confidence recommend them to our customers as being first-class shirts, both in quality and shape. The prices are—33s., 39s., 45s., 52s. 6d. the half dozen.
Also 20 cases of men's summer merino shirts and pants, gauze merino vests and drawers, India gauze shirts for summer, neat; a superior make in fine brown cotton half-hose, spun silk shirts, pants, &c., &c.
We have (this day) opened five cases of gentlemen's ties, scarfs, &c., consisting of black and coloured tom thumbs, Lord Dundreary, Brother Sam, the Derby, Palmerston, our Prince, the Duke, Eclipse, &c. Gentlemen will find these goods the newest and most stylish lot of ties in Sydney, embracing all the novelties of the English and foreign markets.
Especial attention is invited to our large stock of Summer Crimean Shirts (just opened). The texture of these goods is exceedingly beautiful and thin, so very suitable to the requirements of the colony. Gentlemen requiring shirts of this description should make an early call. For style and finish these goods cannot be equalled in the colony.

HAT and CAP DEPARTMENT.
Gentlemen's black silk Paris hats, of a very superior quality, in all the newest shapes, consisting of the Prince, the Napoleon, the Dane, &c.
Gentlemen's drab shell hats, very light; also, grey mohair and drab merino, in all the leading shapes.
Several cases of felt hats, consisting of the canadian, helmet, overland, singapore, oxonian, prince of wales, lombay, helmet, &c.
A large assortment of men's straw hats of every kind—the prince arthur, helmet, prince alfred, sailor, &c.
15 cases of boys' hats and caps, quite new styles—the volunteer, zouave, prince arthur, military, and a varied assortment of caps of every description.
We have also a large and novel stock of clothing suitable for bush and station purposes, consisting of gentlemen's riding pants, bedford cord and moleskin trousers, blue and scarlet serge shirts, crimean shirts, lambs wool vests and pants, &c.
Gentlemen requiring any description of goods for station use, may depend on having their orders executed with great care and attention. We have no hesitation in saying that our stock of the above goods is not only the largest, but the best selected in the colonies.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.
Five thousand poundsworth of new woollens just landed, without exception the most choice selection of patterns ever offered for sale in Sydney. We invite especial attention to this first-class stock of woollens.
Gentlemen are respectfully solicited to call and inspect these goods, which, for superior manufacture and style, cannot be equalled by any house in the colonies.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
In consequence of the large increase of business in this department, we have secured the services of three first-class cutters, and also erected large workshops on the premises, with the view of having every article made and finished in the very best style.
Gentlemen giving orders may depend on having them executed to their entire satisfaction.
F. GILES and CO. guarantee the latest fashion and a perfect fit at strictly moderate prices.
F. GILES and CO.,
Denison House, George-street.

NEW SPRING GOODS, just opened, ex William Duthie—WEBB and CO., 261, Pitt-street, have just opened a choice assortment of Ladies' and Children's Hats, Millinery and Straw Bonnets, all the newest shapes; also several cases of French Flowers, Feathers, &c.
An early inspection is solicited.
WEBB and CO., 261, Pitt-street.

LADIES' NEEDLEWORK.—Just opened, ex Whitehall, one case Berlin needlework, at Berlin Bazaar.

RAISED WORKED CUSHIONS from 20s. upwards, in great variety, at the Berlin Bazaar, 6, Hunter-st.

PLAIN CUSHIONS, beautiful groups, from 10s. upwards, at the Berlin Bazaar, 6, Hunter-street.

PARTLY WORKED CUSHIONS, footstools, mats, &c, at the Berlin Bazaar, 6, Hunter-street.

BERLIN WOOL.—Just opened, ex Cossipore, one case wool, comprising all colours and shades, in single and double; also, the principal colours of the Leviathan wool, at the Berlin Bazaar, 6, Hunter-street. W. LEIPOLD.

IN THE ESTATE of the late ALFRED CUMBERLAND, (in Liquidation) Importer. — HENRY MARSH and CO. have received instructions from the executor in the above estate to SELL, on his account, with dispatch, the whole of the Stock of DRAPERY, consisting of 850 PACKAGES, value £24,049 13s. 5d., in bulk, and opened out at the stores, 47, Elizabeth-street, on and after the 13th instant.
Melbourne, 5th August, 1863.

LONG LIVE the Prince and Princess of Wales. Long life to Denmark House.

DENMARK HOUSE, opposite the Central Police Office, George-street, and next to Wilkie's.

WALTER HANCOCK, has opened Denmark House. Plenty of light to inspect the goods.

TWO Large Skylights are in DENMARK HOUSE. No deception, plenty of light.

THE PUBLIC are invited to inspect Denmark House. Civility, cheap goods, plenty of light.

THOUSANDS Yards, Worsted Mohairs, 3d. worth 7½d. Denmark House, George-street, next to Wilkie's.

THOUSANDS Yards Linen Ginghams, 6d, worth 10½d. WALTER HANCOCK, George-street, opposite Police Office.

THOUSANDS Boys' and Youths' white Shirts, 1s 11d, worth 5s 6d. At W. HANCOCK'S Denmark House.

THOUSANDS of Ladies' French coutille Stays, 2s 9d, worth 7s 6d. Coloured stays, 1s 6d. Denmark House.

LARGE Counterpanes 6s 6d, marcella quilts 5s 6d, large rugs 3s 11d. Denmark House, opposite Police Office.

NINETY-INCH Wigan Sheeting 18½d, stout domestic calico 5d, wincey skirts 3s 11d. Denmark House.

BLACK Silk Alpaca 6½d, black barege 2½d, mourning challis 8½d, worth 15d. Denmark House.

MOHAIR Mantles 7s 6d, worth 21s; choice cloth mantles 7s 6d, worth 25s. HANCOCK'S Denmark House.

SILK Tissue Scarf Shawls 8s 6d, worth 30s; cashmere embroidered shawls 7s 9d, worth 18s. HANCOCK'S.

ALL WOOL Black Llama Shawls, 5s 6d, worth 16s 6d. Denmark House, George-street, next Wilkie's.

BLUE BLANKETS, 6s 11d pair; 36-inch Dimity, 7½d, worth 1s. WALTER HANCOCK'S, Denmark H.

LARGE BLANKETS, 6s 11d; Linen Huckabacks, 8½d; French Ginghams, 6½d; Stout Holland, 6½d.

ALL WOOL Flannels, 7½d, worth 1s; all wool Welch Flannel, 1s. worth 1s 9d. HANCOCK'S.

SILK ALPACAS, 7½d, and thousands of yards of new dress materials, 6½d, worth 15d.

3000 ROLLS Bonnet Ribbons, 3d; horsehair Hats, 1s. Denmark House, opposite Police Office.

CHINA Grass Cloth, 6½d, worth 15d; Linen 38-inch Grass Cloth, 12½d, worth 2s 6d.

THREE Cases of gentlemen's White Shirts 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d. Denmark House, next to Wilkie's.

CRINOLINE Skirts 2s 6d, worth 5s 6d; Chenille Hair Nets 1s, worth 2s 6d. HANCOCK, Denmark House.

YOUTHS' Black Cloth Trousers 6s 11d, coats 8s 6d, worth 21s, waistcoats 2s 6d, worth 8s. HANCOCK'S.

TWEED Trousers 3s 11d, doeskin trousers 10s 6d, cloth trousers 12s 6d, black cloth trousers 12s 6d. HANCOCK.

EVERY article has been marked cheap, at Denmark House. Plenty of light. Great bargains.

LADIES' save money—buy at Denmark House, 514, George-street. WALTER HANCOCK, proprietor.

DENMARK HOUSE, in George-street, opposite the Police Office, next to Wilkie's, the celebrated baker.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS.—ESPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANCIS FAHEY and CO., 90, King-street, beg to inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that the remaining portion of the stock has undergone a thorough re-reduction, and will be submitted for
PUBLIC SALE,
on MONDAY next, August 24th, and continue during the week.

RICH BLACK SILKS, 2s. 4½d., worth 3s. 9d.
FAHEY and CO.

EXTRA RICH (wide), 2s. 6½d., worth 4s. 3d.
FAHEY and CO.

HUNDREDS of rich fancy Silks, at 27s. 6d. full dress, originally 50s. FAHEY and CO.

BLACK Patent Crapes, 1s. 6d., worth 3s. 9d.
FAHEY and CO.

MANTLES—in Cloth, Silk, and fancy materials—to be cleared, one-fourth off cost. FAHEY and CO.

SHAWLS, in endless variety, will be sold regardless of cost or value. FAHEY and CO.

MADE-UP Dresses and Dress materials, less than manufacturers' prices. FAHEY and CO.

A LARGE STOCK Household Goods, some slightly soiled, will be disposed of at any sacrifice.

FANCY GOODS, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Laces, Sewed Muslins, Stays, Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. Great bargains.

MOURNING GOODS of every description, equally low. FAHEY and CO.

MILLINERY Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Cap Fronts, &c.; must be cleared. FAHEY and CO.

FAHEY and CO. respectfully solicit the immediate attention of the public generally to this very important distribution of first-class goods, commencing MONDAY MORNING, August 24, and during the week.
FAHEY and CO., 90, King-street.

EX MAIL STEAMER NORTHAM.—Jouvin's and Rouillon's (Josephine) celebrated KID GLOVES, with patent fastenings, in
Delicate colours
Choice drabs
Clear dark colours
Black
White
Straw
Lavender
Lavender, with black sewing on back.
A further supply of the celebrated Pocket or Travelling Umbrellas
Dundreary, Brother Sam, and Richmond Scarfs
Black and coloured Eglinton Ties
The Piedmont and Prince of Wales Ties (novelties)
Telescopic Fans, with sandalwood stems, &c.
LEWIS, French Glove Depot, 10, Hunter-street.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, with improvements, 42s. the half dozen. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-st.

GENTLEMEN'S Paper Collars, best quality, 1s. dozen, 13 to 18 inches. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

STEEL COLLARS and CUFFS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, in all sizes. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

SPRING GOODS.—Just opened, ex Arab Steed, 3 cases West of England summer tweeds, 3s. 6d. upwards.
SAMUEL SYMONDS.
York-street Woollen Drapery, corner of Barrack-street.

AN ASSORTMENT of English and Scotch Tweeds, from 2s. 8d. upwards.
SAMUEL SYMONDS.
Any quantity sold.

E. J. SCRIVENER, Central House, 368, George-street, hatter, hosier, glover, and general outfitter.

JUST OPENED, several cases of seasonable GOODS, comprising tweed, doeskin, and other suits, at moderate prices.

A LARGE STOCK of Gentlemen's SHIRTS, crimean, regatta, and dress. An endless variety of fashionable scarfs.

GENTS' Patent Extension Felt HATS, and all the new shapes, in soft and stiff felt hats.

GENTS' new style Linen COLLARS; Paper Collars, in all the newest shapes, at 1s. per dozen.

E. J. SCRIVENER, Central House, 368, George-street, hatter, hosier, glover, and general outfitter.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, shipments of superfine WOOLLENS, from the celebrated manufactory of Messrs. JOHN WULFING and SON,
Comprising
Black and coloured broadcloths
Black cassimeres and venetian cloths
Black doeskins and ladies' cloths
Sattaras and melton cloths
Satin de laine, diagonals, &c.
Also,
Billiard cloths
Black and coloured genoa velvets
Silk serge and buttons.
Wholesale Woollen Warehouse, 12, Wynyard-lane.
C. J. MULLER and CO., sole agents for the Australian colonies.

FRENCH FELT HATS, superior quality, of the latest style, just opened. G. H. SMITH, 316, George-st.

HATS and CAPS.—G. H. SMITH, 316, George-street, has opened a splendid assortment of Drab Shell, Drab Merino, Drab Mohair, and a very superior quality of black Paris Hats.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of AUGUSTUS BATTLE.—To Drapers and others.—For SALE, by tender, until MONDAY, 24th instant, the Stock, Fixtures, Lease, and good will in the assigned estate of Mr. A. Battle, draper, South Head Road. Particulars may be obtained and the stock list seen at the office of the undersigned. JACKSON and HURLEY, Wynyard-square.

THE LATEST FASHION IN HATS, ex Whitehall. —B. MOUNTCASTLE, Hat Manufacturer, Importer, and sole Chako maker to the Rifle Battalions, begs to call attention to his late importations, consisting of White and Sons' best hats, best black and drab shell ditto, ventilated helmets, Richmonds, Windsors, Lansdowns, and Sydney hats.
Every description of hats and caps, made to order.
319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

PRIZE MEDALS FOR HATS.—Paris, 1855. London, 1862.
Awarded to TRESS and CO., manufacturers, Blackfriars Road, London.
Tress and Co.'s patented anti-sun-stroke and air-circulating felt helmets and hats.
Tress and Co.'s patented soft-bodied silk nap hats, in fashionable shapes, soft to the head.

A WORD TO THE WISE.
"Early to bed, and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."
OLD PROVERB.

The proverb speaks truly, we all know full well,
(For old proverbs, though musty, the truth often tell)
That says early rising is good for the health,
That, by saving our time, it must needs bring us wealth;
That wisdom 'twill give us—for wisdom we show
When, in knowing what's proper, we act as we know.

But this is not all, for in these modern times,
There are some things to do, as we'll prove by these rhymes,
Besides "Early to bed," and then "Early to rise,"
If we would be "healthy, and wealthy, and wise."
First, then, we must study, if health we'd enjoy,
Our clothing, to suit the wet weather or dry,
Such clothing, in fact, for the cold or the heat,
As at COHEN'S GREAT MART we always may meet.

And then, if we e'er to be wealthy intend,
We must try to save something in all we expend;
To do so, in purchasing clothing, we should
Go where we can get it cheap, handsome, and good,
And where can we do so? The best place of all,
To COHEN BROTHERS and CO.'S NEW MONSTER HALL,
Where everything kept is the best of its kind,
And where the first fashions we always may find,
So, by dealing with COHEN, who to please always tries,
We shall gain HEALTH and WEALTH, and shall prove ourselves WISE.

COHEN BROTHERS and CO. would draw particular attention to the following scale of charges for their clothing, with the assurance to purchasers, that each article is obtainable at the figure quoted. In the

COAT DEPARTMENT.

	Low quality.	Medium quality.	Super quality.
Inverness capes	£1 1 0	£1 10 0	£2 2 0
Poncho capes	0 18 0	1 7 0	2 0 0
Drab devon coats	1 10 0	2 15 0	4 0 0
Pilot coats	0 18 0	1 7 0	1 18 0
Pilot jackets	0 10 6	1 0 0	1 10 0
Beaver talmas	1 1 0	1 10 0	2 5 0
Reversible jackets	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 0 0
Frock coats	1 5 0	1 17 6	3 0 0
Dress coats	1 5 0	1 17 6	3 0 0
Black sacs	0 16 0	1 3 0	1 17 6
Black oxonians	0 17 0	1 4 0	2 0 0
Shooting coats	0 15 0	1 1 0	1 10 0
Black pagets	1 2 0	1 12 0	2 5 0
Fancy sacs	0 17 0	1 2 0	1 18 0
Tweed sacs	0 7 6	0 18 0	1 10 0

THE MONSTER CLOTHING HALL TROUSERS DEPARTMENT.

	Low quality.	Medium quality.	Super quality.
Trousers, black cloth	£0 10 0	£0 17 6	£1 1 0
Trousers, fancy doe	0 10 0	0 15 6	0 19 6
Trousers, buckskin	0 12 6	0 16 6	1 2 0
Trousers, worsted cord	0 11 6	0 14 6	0 16 0
Trousers, colonial tweed	....	....	0 13 6
Trousers, pilot cloth	0 7 6	0 10 6	0 13 0
Trousers, moleskin	0 4 6	0 5 6	0 6 6
Trousers, steel mixture	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0
Trousers, silk mixture	0 10 0	0 15 0	1 0 0

NOTE.—In "peg tops," spring bottoms, &c.
The above are cut upon the most "scientific principles," ensure "easy adjustment" to the form, pliability, and retention of shape.

COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'S MONSTER CLOTHING HALL.
VEST DEPARTMENT.

	Low quality.	Medium quality.	Super quality.
Vests, black cloth	£0 8 6	£0 10 6	£0 12 0
Vests, fancy doe	0 5 0	0 8 6	0 10 6
Vests, black satin	0 8 6	0 10 6	0 12 6
Vests, fancy satin	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 13 6
Vests, fancy silk	0 6 6	0 10 0	0 12 0
Vests, tweed	0 4 0	0 8 6	0 10 0
Vests, silk velvet	0 13 6	0 17 6	1 2 0
Vests, moire antique	0 7 6	0 12 0	0 16 0

Note.—In colonial cut, wellingtons, open breasted, &c.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
COATS. COATS. COATS.

	1st quality.	2nd quality.	3rd quality.
Boys' black cloth	£1 0 0	£0 15 6	£0 10 6
Youths' ditto ditto	1 2 0	0 17 0	0 12 6
Boys' fancy doe	0 19 0	0 15 6	0 10 0
Youths' ditto ditto	1 1 0	0 16 0	0 12 0
Boys' tweed	0 10 0	0 7 6	0 5 6
Youths' ditto	0 11 0	0 8 6	0 6 0

TROUSERS. TROUSERS. TROUSERS.

	1st quality.	2nd quality.	3rd quality.
Boys' black cloth	£0 12 6	£0 10 6	£0 7 6
Youths' ditto ditto	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 9 6
Boys' fancy	0 11 6	0 10 0	0 8 6
Youths' ditto	0 12 6	0 11 0	0 9 0

VESTS. VESTS. VESTS.

	1st quality.	2nd quality.	3rd quality.
Boys' black cloth	£0 9 0	£0 6 6	£0 5 0
Youths' ditto	0 9 6	0 7 0	0 5 0
Boys' silk	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 6 6
Youths' ditto	0 11 6	0 9 0	0 7 0
Boys' satin	0 9 0	0 8 6	0 4 0
Youths' ditto	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0

NO ABATEMENT.
Each garment MARKED in PLAIN FIGURES.
The MONEY RETURNED without quibble or hesitation for any article not approved of, or exchanged for other, if not worn or soiled.
Note!!!—COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO., Monster Clothing Hall, 402, George-street.

MELTONS. MELTONS.—A beautiful assortment just received, all colours. Suits made to order cheaper than any other house in Sydney. W. HOWES, 264, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the School of Arts or Tattersall's Hotel.

W. HOWES'
CELEBRATED TAILORING DEPOT,
universally pronounced the cheapest and best establishment in Sydney.
Best materials, fit, and workmanship at the following LOW CHARGES.
Black Cloth Suits, made to order, £4 4s., nearly opposite the School of Arts.
W. H. invites you to call and see the beautiful black cloths for the above suits.
Fashionable Tweed Suits, made to order, all wool £3 10s., admired for their elegance.
Black trousers made to order in every style, £1 8s., noted for their durability.
Tweed trousers made to order, £1 1s., a good genuine article, and variety of patterns.
W. HOWES, tailor and draper, 264, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the School of Arts or Tattersall's Hotel.

HENRY'S AUSTRALIAN WORM POWDERS, the best domestic medicine, and only remedy for worms in children and adults. Prepared only by J. HENRY, 659, George-street.

FURNITURE, Furniture, Furniture.—A large and varied assortment of drawing-room, dining-room, and bedroom furniture, very cheap, at T. MOORE'S, 337, and 339, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS, of every description, at reduced prices. T. MOORE'S, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

MANGLES, Baker's patent, very cheap, at T. MOORE'S, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

MATTRESSES of every description, very cheap, at T. MOORE'S Bedding Warehouse, Pitt-st., near Park-st.

FOR SALE, Wotherspoon's Confectionery, assorted and in tins. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES and BOILERS.— P. N. RUSSELL and CO. have now for sale several portable engines by the best English makers, and of various sizes; also, some donkey engines for supplying both high and low pressure boilers. The above can be seen at the stores, next the Royal Hotel.

OLIVE, CHINA, CASTOR, and COLZA OILS.
Best white cotton waste
Ship sheathing felt, boiler and roofing felt
Muntz patent metal and nails, copper and metal bolts
Galvanized wire rope, 1¼ to 3½ inches
Galvanized corrugated iron, 6, 7, and 8 feet long
Cast iron guttering and down pipe, plain and galvanized
Avery's patent weighing machines
Iron stable fittings, racks, mangers, gutters, and posts complete
Brass force pumps, single, double, and treble action
Ship's fire-engine pumps, with suction and delivery hose complete, with couplings, jets, and spanners
Donkey engine pumps for high and low pressure boilers
Iron gas pipe, black and galvanized, with fittings to suit
Iron ploughs, with extras, garden rollers, various sizes
Register and half-register stoves of every description
English, American, and Colonial cooking stoves
Cast-iron boilers, 50 to 500 gallons
400-gallon iron tanks, galvanized iron boilers
Large copper boilers, with spouts and cocks, for brewers, dyers, &c.
Quicksilver, moulder's composition, vulcan cement
Retorts, circular and vertical mill-saws, saw spindles
Indiarubber mill-belt, engine packing, and indiarubber sheets
Smiths' bellows, forges, forge-backs, anvils, and tools.
For SALE, by P. N. RUSSELL and CO., next Royal Hotel.

PRIME IRISH PORK, ex Jason, a splendid sample; East India Mess Beef. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

PRIME MESS BEEF, in barrels, tierces, and half-tierces. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

SOUTH SEA ISLAND ARROWROOT, in 40 and 60-lb. packages, 4½d. lb. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

HORSES for SALE.—Two superior Dogcart Horses, £20; good quiet Horse, Spring-cart and Harness, £25 the lot; handsome saddle Pony, £7; stout Cob, either saddle or harness £10; Horse, Dogcart, and Harness, £42 the lot. GIBSON'S Depot, adjoining Burt's, 253, Castlereagh-street.

J. L. JONES, Esq., Fairfield.—Sir,—We the undersigned inhabitants of Liverpool, understanding that some decisions of the Liverpool Bench of Magistrates are being called in question, and feeling assured that if any error has been committed it was unintentionally, at least by you; we therefore take this opportunity of expressing our confidence in you, both as a magistrate and as a gentleman, And have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

John Evans, J.P.	William Roberts
John Cyrus Brown	John Wearne
Alfred Wilson	Edward Burling
Frederick Makin	Henry Breakspear
John Cooper	William Stubbs
Thomas Hilt	William Child
W. J. Scaife	John Child
Gilbert M'Hugh	William Child, jun.
John Hatfield	Henry Child
John Boland	Thomas Arundel
Henry Laing	James Bull
James Forbes	John Elliott
G. Whitford	Thomas Griffin
C. Bunker	John Murphy
James M'Garry	Robert Nelson
John M'Garry	William Herbert
M. M'Garry	H. B. Beresford
William Cook	C. H. Beresford
E. Maitland	William Hatton, jun.
Thomas Cahill	Richard Hucksteppe
George Stout	Maurice Gread
Robert Boyes	George Paine
William Thornton	Edward Paine
Nathaniel Parnell	Henry Anderson
Richard Kilby	John Tindall
Henry Thompson	Charles Tindall
C. L. Dayley	Thomas Wearne
T. Galberer	James Burrows
T. Marsden	James Munro
James Hardon	T. Stapleton
Patrick Joyce	William Boyce, jun.
Henry Hickson	James Wood
Dennis Wahan	Thomas Ellis
Thomas Marsden	William Wood
Charles Roberts	John Wood
Robert Clyde	James Wood, jun.
James Ahern	Henry King
John Giffick	William Archer
J. S. Dorman	Charles Merritt
Thomas Barrett	Thomas Cooney
Thomas Markham	John Nolan
Thomas Molloy	John Stumps
John Chemister	Thomas Tindale
Charles Fortescue	William Coulson
William Hulme	William Parson
William Hulme, jun.	W. J. Bollard
John Willing	Andrew Cowan
John Eastwood	Thomas Ashcroft
Edward Devany	C. Burns
Richard Bull	E. Bowman
W. Andrews	John Hill
Thomas Murray	William Hicks
M. Meihan	William Hatfield
M. O'Brien	Dennis O'Brien
Edward Chall	Thomas O'Brien
Edward Thompson	Thomas Ward
Patrick Devany	William Whitney
Thomas Durby	H. Fright
James Ward	William M'Kee
Patrick Cooney	Robert Collins
Charles Markham	William Hatton, sen.
Edward Ellam	William Barratt
John Boyle	Robert Hatton

Liverpool, July 30.

No. 63-20. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 4th August, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS, &c.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 24th instant, for the performance of the following works, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, viz.:—
1. Forming, Ballasting, and Blinding Shepherd-street, from Myrtle-street southwards.
2. Forming, Ballasting, and Blinding Pine-street, from Myrtle-street southwards.
3. Ballasting and Blinding Riley-street, between Campbell and Gipps streets.
4. Ballasting and Blinding Point-street, Pyrmont.
5. Ballasting and Blinding Taylor's lane, from Botany-street, eastwards.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO BRICKLAYERS and CARPENTERS.—TENDERS are invited (for labour only) for the erection of an Hotel and three Cottages, at Picton, and for the Carpenters' and Joiners' work to same. Plans, specification, and all particulars at E. and W. FIELDHOUSE, Picton, to whom Tenders are to be addressed, on or before FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

TENDERS are required for completing Stone Foundation for steam engine chimney at Pemell and Co.'s, Parramatta-street. For plans and specifications, apply to Mr. BREES, architect, New Pitt-street, opposite Exchange. Tenders to be delivered on or before the 26th instant.

TENDERS.—Detailed bills of quantities for tendering may be obtained without cost to unsuccessful tenderers from Mr. C. MAYES, quantities surveyor, 51, Hunter-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited up to 26th instant, for the erection of a VILLA RESIDENCE, with attached offices, at Paddington. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, architect, 408, George-street.

TO BRICK MAKERS.—TENDERS required for Making and Burning 150,000 Bricks, at Grafton, Clarence River. Apply PRESCOTT, FIELD, and CO., 93, Sussex-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for building a first-class HOUSE, at Darling Point. Plans and specification may be seen at the office of Mr. MUNRO, architect, 104, Pitt-street North, where tenders will be received until the 26th August.

A. O. F. COURT ROYAL PLANT, No. 417.—TENDERS required to furnish and dispense all MEDICINES prescribed by the medical officer of the above court, with or without leeches, on or before 24th August instant, stating terms per member per quarter. Address Secretary, Mr. Beattie, Gardeners' Arms, York-street.

T. HODGES, C.R.
ASHLIN, Secretary.

RANDWICK RACES.—The Honorary Secretary of the A. J. C. will receive TENDERS, at his office, Bligh-street, up to noon, of THURSDAY, the 27th instant, for the GATE during the forthcoming three days' racing, viz.: Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th proximo.

Scale of Charges

Each pedestrian or in vehicle	1s.	0d.
Each horseman	2s.	6d.
Horse drawing	0s.	6d.
Pair of wheels	0s.	3d.

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ROBERT GREGOR M'GREGOR, of the Shepherd and Flock Inn, Pulpit Hill, Bathurst Road.—TENDERS for the purchase of the GOOD WILL and unexpired term of LEASE and LICENSE (eleven months to run) of the well known premises, Shepherd and Flock Inn, Pulpit Hill, Bathurst Road, together with stock-in-trade, public-house furniture, horses, cows, pigs, carts and sundries, will be received by the undersigned until 29th instant. Further particulars as to rent, &c., can be obtained on application to insolvent, on the premises; Mr. W. P. M'Dermott, Hartley; and the undersigned, with whom all tenders must be lodged. JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee, No. 111, Elizabeth street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required up to the 24th instant, for the erection of an addition to, and making alterations in, a dwelling-house at the corner of King and Charles streets, Newtown, opposite to the new burial-ground. For plans, specifications, and other particulars apply to CONSTABLE and TURNER, Market-street; or to Mr. M. GOLDEN, architect.

TO LABOURERS and Gardeners. — TENDERS wanted. Specifications at the School, 482, Pitt-street.

CLARENDON HOTEL, Manly Beach.—Mrs. and the Misses HORNER, late of the Clarendon, England, and having been patronised by the Marchioness of Londonderry, hope to merit a share of their friends' and the public's support. Wedding and dinner parties attended to on the shortest notice. Wanted, a respectable young man to wait at table and be generally useful; also a good plain Cook. English preferred.

STOCK and STATION AGENCY.—EDWARD WHITE (lately connected with Pitt and Sullivan), Stock and Station Agent, next door to the Commercial Bank, George-street. E. W. begs to inform squatters that he has made arrangements with the well-known stock auctioneer, Mr. William Fullagar, to dispose of all fat cattle and sheep consigned to him for public auction, at his yards, Western Road. Mr. Fullagar will take delivery of all stock, and give the use of his extensive paddocks free of charge. Office, next door to the Commercial Bank.

SEAWARD, MARSH, and GENGE, General Storekeepers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, and General Commission Agents, BOWEN, Port Denison, beg to acquaint the squatters in the Northern districts, that, in order to facilitate the increasing trade on the Burdekin River, they have laid on a schooner to run between that place and the Port for the conveyance of stores; and, on the return, conveying wool to the Port, ready for shipment.

Squatters' agents in Sydney consigning stores to our care, can depend upon having their instructions carried out with despatch. Any parties availing themselves of the above mode of transit can save 100 miles land carriage. A wool store capable of storing 300 bales of wool is near completion.

REFERENCES: Messrs. John Fraser and Co., York-street; and Messrs. Challoner, Newton, Brother, and Co., Sydney; Mr. R. S. Warry, Esq., Brisbane, Queensland.

NOTICE.—SYDNEY TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street. The Bath is open daily, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Ladies' days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

A single ticket	£0 5 0
Six tickets	1 0 0

Working Men's Baths, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 6 to 8 p.m. Price, 2s.

"The heaven-descended Bath," Dr. Erasmus Wilson.

WATERLOO MILLS WOOL WASHING ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned, having just completed very extensive alterations and improvements in the works, is prepared to receive any amount of wool in grease, either to hand wash or scour. All cartage free. Clean fleece wool classed and repacked for the English market. E. HAYES.

BONE-DUST.—Messrs. JONES and CO. beg to inform the public that they have opened their new works for the manufacture of bone-dust, in Murray-street, Pyrmont, near the bridge, where this valuable manure can be obtained in any quantity. Orders will also be received by Messrs. J. GRAHAM and CO., Markets, George-street, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN BOND and FREE STORES, Elizabeth-street North, near Circular Quay. Every description of goods, free or bond, received and stored at moderate rates in the abovenamed secure, spacious, and centrally situated stores. Apply to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street; M. BAAR and CO., Pitt-street; or L. CARROLL, Warehousekeeper.

NOTICE. — EXPRESS, for WATTLE FLAT and SOFALA, will leave on TUESDAY. FOX and CO., 479, George-street, Sydney.

REDUCED FARES.—COBB and CO.'S Telegraph Line of Coaches to and from Penrith and Bathurst daily; fare one pound; no night travelling. Booking Office, Royal Hotel, George-street.

COBB and CO.'S COACHES.—Penrith to Bathurst, fare £1. Booking Office, Royal Hotel, George-st.

HOMEBUSH PADDOCKS.—Notice to Owners of Stock at Agistment.—In consequence of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in the immediate vicinity of the above run, the undersigned has determined on inoculating all his own cattle early in the ensuing week. Persons having stock running at Homebush, and wishing to have them operated upon, will please communicate with the undersigned before MONDAY, 24th instant, THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer and commission agent, 438, George-street.

FANCY GOODS.—New Goods ex William Duthie, just received, at M'MAHON'S Perfumery and Fancy Warehouse.

Four cases choice fancy articles, selected expressly to order, and comprising
Ladies' fancy reticules, elegantly finished
Ladies' companions, newest designs in pearl, shell, morocco leather, &c.
Ditto, with sterling silver fittings
Ladies' rose and maplewood dressing cases, assorted qualities
Ladies' silver-fitted ditto, elegantly furnished
Needlebooks, housewives, elegant morocco leather carriage bags
Ladies' bags for mourning, despatch and courier bags
Solid leather travelling bags
Watchstands, with shade, &c.
Cigar cases, ivory mounted
Dundreary, gilt mounted, &c.
Fuzee cases, music rolls
Folios, hand mirrors, wicker flasks, leather ditto, call bells
Silver-mounted smelling bottles
Gents' leather dressing cases
Inkstands in fancy wood, papier mache, &c.
Powder boxes, with ornamental covers
Photographic albums, newest designs, with gilt clasps, from 5s 6d each
Card trays, matchboxes, cushions, cigar boxes, revolving cigar stands

A large and varied selection of really choice fancy articles for presents, comprising the greatest novelties of the day. 410, George-street.

IF you want a good MATTRESS go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF you want a good PALLIASSE, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF you want your Mattress RE-MADE, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-st., Sydney.

IF you want a good Iron BEDSTEAD, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street.

BEDDING.—Hair, Flax, and Fibre Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Palliasses, &c, at JOHNSON'S, 205, Pitt-street.

IRON BEDSTEADS and Cots, at JOHNSON'S Central Bedding Warehouse, 205, Pitt-street North.

JOHNSON'S Central Bedding Warehouse, 205, Pitt-street, between King and Hunter streets.

NINE Patent MANGLES, £13 each; half-patent, £7 5s. J. SIMS, South Head Road and Botany-st.

CANDLESTICKS, Brass and White Metal.—On Sale, 4 cases. CONSTABLE and TURNER, Market-st.

FOR SALE by the Undersigned, ex Cossipore, Lammermuir, and other late arrivals.—
Barcelona nuts
Eleme raisins
Cape ditto
Kent hops
Colman's No. 1 starch
Ditto Bull's Head mustard
Cavendish tobacco, 10's and ½-lbs.
Cortado cigars
JDKZ and Key geneva, favourable contents
Hunt's diamond, double diamond, treble diamond, and four diamond port wine
Ditto ditto, superior, in 1 dozen cases
Cook's port wine, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Ditto sherry, in ditto ditto
Cosens' ditto, diamond, double diamond, and particular o. s.
Selby's Madeira port wine
Crown port wine and sherry
Spanish red wine
Spirits of wine, 63.0 o.p.
Martell's case brandy, blue label
Sheet lead, 4 and 5 lbs.

LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Martell's brandy, ex Phaeton
Bass' No. 3 ale, ex John Temperley
Letchford's vestas
Clouzeau's brandy, No. 6
Central Vineyard brandy
Imperial brandy
Key gin, small cases
Dafen tin plates charcoal
Morris' salmon, 1-lb. tins.

HYAM and CO.

IREDALE and CO.'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, No. 371, George-street, opposite the Markets.

Mr. FREDERIC LASSETTER, sole proprietor of the business now carried on at 371, George-street, under the name and style of IREDALE and CO., hereby gives notice that, upon the completion of the new Warehouse and Stores now being erected by him on the west side of George-street, three doors north of Market-street, the business of IREDALE and CO. will be transferred to the new premises and there carried on in his own name.

Mr. LASSETTER having, on the termination of his former partnership in 1860, succeeded to the business which was established by his uncle, the late Mr. LANCELOT IREDALE, in 1820, continued to carry it on under the name of the old firm in the expectation that the only son of his uncle, to whom the premises belong, would desire to enter into the business; but Mr. Iredale having now made up his mind not to engage in mercantile pursuits, Mr. Lassetter has no further object in continuing the name of Iredale and Co.; and, therefore, he has determined on the transfer of the business to the new premises to discontinue it, and to carry on the business in the name of

FREDERIC LASSETTER.

ASHDOWN and CO., Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers.—During the time occupied by the REBUILDING of THEIR PREMISES, at the corner of George and King streets, Sydney, ASHDOWN and CO. beg to announce that their business will be conducted in the shop in King-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Inglis, adjoining their gateway, and which now communicates with their large store in the rear.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PARTIES FURNISHING.—JOHN HILL, Jun., and CO. feel great pleasure in informing their customers, both in town and country, that they have received from London
93 cases ex William Cole
27 ditto ex Whitehall,
consisting of superior drawing-room and dining-room furniture; also, a large and varied assortment of chimney glasses consisting of straight sides, shaped sides, and oval ditto, of various sizes, which, together with their large stock of marble top washstands, toilet tables, wardrobes, toilette glasses, with and without marble tops; marble top hall tables, hall stands and hall chairs; bagatelle tables, 10 feet x 3 feet, with stands, &c., will, in consequence of the extensive alteration being carried on upon their premises in King-street, be sold at a great reduction in prices, to make room for further shipments expected to arrive ex Isle of the South, Vimeira, La Hogue, Duncan Dunbar, &c., &c. The above opportunity should not be lost sight of by parties wanting a good and genuine article of furniture. Also, Brussels and tapestry carpets, door mats, &c., lower than any other house in Sydney.

N.B.—Silver's portable furniture and upholsterer's trimmings always on hand.

Observe the address:—Australian Furniture Warehouse, 100, King-street.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—To be Sold cheap, three Cameras, two Lenses, two boxes Colours; Tent, 15 x 7; few Cases, &c. Everything that is required. For a beginner a rare chance. 98, Sussex-street, opposite Patent Slip.

FOR SALE, a BILLIARD TABLE, Thurston, maker, nearly new. At T. MOORE'S, Pitt-st. near Park-st.

PLANT OUT IN SPRING.—The undersigned invite attention to their large and varied assortment of ORNAMENTAL TREES, Flowering Shrubs, &c., which are exceedingly healthy and ready for immediate planting. Prices extremely moderate. GUILFOYLE and SON, Exotic Nursery, Double Bay, Sydney.

N.B.—A visit to the Nursery is respectfully solicited.

FRUIT TREES for SALE, by the undersigned.—Orange, 11 varieties; lemon, 4 ditto; apple, 45 ditto; pears, 18 ditto; peach, 15 ditto; plum, 15 ditto; apricot, 4 ditto; nectarine, 3 ditto. Shaddock, citron, lime, pomegranate, custard apple, almond, fig, medlar, quince, mulberry. 1060 yards box, for edging. Any one requiring a list of the above will be supplied on application to JOHN PURCHASE, Parramatta.

LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO. are sole Agents in New South Wales for the following Brandies, which they have always on SALE in bulk and case. Brandies—hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases, of the following brands:—
Associated Vineyard cultivators
Bacchus Brand (L. Campredon and Co.)
Central Society Vineyard Proprietors
Castillo Sazerac
Gustave Edouard
Jencquel freres
Leger freres
Lagarde
Rouillac 200 Proprietors
Unadulterated Rochelle cognac

LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., have on SALE—
Wines—port, in bulk
Burgundy—Chambertin, Clos vougeot, &c., &c., &c.
Vermouth—Noilly Prat. et Cie.
Champagne—Clicquot Vautrin fils
Duc de la Hume, &c., &c.
Sparkling moselle and hock
Clarets—St. Emilion, in bulk
Chateau Larose, in case
Chateau Rauzan, ditto
Pierre Lafitte, ditto
Gustavo Edouard, ditto
Montheuil Franc, ditto
Absinthe—Edouard Pernod
Lepellelier freres
Noilly Prat et cie.

OILMEN'S STORES.—
Anchovies
Chocolate
Candles
Corks
French prepared mustard
Petits pois
Haricots verts
Macaroni
Vermicelli
Prunes, in tins
Salad oil
Truffles
Truffled game

LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, George-street North.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Martell's brandy, pale, in hogsheads
Mixing brandies, dark, in hogsheads
Robinson and Co.'s ditto, pale, in glass
Port wines, medium and low qualities
Sherry wines, ditto, ditto
Barclay's porter, bottled by Friend
Chicory—Barry's, in and out of bond
Sperm candles—Price's, Hale's, Field's, and Nevne
Mustard, ¼-lbs.
Liverpool coarse salt
Irish butter, Gould's double rose, packed in cloth
Ginger, bleached Jamaica
Colonial bacon
English hams and bacon
Kent hops, various growths
Corks—wines, beer, and ginger beer
Soda water bottles, in small and large packages
Patna opium
Powdered arsenic, in 1 cwt. iron drums
Paints and colours, in quarter-kegs
Hoop iron, assorted
Fencing wire, Nos. 4 and 5
Bluestone, in 1 cwt. casks
Jacques' patent extract of tobacco, for sheepwash
Cotton gins, various sizes
Cotton waste
Invoices of boots and shoes
Navy canvas, Nos. 1 and 3
Europe cordage, assorted
Printing paper, double demy
Types, an assorted invoice
Printers' and writing ink
Earthenware, an assorted invoice
Maw's encaustic paving tiles
Teppiess composition, for the varnish and preservation of wood and iron.

BEILBY and SCOTT.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, ADELAIDE FLOUR; Beeby's, Dunstan's, Margarey's, Hart's, Duffield's, Stevens', and other first-class brands.

BEILBY and SCOTT.

CALIFORNIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR FOR SALE, by BEILBY and SCOTT.

SEED BARLEY on SALE, prime sample. BEILBY and SCOTT.

ENGLISH HAMS and BACON, just landed, ex Jason, and Canada West. BEILBY and SCOTT.

COLONIAL BACON, a small parcel of best quality, in prime condition. BEILBY and SCOTT.

COTTON WASTE.—A small lot of the above FOR SALE, by BEILBY and SCOTT.

LIME JUICE.—To land, ex Esperance, a superior parcel of South Sea Island, in lots to suit purchasers.

BEILBY and SCOTT.

MARTELL'S BRANDY.—A small and prime parcel FOR SALE, by BEILBY and SCOTT.

IRISH BUTTER.—Gould's double rose, in cloth, ex Willam Cole. BEILBY and SCOTT.

CUTLERY.—A small invoice FOR SALE, by BEILBY and SCOTT.

B. P. RUMS, 10 and 30 o.p. (Lemon, Hart's, and Lowndes')
Case brandy—Martell's, Otard's, Central Vineyard, Rouillac's, Robinson's, Gustave Edouard, &c.
Gillon's mountain dew whisky, (bell brand)
White spirit, 60 o.p.; Vicker's old tom
London bottled porter and extra stout (various brands)
Bass' No. 3, and London and colonial ale, in hogsheads
Champagne, hock, burgundy, claret
Offley's port, in hogsheads and quarters; sherries, various
Curaçoa, in stone jugs; cherry cordial, colouring

S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

DRUGS and CHEMICALS. The undersigned will execute indents for all descriptions of drugs and chemicals from his friends Messrs. Langton, Scott, and Edden, London (on the most favourable terms).

S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

OILMEN'S STORES and PROVISIONS.—Copland and Co., 30, Bury-street, London, will execute all orders for the above goods, on the most favourable terms, to be agreed upon with their Sydney agents.

S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

TEAS.—Congou, Hyson, and Gunpowder, in chests, halves, and boxes
Chicory, Patna rice, white pepper, sago, arrowroot
Price's candles, foreign ditto, full and light weights
Oilmen's stores (assorted invoices of Copland's)
Coffee—Java, Ceylon, and Manila
Bottled fruits, jams in tins, Lea and Perrin's sauce
Albert's sardines, 1 lb. salmon, lobsters, isinglass
Mustard, blue, starch, black lead
Vinegar, soda crystals, whiting, soap
Ehrensperger's royal laundry blue, Phillipson's hair oil
Carbonate soda, Epsom salts, bluestone
Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, essence peppermint
Brown paper, taper ginger-beer corks
Letchford's vestas (plaids and tin), I.N.E. matches
Kerosene, colza oil, black and white paint
Coarse Liverpool salt, soda-water bottles
Manila cordage, ½-inch to 4-inch, Calcutta lines, 1 to 3
3-bushel bags, woolpacks, perfumery, and soaps
Muntz metal and nails, all sizes
Castor oil, in hogsheads (for machinery)
Stationery, assorted invoices.

S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

PERFUMERY, SCENTED SOAP, BRUSHWARE.—The undersigned will execute indents for every description of fancy goods and perfumery, from Messrs. Phillipson and Co., 1, Budge Row, Watling-street, London.

S. A. JOSEPH.

IRONMONGERY and HARDWARE.—The undersigned is prepared to execute indents, on the most liberal terms, through his friends Messrs. John Benson and Co., Newhall-street, Birmingham. S. A. JOSEPH.

MUNTZ' METAL and NAILS, all sizes, on sale, in lots to suit purchasers. S. A. JOSEPH.

COPLAND'S OILMEN'S STORES, landing ex William Duthie
Bottled fruits, pickles, red cabbage
Jams in tins, black currants, olives
Salad oils, curry powder, sauces
Bottled vinegar, W. I. pickles, potted meats
Albert's sardines, and Lea and Perrin's bottled fruits.

S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

PHILLIPSON'S PERFUMERY, ex Cossipore—Violet and millefleur powder, brown windsor soap
Treble scented and musk scented brown Windsor
Cosmetiques, hair oils, lavender water
Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra bouquet.
Invoice of 45 packages as above.

S. A. JOSEPH.

MUSCATELS—Layers and bunch, 500 packages, now landing. S. A. JOSEPH.

LINSEED OIL (Blundell and Spence's), Boiled and Raw, in drums and barrels.

S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

SUGARS.—Mauritius crystals, 56 and 112 lb. bags; ditto bright counter
Manila counter sugar, Java sugar, ration, counter, and crystals.

S. A. JOSEPH.

RICE.—Finest mill-dressed Java (equal to Carolina) Patna rice. S. A JOSEPH.

MANILA CORDAGE (Keating's patent ½ and 4 inch). S. A. JOSEPH.

KEROSENE OIL, Stockholm Tar, Liverpool Coarse and Rock Salt. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

THE ELECTRO-GALVANIC BATH, for the extraction of mercury and metallic substances: it is the best cure for rheumatism, paralysis, tic doloreux, liver complaints, nervous affections, &c.—at Mr. USHER'S, 183, Palmer-street.

FOR SALE, a splendid Milking GOAT, just kidded. Apply 535, Kent-street, near Liverpool-street.

GOAT FOR SALE, just kidded. Apply 358, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES, Whiting, White Lead, Lath Nails, cheap. 440, Pitt-st. Haymarket.

2000 BARRELS CEMENT, from 12s to 22s. W. CARY'S Stores, Pitt-street, near Haymarket.

ON SALE—Ash Oars, Horse-boxes, Handspikes, White Zinc, White Lead and Black Paint, Boiled and Raw Oils, Canvas, Blocks, &c. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

COALS.—ILLAWARRA COMPANY.—The merits of these coals (equal to the best Welsh) are saving of fuel for steam purposes and low price. Sole agent, J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

EMPTY CASES for SALE, at the Stores of SMITH and ETHEREDGE, Bank Court.

BALMAIN.—For SALE, very cheap, a nicely-built Family RESIDENCE, replete with every convenience, overlooking the north and north-west coast, together with a splendid view of the Lighthouse and Flagstaff. E. RAMSAY, house agent.

FOR Private SALE, very superior Family PHAETON. Also light two-wheeled Buggy, to be seen at J. SCOTT'S, Mary-street, Albion-street, where the owner can be treated with, from 10 to 4 o'clock, until disposed of.

FOR SALE, a choice lot of COWS with calves, and some springing. Apply to Mr. JAMES M'PHERSON, No. 12, Waterloo-street, Chippendale.

FREEHOLD LAND for SALE, at Pyrmont; a good investment for a few houses, 78 feet frontage, and running 50 feet back. Address R. Y., HERALD Office.

LAND in the City or Suburbs for SALE, or will be Leased for 99 years, without building restrictions, with the choice of making it a freehold, the annual rent representing the purchase money at 5 per cent. Choice Villa Sites, to suit all classes, at South Sydney, Surry Hills, Waverley, and Bondi. F. O'BRIEN.

FOR SALE, a well-established Cash Business, in the first provincial town in the colony. Position first-rate; rent moderate, and now in full trade. For particulars, apply to Messrs. J. FRAZER and CO., York-street.

SOCIABLE Carriage for SALE, having been used but twice; price, £35. Address P. P., HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, a first-class Cattle STATION in the Clarence district
Station on the Barcoo River, Queensland, unstocked
Station in New England, unstocked.
For particulars, apply to JOHN BINNY and CO., 131, Pitt-street.

STORE CATTLE.—The undersigned has for SALE 2000 head of Store Cattle, on the Castlereagh River. 2000 head on the Macquarie River.
WILLIAM TINDALL, auctioneer and commission agent, Penrith.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SATURDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
Spring carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c.

Randwick Spring Meeting.

Publicans' Booths, &c.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from the Australian Jockey Club to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The publicans' booths
Horse, cake, and fruit stalls,
For the ensuing spring meeting.

Clarence River Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Edward Ogilvie, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 handsome well-bred bay geldings, both broken to saddle and one to harness.

MONDAY, August 24th.

Carrier's Teams. Fox's Victorian Line.
10 Horses
10 Sets of Harness
2 American Waggons.

BURT and CO. have been instructed by Mr. Wilson, of Campbelltown, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
10 horses, 10 sets of harness, and two American waggons.
These teams are well known between Campbelltown and Lambing Flat, on which road they have been working for some time past; and no matter what the state of the roads, these teams have always punctually kept their time. This is a good opportunity for parties in search of well seasoned stanch cart horses.
☞ Each horse will be sold subject to trial.

Second Annual Sale
of Stallions, Thoroughbreds, and other Horses.

On WEDNESDAY, September 2nd.

BURT and CO. beg to announce that their second annual sale will take place at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September next,
When will be offered, amongst other horses,
"Sleight-of-Hand," imported thoroughbred stallion
"Oxide," a brown thoroughbred stallion, by Associate, out of Gipey
"Kettledrum," brown colt, by Whalebone, out of imported Clove, by Sweetmeat, out of Hybla, &c.
"Stilton," a bay colt, by imported Cheddar, out of Hecuba, by Waverley, &c.
"Turpin," a brown colt, by imported Claud du Val; and
"Lightning," a brown colt, 4 years, by Warwick.
6 cart stallions, including 1 imported horse, and "The Australian Nugget," by the Wiltshire Champion.

Sale THIS DAY.

Horses just arrived.

TO BE SOLD AT WOOLLER'S, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
20 good country horses, just arrived, broken in to saddle and harness; also, trucks, drays, carts, dogcarts, springcarts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after the sale.

Buyers, Buyers, Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from Andrew Brown, Esq., to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, on MONDAY next, 24th August, at 11 o'clock,
116 head prime fat cattle, in one or more lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from G. Loder, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, the 24th August, at 11 o'clock,
150 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. M'Kenzie, to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock,
150 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and BARNETT have been instructed by Mr. Crompton, pawnbroker, 69, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, to sell by auction, at their Mart, 95, King-street, on MONDAY, August 24th, at 11 o'clock a.m.,
The following unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. Crompton, as follows:—
1863.
January 3—Mantle; 6th, shawl, mantle; 7th, silver watch 2290, gold ring; 9th, shawl, silver watch 13604, gold chain; 10th, gold albert, dress piece, 2 shirts; 13th, silver watch 24595, pair trousers, gold ring; 16th, 3 petticoats; 17th, pair trousers; 20th, silver watch 28287, 2 gold rings; 21st, jacket, 2 gold rings; 22nd, silver watch 1575; 23rd, dress, shawl, silver watch chain 920; 24th, silver watch 1183, dress; 27th, trousers, vest; 29th, dress, mantle, silver watch no number, albert; 30th, dress, mantle.
February—3th, dress; 7th, pair earrings; 9th, dress; 11th, silver watch 9820, gold brooch; 12th, gold geneva watch 3434; 16th, petticoat, &c.; 17th, silk dresspiece, remnants, tablecloth, ring, quilt, &c.; 19th, pair earrings; 20th, silk dress; 21st, gold albert; 23rd, gold ring; 27th, 2 rings.
March—3rd, suit clothes; 9th, dress, &c.; 14th, coat, watch; 18th, dresspiece; 19th, dress, &c., dress, mantle; 20th, shawl; 21st, dress, sofa, 4 chairs, silver watch, 3 studs, 79504774; suit clothes; 27th, silver watch chain 16260, silk dresspiece; 28th, shawl, mantle, shawl; 30th, coat, trousers.
April—2nd, silver watch 8279, gold ring; 3rd, gold watch 26227 25358; 4th, 2 gold rings, bedgown; 8th, silk dress; 9th, pair ear-rings, 2 dresses; 10th, pair trousers, dress piece; 13th, dress, trousers, vest, gold ring; 14th, silk dress; 15th, silk dress, shawl; 18th, diamond ring; 20th, pair earings; 24th, coat, 3 shirts; 25th, gold chain, ring; 27th, spoons, &c., suit cloths, silver watch; 23th, silver watch 11054.
May—1st, 3 books, silver watch 22018, gold chain, 3 studs, silk dress piece; 2nd, 4 sheets, shirts, &c., skirt; 4th, silk dress, gold chain, dress, looking-glass, stays, chain; 6th, dress; 6th, curtains; 7th, mantle, 2 dresses, &c.; 8th, 6 silver spoons, sugar tongs; 9th, cruet stand, table, trousers, &c.; 11th, dress, &c., curtains, dress, &c.; 12th, silk dress; 13th, dress, &c., 2 dresses, &c., 2 remnants, dress; 14th, gold brooch, 2 gold rings, 3 dresses, gold pencil case; 15th, gold watch, albert, 14055.
N.B.—And a number of pledges of 5s and under.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD LAND.

By T. W. BOWDEN.

On the Ground, on MONDAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock, comprising 55 allotments of the celebrated

POINT PIPER ESTATE,

commencing near the English Church at Upper Paddington, and extending along Piper-street to Ocean-street and the Point Piper Road, to within a short distance of the Congregational Church, being choice lots reserved from former sales out of the few blocks of land in the subdivision of the large estate to which a

FREEHOLD TITLE CAN BE GIVEN.

Some of the lots now for sale were reserved as convenient sites for first-class villa residences, on account of the desirableness of the situation and healthiness of position, commanding magnificent panoramic views of Sydney harbour, Botany Bay, and surrounding country; perfectly open to the refreshing sea breezes in the summer season, having abundance of good water at a moderate depth; good drainage, with building stone at hand, and regular communication with the city every ten minutes by omnibuses, which reach the General Post Office, George-street, within twenty minutes.

☞ The terms of sale will be 25 per cent. deposit, and the balance by bills at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, WITHOUT interest, or 75 per cent. of the purchase money may remain secured on the property for two or three years at 8 per cent. from the day of sale.

The several portions now for sale may be readily known by lines cut through the turf, or on the surface of the soil, indicating the size of the blocks to be offered, which contain from 5 to 10 allotments of 20 feet frontage each; thus purchasers may be able to take one or more, as they may wish.

In Block A, opposite Paddington-street, are 5 allotments, each 20 feet by about 99 feet, commencing 20 feet northward of the two-storied houses erected on this block. From this part the views are very beautiful.

Plans on view at the rooms.

In Blocks B and C are 25 allotments, all having frontages to Point Piper Road and Piper Road, commencing 218 feet 6 inches from the Upper South Head Road, at a point opposite the property and residence of the Rev. John West. This site contains 6 allotments of 20 feet each, with good depths.

On the north side of the cottages, farther down the road and opposite the residence of John Watkins, Esq., is a small block of 4 allotments, or 80 feet, being Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13.

In the same section, eighty feet farther north, is a block of 9 lots, 20 feet each, Nos. 18 to 26; and near the junction of Moncur-street are 8 allotments, three of which front Moncur-street, Nos. 43, 44, and 45.

In Piper-street are five allotments in block C, all above 20 feet frontage, having very extensive views across the Randwick Racecourse to the south shore, and waters of Botany Bay. Further along Piper-street, in block B, are 7 allotments lying south of the new houses, and on the north side of them are 11 allotments, all 20 feet wide, and having a back entrance.

At the same time and place will be sold the fine two-storied houses, with double verandahs, overlooking the harbour and city, erected on 100 feet of land fronting POINT PIPER ROAD, at its intersection with Paddington-street. Each house contains four rooms, hall, and kitchen, built on stone foundations, separate yards, and entrance from a reserved road at the rear of the premises.

These houses have been erected at a very great cost, but will be sold without regard to the outlay; and the auctioneer is instructed to sell them separately, giving the first purchaser the option of taking two or more consecutively, as he may choose.

Observe: Title satisfactory.

Sale, 24th August.

Plans on view at the Auction Rooms, 154, Pitt-street.

Terms for the houses, 25 per cent. cash, and the balance by bills at 3, 6, and 9 months, with bank interest added, and secured on the property.

A Compact Six-roomed House, in Piper-street, Upper Paddington, between Moncur and Ocean streets, at present occupied by Mr. M'Crea.

For Sale by Auction, August 24th, on the ground.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, on the premises, on the north side of Piper-street, on MONDAY, the 24th August, at noon precisely,

The substantial and convenient brick-built house, situated as above described, containing a parlour, dining-room, and kitchen on the ground floor, and three bedrooms on the first floor; erected on an allotment 42 feet 3 inches to Piper-street, by 109 feet 6 inches deep; a verandah on the west side. The foundations are of stone, the walls of brick, cemented and painted; the roofs slated. The parlour is neatly finished, with corniced ceiling, marble mantelpiece, varnished cedar doors and linings. All the rooms papered and finished in such a way as to make it a very desirable residence for a small family.

The title is leasehold, having ninety-four years to run, at the low rate of two pounds five shillings per quarter. Rent receivable being £55 per year. Abundance of good water. A frontage to a road on three sides of the allotment.

21 Building Allotments, Town of Liverpool.
For Positive Sale on the Ground.
TUESDAY, August 25th.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions from the representatives of the deceased proprietor to sell by auction, without any reserve, upon the Ground, on TUESDAY, August 25th, at 11 o'clock,

21 building sites, as per plan, to be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer. The said allotments being subdivisions of that large block of land at the corner of Scott and Macquarie streets, directly opposite the building known as the Terminus Hotel, formerly the King George Inn, at the entrance to the town from all the Southern districts,

Lot 1 is the exact corner, having 66 feet to Scott and Macquarie streets.

Lot 2 adjoins lot 1, with 34 feet frontage to Macquarie-street by a depth of 99 feet, and is bounded on the north by the property of Mr. M'Cabe.

Lots 12 to 18 inclusive have frontages to Scott-street of 33 feet each by 100 feet deep.

Lots 19 to 21 have each 34 feet frontage to Northumberland-street, with depths of 148 feet, extending to land belonging to Messrs. M'Cabe and Brown.

Lots 22 to 27 have each a frontage to Northumberland-street of 33 feet by depths of 148 feet.

Lots 9, 10, and 11 are the remaining allotments fronting Macquarie-street, having each 33 feet to that street by depths of 148 feet 6 inches, and are bounded on the north by Mrs. Grahame's Property.

Title satisfactory. Plan on view at the Rooms.

A Fine Block of Land for an Orchard, Vineyard, and Garden, situated in the immediate vicinity of Doctor Bellamy's country residence at Burwood, within a few minutes' walk of the Station.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, at 11 o'clock,

A block of land partly improved by buildings, fencing, and cultivation, containing 11 acres 2 roods 11 perches, lying between the railway line and the Liverpool Road, bounded on the east by Driver's Road, 6 chains 90 links; on the south by Weedon's land, 16 chains 65 links; on the west by a north line bounding, Mr. S. Terry's land, 6 chains 90 links; and on the north by an east line of 16 chains 65 links.

☞ This is a fine level piece of land, of very suitable description for an orchard or a gentleman's country residence.

Title, satisfactory.—Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

In the Estate of Mr. J. H. Atkinson.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by John Morris, Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises, at the Circular Quay, on THURSDAY next, the 27th August, at 11 o'clock,
Two wool presses
Gas apparatus, complete
Two weighing machines
Pump and piping
Superior iron safe
Office furniture
Scrap iron
Horse, dray, and harness
Unexpired term of lease of stores on Circular Quay.

Terms, cash.

Three Valuable Farms, Parramatta South.
Denham Farm, 121 a. 6 r. 14 p.
Denham Court, 114 a. 3 r. 17 p.
Richmond Grove, 140 a. 2 r. 14 p.

Bounded on the north by Parramatta South (better known as the Old Racecourse, sold in allotments by W. H. Kerr, Esq.), and extending from the boundary line of the town to the railway line leading to Liverpool, which forms the eastern boundary, commencing near the junction station; bounded on the south by small farms; on the west by the road known as Kenyon's; and on the north by a Government paddock.

*** Much indigenous timber is on the estates, which will be found valuable for the supply of the town, or might easily be sent per rail for consumption in the city and suburbs in the various furnaces connected with the railway, distillery, sugar-house, steam flour mills, potteries, brick kilns, &c., &c.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, September 3rd, at 11 o'clock,

The above valuable estates, in three lots, with the improvements thereon. The whole is fenced in and subdivided. About sixty acres has been cultivated, producing, wheat, barley, oats, &c.

On Durham Court Farm are some brick and other buildings, part of which have been used as a boiling-down establishment by Mr. Edrop for some years past.

The immediate proximity of a large town, from which abundance of manure may be obtained at little cost by the return wood carts which would find daily employment, together with the quick and easy conveyance by RAILWAY CARS LOADED ON THE GROUND, renders these estates very desirable for the production of fruit, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, bacon, fatted lambs, calves, pigs, poultry, and green fodder, such as barley, oats, &c.

Titles—Grants from the Crown.

Plan at the Auction Mart.

Terms, very liberal.

Five Two-storied Houses, delightfully situated on Point Piper Road, overlooking a large portion of the harbour, St. Leonards, and the city.

☞ Freehold Title, on very easy terms.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock,

The well-known terrace of five houses, situated on the north-eastern side of the Point Piper Road, on high ground above the Congregational Church, between the Upper and Lower South Head Roads.

The houses were erected by Mr. William Wallis, builder and architect, at a very great cost, and are now in good order, and are all let.

Each house contains four rooms, passage, and kitchen, double verandah in front, separate yards, and back entrance from a reserved road.

The frontage is 109 feet, all built upon.

The auctioneer is at liberty to sell them separately, giving the purchaser the option of any number consecutively, without further competition.

Terms: 25 per cent. cash, and the residue by bills at 3, 6, and 9 months, with bank interest added and secured on the property.

MONDAY, 24th August, 1863.

Clocks.

To Watch and Clock Makers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 24th August, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 cases clocks.

Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 24th August, 1863.

Electro-plated Ware.

To Silversmiths
To Ironmongers
To Earthenware Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 24th August, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

E. P. cruets, table and dessert spoons and forks
Table candlesticks, salts, mustards
Mugs—pint and half-pint, toast racks
Fish carvers, cake baskets, kettles, &c.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 25th August, 1863.

25 Crates of Earthenware.
From the well-known House of E. and C. Challinor.

To Earthenware Dealers, Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 25th August, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
25 crates of earthenware, from the well-known house of E. and C. Challinor, comprising
Bowls and saucers, Canton flown unique, Portland and green, pink and dove, &c.
Bowls, globe flown, unique, brown and green, pink and dove, &c.
Toilet sets, globe unique, green and dove, brown, &c.
Toy teas, fluted blue and dove, priory and purple
Fancy cans, printed
Jugs, 12, 24, 30, Florence and lotus unique, pink brown, green and dove
Plates—soups, twifflers, willows
Chambers, brown, green and dove Portland
Plates—twifflers, Florence, flown blue and green
Chambers, C. C., &c., &c.
☞ For unreserved sale.
Terms declared at sale.

TUESDAY, 25th August, 1863.

50 Packages Cut Glassware.

From the celebrated house of Sowerby and Neville.

To Glassware Buyers
To Buyers for the Interior and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 25th August, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 packages of cut glassware, comprising
Tumblers
Salts
Sugars
Sugars and covers
Butters
Custards
Jellies
Candle ornaments
Wines
Cruets, &c., &c.

Punctual attendance of buyers and others is particularly desired at the time named, and they are assured the whole of the invoice of Sowerby and Neville's cut ware will be positively sold without any reserve.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 26th August, 1863.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 26th August, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of
Groceries
Oilmen's stores
Provisions, &c., &c.
Just landed ex Phaeton, William Duthie, and other arrivals.

Terms at sale.

THURSDAY next, August 27th, 1863.

Elegant and Modern Household Furniture
Richly-cut Glass, China Ornaments
Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Oil Paintings
Proof Engravings, Works of Art, Pier Glasses
Few Choice Wines, &c., &c.
Also, a Collection of valuable Books, forming a small Library, by eminent authors and most recent publications.

The Property of David Smith, Esq., deceased.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Phillip-street, on THURSDAY, August 27, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely, viz.—

FURNITURE.

Large oval chimney glass, elaborately carved wood frame supported by dolphins; handsome walnut-wood tables; drawing-room chairs, covered in morocco, with sofa to match; easy chair, in morocco; reading desk; leg rest, covered in morocco; mahogany loo table; elegantly carved reading table with sliding brackets; fancy drawing-room chairs; large drawing-room brussels carpet and rug; handsome damask table cover, muslin window hangings and gilt cornice poles, butler's tray and stand, dumb waiter, plate glass back; mahogany chairs covered in morocco; handsome book-case and secretaire; ditto walnut dinto and escritoire; telescope dining table, 2 spare leaves; brass timepiece, bell, magnifying glasses, opera glasses, fenders, fire irons, hearth rugs; marble timepiece, eight-day; ornaments, vases, tiger skins, bronze ornaments, screen, mahogany; brass timepiece, lustres, brackets, figures; "mail-clad warriors," &c.

SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Achilles' shield model; tea kettle, on stand, with lamp; nut crackers, sugar sifter, fruit spoons, racks, tea and coffee pots, salvers, side dishes, covers, candelabra; pint mugs, with covers; fish carvers, champagne holders, sugar tongs, scissors, dessert knives and forks, gravy spoons, ladles, table and dessert spoons and forks, cheese taster, cruet frames, pillar candlesticks, chamber candlesticks, snuffers and trays, &c.

PROOF ENGRAVINGS.

Weighing the Deer, Destroying Angel, Otter and Salmon, The Shot, Midsummer Night's Dream, Threading the Needle, Heroes of Waterloo, Heroes of Trafalgar, Sunday in the last Century, Chief returned from Deer-stalking.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.

Choice collection of water-colour drawings.

LIBRARY.

A collection of valuable books, forming a library by eminent authors, and most recent publication. For detailed particulars, see catalogues.

CUT GLASS, CHINA, &c.

BEDROOMS.

Tubular iron bedsteads, 6 ft. 6 x 4 ft 6, brass-mounted, horsehair mattresses, pillows, palliasses, quilts, &c., &c.
Brussels carpets and rugs
Muslin window curtains and cornice poles
Large chests of drawers (lined throughout)
Dressing-cases, washstands, and furniture complete
Large marble slab dressing-glass, twisted columns
Ditto dressing-table (2 drawers)
Handsome cheval glass, &c.

WINES.

Sparkling moselle, champagne, hock, port, and sherry.

Also,

A collection of oil-paintings, coloured engravings, articles of vertu, few silver and copper coins, and articles of elegance and taste, &c.; storm glass, Negretti and Zambra.

SUNDRIES.

Carpeting, floorcloth, hall lamp
Kerosene lamps, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
*** Catalogues will be ready on Monday.
On view to the public on Tuesday and up to day of sale.

Terms, cash.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MALL CAPITALISTS, MECHANICS, AND OTHERS.

ARATELY; or in LOTS to suit PURCHASERS.

SEVEN BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES.

64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, Albion-street, opposite Albion House and Grounds, the residence of Mrs. Hughes.

Cottage contains four rooms, has a frontage of 21 feet inches to Albion-street, with a depth varying from feet to 135 feet.

Property is leasehold, having about 12 years to run, subject to a nominal annual ground rent of £3 per cottage.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock,

The above described well-known property, SOPHIA TERRACE, ALBION STREET, as a whole, separately, or in lots to suit purchasers.

The sale of this property in separate lots affords a rare opportunity for small capitalists to secure for 12 a comfortable, neat, and respectable cottage residence with every convenience, in a convenient healthy locality.

TERMS.—Half cash; half in six months.

Plan showing the subdivision may be inspected at the Rooms.

BRIDGE-STREET.
CITY OF SYDNEY.

DWELLING-HOUSE and SHOP, on the north side of Bridge-street, lately occupied by Mr. Hoffman, tailor, and adjoining the premises tenanted by Messrs. Marks and Co., the property of Wm. MOFFITT, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock,

That allotment of land having a frontage of 16½ FEET to BRIDGE-STREET, including one-half of each party wall, with a depth of about 74½ feet; on which is a large THREE-STORY DWELLING-HOUSE, built of stone and brick, containing shop, five rooms, with kitchen and cellar on the basement; yard, with back entrance, &c., at the back.

The premises are let and realise £104 per annum.

This property occupies a valuable position in the city, and one of the most crowded city thoroughfares between George and Pitt streets, and can be recommended as a good paying city investment.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

PARRAMATTA ROAD, PETERSHAM.

MARKET GARDEN and newly erected WEATHER-BOARD COTTAGE immediately opposite Weeden's Cherry-tree Inn, a short distance from the Petersham Railway Station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. James Long to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, MONDAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land, about one acre in extent, having about 200 feet frontage to George-street, with a depth of about 190 feet, on which is a neat weatherboard cottage, containing three rooms, lined and papered, kitchen, verandah, with yard, outbuildings, excellent well of water, &c. The land is subdivided into a small garden in front of the cottage and cultivation paddock or market garden at the rear. It is of a fine rich nature, selected and admirably adapted for garden culture.

To a small capitalist this sale affords a very favourable opportunity for purchasing a neat and comfortable residence with good garden land in the vicinity of a railway station.

Plan on view at the rooms.

UNRESERVED SALE.
On Account and Risk of former purchaser.

TOWN OF EMU.

Acres, adjoining the TOWNSHIP of EMU, and having extensive frontage to the NEPEAN RIVER, well-known as Sir JOHN JAMISON'S GRANT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 31st August, at 11 o'clock,

The above described block of land, containing 73 acres of land in one lot.

It is delightfully situated on the western bank of the NEPEAN RIVER, about two miles from Penrith, and adjoining the town of Emu.

Lithographic plans at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

SPLENDID CITY INVESTMENT.

THE GARDENERS' ARMS INN,
YORK-STREET and BROUGHTON-PLACE,
At the Rear of the Markets,

occupied by Mr. William Beattie, having been tenanted by the same family for upwards of the last ten years.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 31st August, at 11 o'clock,

All that extensive and valuable corner block of city land, having the following frontages:
43 feet to YORK-STREET,
85½ feet to BROUGHTON-PLACE,
43 feet to MARKET-ROW,
on which are those substantially-built, well-furnished premises,

THE GARDENERS' ARMS INN,

containing
ON THE GROUND FLOOR—Bar, 3 parlours, with private entrance, and hall.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR—Large public room, and 2 bedrooms.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR—4 bedrooms, and large attic loft above.
ON THE BASEMENT—Large kitchen, and capital cellarage.

At the rear is a large yard and spacious stabling, &c.

The Gardeners' Arms Inn has been occupied for many years by Mr. Beattie, and realises a clear rental of £260 per annum.

The premises are in good order, and the position and business reputation of the house is superior to any in that valuable part of the city, immediately behind the Markets. There is sufficient vacant land fronting York-street for the erection of another house.

Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT COUNTRY INVESTMENT.

That well-known Established Hostelrie
THE FITZROY INN,
MITTAGONG, SOUTHERN ROAD,
together with 100 Acres of Land, close to the proposed
MITTAGONG RAILWAY STATION.

Terms.—One-third cash; residue, liberal credit.

Title.—Now being placed under Torrens' Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, MONDAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock,

If not previously disposed of by private contract.

All those 100 acres of land, at Gibraltar Rock, bounded on the east by a line south 58 chains, commencing 10 chains 65 links to the eastward of a bridge on Gibraltar Creek, on the south by a line west 20 chains, on the west by a line north 42 chains, and on the north by the New South Road to the commencing corner, on which, fronting the main road, are those substantial and extensive premises

THE FITZROY INN,

built of brick and stone, and containing a great number of apartments, besides kitchens, stables, &c., and everything complete for carrying on an extensive business. There is also a large garden and orchard, well stocked with English fruits.

This celebrated country property occupies one of the most valuable positions in the colony. It is in a large RICH AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT, and at a point where all the principal roads converge, and consequently where the traffic must pass to the RAILWAY STATION, which is about half a mile beyond the Inn.

The line to Mittagong will be completed in about twelve months, and as there will be no intermediate station between Picton and Mittagong (a distance of 26 miles) the station at the latter place will command an IMMENSE AMOUNT OF GOODS and PASSENGER TRAFFIC; and from the deep cuttings and other difficulties which will have to be encountered on a further extension, there cannot be a doubt it will remain the MAIN TERMINUS of the GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY for many years.

To a man of energy the purchase of this property will ensure A CERTAIN FORTUNE. The number of men working on the line, and likely to continue in the locality, together with the great prospective advantages it possesses, demand the attention of capitalists.

The land sold with the inn is all enclosed, and consists principally of GOOD AGRICULTURAL SOIL, abundantly watered, a portion cleared and subdivided into paddocks, yards, &c.

From the IMPORTANT POSITION OF THE SITE, there would be no difficulty in establishing on it a large and FLOURISHING TOWNSHIP, on completion of the railway next year.

This beautiful district—at present but little known, in consequence of the difficulties which have hitherto attended its access—enjoys a fine, healthy, cool English climate, in every respect entirely dissimilar to that of Sydney. The land is very elevated—upwards of 2000 feet above sea-level and it requires no stretch of the imagination to predict that the Mittagong and Bong Bong district will, on completion of the railway, become the SANATORIUM OF THE COLONIES; for all the advantages to health derivable from a costly trip to the mother-country will now be obtainable by a drive of four hours per rail.

Plans on view at the Rooms, where also further particulars may be obtained.

ON MONDAY next, 24th August.

IMPORTANT SALE.
CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES,

at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

BRIDGE-STREET.—Large dwelling-house and shop, occupied as the New Zealand Offices, and adjoining the property of William Moffitt, Esq.

ALBION-STREET, SURRY HILLS.—Seven brick-built cottages, known as Sophia-terrace, opposite Mrs. Hughes' residence and grounds; as a whole or separately, to suit purchasers. By order of the mortgagee.

PETERSHAM.—Mr. Lang's newly erected cottage and market garden, opposite Weedon's Cherrytree Inn, Parramatta Road.

MITTAGONG RAILWAY STATION.—The celebrated Fitzroy Inn, together with 100 acres of land at Nattai, on the Southern Road, close to the Fitzroy Iron Mines.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

FARM AND HOMESTEAD,
NORTH SHORE,
PARISH OF WILLOUGHBY, NEAR FLAT ROCK CREEK,

containing nearly five acres (part of Dr. Nathan's purchase of fifty acres), on which is erected a stone cottage, with stable, sheds, stores, oven, &c.

The land is all enclosed, and about half of it now under cultivation, and planted with fruit trees of various kinds, including orange, lemon, bananas, &c.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 31st August, at 11 o'clock,

The above-described snug farm and homestead, parish of Willoughby, North Shore.

It is about two miles from the steam ferries, and well known as the property of Mr. Charles Goulding.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TOWN OF KIAMA.

EXTENSIVE VALUABLE PROPERTY, comprising upwards of 40 ACRES suburban land, TOWN OF KIAMA, together with ALL THE IMPROVEMENTS thereon, known as the Estate of JOHN GRAY, Esq.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early date, due notice of which will be given.

All those valuable pieces of land, town of Kiama, being the following suburban blocks:—

	A.	R.	P.
No. 15—9	3	28	
12—9	3	28	
77—7	1	36	
76—6	1	12	
74—3	2	12	
79—3	2	12	
Total 40	3	8	

together with all the improvements thereon.

Full particulars will be published in a future advertisement.

POSITIVE SALE.

PARRAMATTA-STREET, SYDNEY.

THE WELLINGTON INN, and TEN DWELLING HOUSES, &c.; together with about HALF AN ACRE OF LAND, having about 42 feet frontage to PARRAMATTA-STREET,

a portion of which abuts on the Brewery of Messrs. R. and F. Tooth and Co.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. W. R. Green (in consequence of his intended departure from the colony) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 7th September, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his well known valuable freehold property situated in Parramatta-street, a little below Tooth's brewery, comprising a Block of Land containing an area of about HALF AN ACRE, together with the extensive premises thereon, comprising

THE WELLINGTON INN,

and a number of dwelling-houses, the whole of which realise a rental of about

£360 PER ANNUM.

A considerable portion of the land is yet unbuilt on.

Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

To Builders and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 22nd August, at 10 o'clock sharp, on the premises, opposite the Lemon Tree Public-House, Phillip-street,

The materials of a four-roomed brick house, zinc roof and large sheds in the rear.

Terms, cash.

New Auction Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

On SATURDAY, 22nd August, at 2 o'clock.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, without reserve, on THIS DAY, 22nd August, at 2 o'clock, at his New Rooms, 143, Pitt-street,

Superior household furniture, oil paintings, &c., comprising book-cases, chest of drawers, tubular bedsteads, brussels carpets, horsehair and other lounges, easy chairs, marble-top tables, rosewood and cedar loo tables, ship sofa, handsome covered oak baronial chair, hall chair, office tables, letter-press table, pier and toilet glasses, rosewood canterbury, oil paintings by Gritten and Reubens, books, desks, gentleman's tool chest, and a variety of useful articles, ornaments, &c., too numerous to particularise.

Terms, cash.
No reserve.

Auction Mart, Park-street.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Park-street,

Ironmongery, glass, crockery, groceries, patent weighing machine, vyces, spades, shovels, corn crackers, and sundries.

Terms cash.

At the Mart, Park-street at 11 o'clock.

A first-rate Horse, Sadddle, and Bridle.
Lady's Gold Watch and Chain.
Gentleman's Gold Watch and Chain.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Mart, Park-street, at 11 o'clock,

The above, to be sold without reserve, being the property of a gentleman leaving Sydney.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

At the Mart, Park-street, at 11 o'clock.

To Carriage Builders and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Mart, Park-street, at 11 o'clock,

A phaeton body, sociable body, patent axletrees, springs, wheels, &c.; Collinge's axles, &c.

Terms, cash.

At the Mart, Park-street, TUESDAY, 25th August, at 11 o'clock.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. J. R. Baker, pawnbroker, South Head Road, to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 25th August, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Park-street,

The remainder of his unredeemed pledges, as advertised in full last month, comprising clothing of every description, boots, shoes, watches, jewellery, guns, pistols, books, desk, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established 1847.

BURT and CO., hold a regular sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock.

Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to properly dressed, tried, and shown.

The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale for which there is ample room under cover.

The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident trying or breaking-in horses.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE
By order of THE TRUSTEES in the estate of the late HENRY MACE, Esq.

The residue of the unsold properties.

Comprising—

LOT 1.—6 VILLA SITES of about 3½ acres each, on the Cook's River Road, adjoining Mr. REILLEY'S property, and nearly opposite Belle Vue, belonging to Mr. Talbot.

LOT 2.—3 BEAUTIFUL FARMS of about 30 acres each, at Parramatta, close to the Darling Mills, and ADJOINING Mr. PYE'S CELEBRATED ORANGERY, having extensive frontage to the Darling Mills Creek.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the trustees in the estate of the late Henry Mace, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 26th August,

The above very valuable SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

PLANS NOW ON VIEW, and every information obtained from Messrs. Mort and Co., at their Rooms, Pitt-street.

TITLES, unquestionable.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. SPAIN and ROXBURGH, solicitors, Sydney Exchange.

Terms at sale.

MIDDLE HARBOUR.
18 ACRES 1 ROOD 20 PERCHES, SAILOR'S BAY.

Title—Grant from the Crown.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 26th August,

All that parcel of land, being lot 23 as per Government plan, situate at SAILOR'S BAY, MIDDLE HARBOUR, and containing 18 acres 1 rood 20 perches, more or less, adjoining lots 21 and 22 purchased by W. Bradford.

The unrivalled beauties of this locality are so well known that no further notice is required beyond that of directing attention to the sale, which is bona fide.

CITY OF SYDNEY.

1.—GROCER'S SHOP in PARRAMATTA-STREET, known as DENISON HOUSE.
2.—Comfortable TWO-STORY HOUSE, being No. 41, in MAY-STREET.
3.—4 BRICK COTTAGES in BRISBANE-STREET.
4.—3 COTTAGES on the west side of ATHLONE-PLACE, close to the "Hand and Heart" Public-house.
5.—3 COTTAGES on the east side of ATHLONE-PLACE, immediately opposite to lot 4.
6.—LARGE BLOCK of LAND fronting a reserved road off ATHLONE-PLACE, with WEATHER-BOARD COTTAGE, and extensive RANGE of STABLING, &c.

Titles, unquestionable. Apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, solicitors, Hunter-street.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by THE PROPRIETOR to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, September 9th, at 11 o'clock,

The following valuable CITY FREEHOLDS—

LOT 1.—The GROCER'S SHOP, No. 159, PARRAMATTA-STREET, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas, and known as DENISON HOUSE, opposite the Sugar Works. It is built of brick with stone basement and foundation, and slated roof, and contains shop with handsome front and a back parlour on the ground floor, and 3 rooms on the first floor. In the basement there is a good cellar, and also a kitchen opening into the back yard. At the rear is a weatherboard and bricknogged building formerly used as a kitchen, &c. Side entrance from Parramatta-street to the yard. Water laid on.

*** This is a most eligible property, and a CAPITAL INVESTMENT. The present tenant has occupied the shop ever since it was built.

LOT 2.—A COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY HOUSE, No. 41, MAY-STREET, built of brick on stone foundations, containing entrance hall, front and back parlours and kitchen on the ground floor, and on the first floor two good bedrooms. Out-offices at the rear, and back yard, with water laid on. Now occupied by Mr. Goddard.

LOT 3.—4 BRICK COTTAGES, with slated roofs, each containing front verandah, 2 rooms and kitchen, with back yard, &c., situate in BRISBANE-STREET, to which they have a frontage of 54 feet.

*** These are snug cottages, and they are all let. Water laid on.

LOT 4.—3 BRICK-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGES, with slated roofs, on the west side of ATHLONE-PLACE, off PARRAMATTA-STREET, and a few doors north of the HAND and HEART PUBLIC-HOUSE; each contains front verandah, 2 rooms and kitchen, &c. Water laid on.

*** Those are three excellent cottages.

LOT 5—3 BRICK-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGES, exactly similar to lot 4, and situate immediately opposite.

LOT 6.—A BLOCK of LAND fronting the reserved road, which turns in at the HEART and HAND PUBLIC-HOUSE, in ATHLONE-PLACE, off Parramatta-street. It has 65 feet frontage by 80 feet in depth, and upon it is erected a WEATHER-BOARD VERANDAH COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, with a range of stables, built of weatherboards, and other offices.

*** This property is now let to Mr. Macdermott.

This sale offers a
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT
to small capitalists, and persons of moderate means. As the INSTRUCTIONS TO SELL ARE IMPERATIVE, the various lots will, no doubt, be purchased at prices which will give a LARGER INTEREST FOR MONEY than anything that has offered for a long time.

LOT 1.—THE YARROWS ESTATE of 4591 ACRES
LOT 2.—983 ACRES on the left bank of the HASTINGS RIVER, at the confluence of the FORBES.
LOT 3.—640 ACRES on the left bank of the Hastings River, adjoining Clunesly or Katarbuck.

TITLES unquestionable. For particulars apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, Hunter-street.

Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd September,

The following valuable freehold properties, situate ON THE RIVER HASTINGS, IN THE COUNTY OF MACQUARIE.

LOT 1.—THE YARROWS ESTATE OF 4591 ACRES. This fine property consists of several purchases from the Crown, having in all about
8 MILES FRONTAGE TO THE HASTINGS RIVER,
along its windings on the right bank, extending back on an average about one mile from the river. The land along the river bank consists to a large extent of
RICH APPLE TREE FLATS,
backed up chiefly by good forest. There is a comfortable cottage residence of 8 rooms almost surrounded by a deep verandah, a weatherboard building with shingled roof and brick chimneys upon the property. Also about
70 ACRES ENCLOSED AND SUBDIVIDED
into paddocks, most of which have been under cultivation. Also good stockyards, &c.

The YARROWS ESTATE is distant about
50 MILES FROM PORT MACQUARIE,
on the main line of road to the New England District. Its very large extent of river frontage gives it the command of
AN EXTENSIVE BACK COUNTRY FOR CATTLE,
which cannot very well be interfered with.
In addition to the advantages of
A COMFORTABLE HOME IN A DELIGHTFUL DISTRICT,
It can be recommended as a
CAPITAL AGRICULTURAL and DAIRY FARM,
with an abundant back run for dairy stock, and indeed a herd of cattle.

Inspection of the property is invited prior to the sale.

LOT 2.—983 ACRES, with extensive frontage to the left banks of the FORBES and HASTINGS RIVERS, at their confluence. It consists of fine open forest country, admirably adapted for running dairy stock. It is opposite the upper portion of the Yarrows Estate.

LOT 3—640 ACRES—has rather more than a mile frontage to the left bank of the Hastings River. It is opposite the lower part of the Yarrows property, and adjoins CLUNESLY or KATARBUCK Farm. It consists chiefly of open forest with flats on the river bank.

*** The above properties will be sold in ONE or THREE LOTS to SUIT PURCHASERS.

Plan on view at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

Preliminary Notice.
Boots and Shoes.
150 Trunks.

New and Seasonable Goods, from the celebrated manufacturers,
J. Eardensohn,
M. P. Manfield,
J. Davies and Sons.

To Boot and Shoe Makers,
To Country Buyers, and others.

Now landing ex Arab Steed.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their new Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day,
150 trunks new and seasonable goods.
Further particulars in a future issue.

DISTRICT OF BLIGH.

First-rate FATTENING RUNS on the CASTLEREAGH RIVER and MARTHAGUY CREEK, together with a very SUPERIOR HERD of CATTLE, numbering about 1200 HEAD of the celebrated W L BRAND.

Terms: One-third cash, residue by approved bills at six and twelve months from day of sale with bank discount added, secured on the stock and stations.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions from the administratrix of the estate of the late William W. Lowe, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, at 11 o'clock,

Those well known FATTENING STATIONS, viz.:—BORGERA, on the Castlereagh River, and NOS. 1 and 2 WARREN, or MARTHAGUY CREEK, together with the very superior herd of cattle, late the property of W. Lowe, Esq., deceased.

BORGERA is situated on the south side of the Castlereagh River, being bounded on the east by Mr. T. SPICER'S run KIDGAR, and on the west by Messrs. BAGOTT'S run BOGEWONG.

NO. 1 WARREN or Marthaguy Creek, commences at the north-western boundary of J. Flinn's run, extending northwardly five miles, thence five miles east.

NO. 2 WARREN commences at the north-western boundary of NO. 1, and extending northwardly five miles, thence five miles east.

THE COUNTRY is WELL WATERED, VERY FATTENING, and equal to anything in the western district.

ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 5000 HEAD OF CATTLE.

THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise two good huts and large stockyard on BORGERA, and a hut, with tailing and weaning yards on the WARREN RUNS.

THE CATTLE have been most carefully bred, the late Mr. Lowe having paid great attention to their improvement, which, from his well-known judgment in stock, fully justifies their being described as one of the FINEST HERDS IN THE COLONY. The fat cattle from these runs are held in high estimation by the Sydney butchers.

The above is one of those choice properties which are but seldom offered for public competition, possessing large grazing capabilities, with a small amount of stock. It affords a good opportunity to parties seeking a remunerative investment. IT IS FOR POSITIVE SALE.

On SATURDAY, August 22nd, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

The property of a gentleman leaving for New Zealand.
Useful Household Furniture
Dining-Room Suite, in morocco
Rosewood Pianoforte, and Stool
Engravings, Photographs
Carpets, Pier Glasses, Ornaments
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Washstands and Dressing Tables
Wardrobe, Chest Drawers
Baker's Patent Mangle
Culinary Utensils, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms,
The above.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Saturday, August 22nd, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

On account of whom it may concern.
BF over C in diamond,
No. 68—12 Men's Australian-cut Saddles, hogskin seat and knee pads, with calico cover complete
§77§—12 Gents' all Hogskin Colonial-cut, Full Shaft-Saddles, and calico covers complete
80— 6 Ladies' Side-saddles, Quilted Safes, leaping heads, and calico covers complete.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY,
The above.

THIS DAY, Saturday, August 22nd, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Choice Articles of Jewellery, consisting of Cameo Brooches, Pins, &c.
First-rate Opera Glasses (samples from one of the best Paris houses).

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, August 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
Some very elegant mother-of-pearl, enamelled, and ivory opera glasses, cameo brooches, and sundries.
The above being samples sent to this colony merely to take orders from, will be sold for whatever they will bring.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale by Auction, at Parramatta.

On MONDAY, August 24th, at 11 o'clock.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Innkeepers, and others.
By order of the Administrators of the late Mr. H. R. Shackles, Church-street, Parramatta.
The stock-in-trade, consisting of a large assortment of
Drapery
Grocery
Wine and Spirits
Shop Fixtures, Counters, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises of the late Mr. H. R. Shackles, Church-street, Parramatta, on MONDAY, August 24th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the Stock-in-trade. Also,
Horses, saddlery, harness, pigs, poultry, spring-carts, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, August 25th.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.
To close various consignments.
Ex Sachem and Tropic.
192 cases American Chairs, assorted
49 Thermometer Churns
200⅓ dozen Axe Helves
80⅓ ditto Pick ditto
205 ditto Fancy Handled American Brooms
180 gross Patent Spring Clothes Pins
3 crates Wooden Bowls, assorted sizes.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on TUESDAY, August 25th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms liberal, at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 11 o'clock.

Important to Parties Furnishing.
Sale by auction at the Old Bank of Australasia.

First-class English-made Furniture, the best that has been offered for a considerable time.
Well-made Drawing-room Suites, in Walnut and Rosewood, covered with rich satin damask, beautifully upholstered
Oval, and Octagonal Walnut and Rosewood Loo Tables
Card and Occasional ditto
Massive Sideboards, with glass backs
Substantial Mahogany Suites, covered in morocco
Chests of Drawers and Secretaries
Bookcases and Chiffonieres
Dining Table, with spare leaves
Commodes, Hassocks, &c. Also,
Chair, Couch, and Sofa Frames, in walnut, rosewood, and mahogany.
Just landed ex Jason, from London.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 26, at 11 o'clock,
A beautiful shipment of English furniture, made expressly to suit the Australian climate by the very best London workmen.
Terms at sale
On view in a few days.

Preliminary Notice.

Highly Important Sale by Auction,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

In the Assigned Estate of Mr. R. M. Lindsay, Elizabeth-street North.

Magnificent Oil Paintings, Silver Plate, richly Cut Glass, Sevres China, Porcelain Vases, Bronzes, Electro-plate, Curiosities, valuable Books, elegantly bound; Revolvers, Breech-loading Rifles and Fowling Pieces, Double Guns, Swords, Silver-mounted Dirks, silver and gold mounted Dressing-cases, Meerschaum Pipes, Stuffed Birds, rare old Proof Engravings, Cutlery, first-class Furniture of every description, Carpets, Pier and Dressing Glasses, &c., &c.
Full particulars of which will be published.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on an early day,
The most valuable lot of really choice articles that ever came into the colony of New South Wales.
Terms, cash.

Catalogues are being prepared, and will be issued as speedily as possible.
The above goods will be on view three days prior to sale, at the Auction Rooms, 239, George-street.

Preliminary Notice.

On MONDAY next, August 31st, at 11 o'clock,
At Roslyn-terrace, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects
Richly Cut Glass, Electro-plate
China, Breakfast, and Tea Services
Large Ironstone China Dinner Services
Culinary Utensils and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, on MONDAY next, August 31st, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the very superior household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Superb French Cabinets
Office Desks in Oak and Satin Wood
Walnut Bedroom Suites, consisting of
Marble-top Chests Drawers
Marble-top enclosed Washstands
Rosewood Dressing Tables
Elegant Chiffonieres
One Ditto very beautiful, from the Paris Exhibition
Children's Parlour Chairs
Fancy Chairs, in variety
Whatnots, Canterburies, &c.

Just landed in Splendid Condition
17 Cases Parisian Furniture.

To Gentlemen Furnishing and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from M. Coutin (who has just arrived from Paris) to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 11 o'clock,
A beautiful assortment of French furniture.
Terms at sale.
On view on MONDAY.

Oilmen's Stores.

Copland's favourite brand.
Ex William Duthie.
On an early day.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and Buyers generally.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on an early day,
400 cases Copland's oilmen's stores, now landing, ex William Duthie, and comprising
50 cases pint pickles
10 ditto quart ditto
12 ditto pickled cabbage
20 ditto W. I. pickles
50 ditto ... and jams
50 ditto black currants
20 ditto 4-ozs, half-pints, and pints capers
10 ditto curry powder
10 ditto French olives
9 ditto Spanish ditto
20 ditto assorted sauces
5 ditto gorgona anchovies
10 ditto half-pint salad oils
50 ditto ⅜ salad oils.
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery.
Preliminary Notice.

TUESDAY, 25th August.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
Ironmongery
Holloware
Cutlery, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
The Entire Cargo of Eastern Produce, just arrived,
Ex Mathilde, from Java.
For Positive Sale.
At the City Mart, 362, George-street, on an early day, due notice of which will be given.

Eastern Produce.
Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Speculators, and the Trade generally.

The Mathilde's cargo comprises
Finest Indramayo Table Mill-dressed Rice (equal to best Carolina)
Best West India Picked Berry Java Coffee (equal to Plantation)
Buitenzong Nutmegs
Black Pepper
White Pepper
Royal Snowdrop Java Crystals
White Counter Java Sugar
Rich Yellow Grainy Counter ditto
Bright Rich Ration Sugar
Rattans, &c., &c.

The auctioneers have much pleasure in directing the especial attention of the trade and buyers generally, to the above shipment of very superior Java produce, just arrived ex Mathilde, the whole of which has been selected with great care, and the finest samples procurable in Batavia and Sourabaya, and will be found upon inspection superior in quality and condition to any prior shipment to this market.

*** The whole of the sugar and a portion of the rice is packed in small convenient bags, suited for the country or intercolonial trade, and as the Mathilde was the only vessel loading for the colony, purchasers will do well to avail themselves of the present favourable opportunity for replenishing their stock.

Samples will be on view three days prior to sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been favoured with instructions from S. A. Joseph, Esq., to submit for public competition, at their Rooms, City Mart, 362, George-street, on an early day, due notice of which will be given,
The entire cargo of eastern produce ex Mathilde, just arrived from Sourabaya and Batavia, comprising

RICE.
J over R 1-3—243 bags, about 6 tons, very superior mill-dressed Indromayo table rice, in small mats, quite equal to the best Carolina
J over R 1-3—255 bags, about 12 tons, ditto ditto ditto
J over S 1-7—848 bags Pamanockan mill-dressed rice.

COFFEE.
JRS 1-4—187 bags finest blue berry Java coffee (equal to Plantation).

SPICES.
JN—1-15— 15 cases finest Buitenzong nutmegs
J over LB— 99 bags Lampong pepper
J over BP— 61 bags Bencoolen ditto.

SUGAR.
S.A.J P—143 small mats royal snowdrop Java crystals
J—337 ditto rich yellow Java counters
H—670 ditto ditto grainy ditto
G—657 ditto very bright grainy yellow ditto
E—741 ditto ditto ditto
D—608 ditto rich yellow Java counter
C— 50 ditto ditto ditto
B— 54 ditto rich grainy Java ration
A— 48 ditto ditto ditto.

*** The whole will be submitted in lots to suit the convenience of buyers.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Battens, Palings
Boards, Shingles.

MONDAY, 24th August.

On Market Wharf.
To Timber Merchants, Contractors, and others.
For sale without reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on the Market Wharf, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Highlander, from Hobart Town,
3497 feet hardwood battens
5200 broad box palings, 5 feet
5000 full-cut hardwood shingles
952 feet hardwood board, half-inch.
Terms at sale.

Wrecked Goods.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 26th August.
On Grafton Wharf.

To Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Dealers in Metal, and others.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on the Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
Part of the wreck of the Royal Bride, comprising Force-pump, sails, wheel, iron knees, metal sheets and bolts, rope, blocks, and a variety of sundries.
Terms, cash.

Drapery, Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c.,
Just landed ex Arab Steed, William Duthie, and Phaeton.

THURSDAY, 27th.
FRIDAY, 28th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A large consignment of seasonable goods, just landed as above.
Terms liberal.

Joshua Joseph and Son's Boots and Shoes
Jackson and Son's ditto ditto
Davies and Son's ditto ditto
Bostock and Co.'s ditto ditto, and
Colonial-made Bluchers.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next,
211 packages of boots and shoes, [illegible]
Now landing, and [illegible]
cases colonial-made bluchers.
Terms at sale.

Extra Superior Clothing.

Just landed ex William Duthie,
From the well-known house of John Nathan and Sons.

To Warehousemen, Tailors, Outfitters, and the Trade.

THURSDAY, 27th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 27th,
JN&S
1-13—13 cases extra superior clothing, from the well-known house of J. Nathan and Sons.
The auctioneers wish to draw the particular attention of tailors to this sale, as the goods are quite equal to any bespoke clothing. They will be sold in assorted original packages. This being the first shipment from the above house, the trade are respectfully requested to inspect the goods prior to the day of sale.
Terms, liberal.

TUESDAY, 25th August.

To Drapers
To Outfitters
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, &c.
Just landed ex Phaeton and Virginia.
Comprising
Youths' dark tweed trousers
Men's regatta shirts
Men's white shirts
Boys' and youths' regatta shirts
Men's dark mixed doe trousers
Men's tweed brighton sacs
Boys' and youths' felt hats
Men's eureka crimean shirts
Men's dark tweed suits
8-9, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 super blankets
Long and square shawls
Welsh and Lancashire flannels
Black mantle cloths
Men's brighton regatta hats
Whisker blends
British twilled corahs
Spun bandannas
Printed bareges
9-4, 10-4 scarlet and gentian blankets
Men's pilot reefing jackets
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's black bedford cord trousers
Men's miller's mole trousers
Men's black cloth ditto
Men's super drab bedford cord trousers
Black and blue superior broadcloths
Black mantle cloths
Dark and light mixed tweeds
Black doeskins
Oxfords and blue doeskins
Broad silk mixtures
Diagonals and mixed tweeds
Casbans, linings, twist
Buttons, padding, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Extensive and Positively Unreserved Wine and Spirit Sale.

THURSDAY, 27th August.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, Country Buyers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 27th August, at half-past 11 o'clock, without the slightest reserve,
Large parcels of choice wines, spirits, &c. Also, draught and bottled beers, to close out several extensive shipments.
Particulars in future advertisements.
*** No goods will be offered on this occasion, unless at least a portion of each line be for bona fide sale to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

Sugars, Teas, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, &c.

Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 26th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 26th August, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of sugars, teas, groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Unreserved Sale of
90 Packages General Drapery, Fancy Goods, Woollens and Clothing.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 25th August.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 25th August, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
90 packages general drapery, fancy goods, woollens, and clothing.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp, at Messrs. J. H. Clough and Co.'s Wool Stores, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

PURE NEGRETTI SHEEP.

KAYE, BUTCHART, and CO. beg to inform the flockmasters of Victoria and New South Wales that they will sell, by instructions of Messrs. Haege and Prell, on the above day, and at the place above mentioned, at half-past ten o'clock sharp,
122 Negretti rams, two and three years old
39 ditto ewes ditto ditto
Just arrived from Germany, and now on view at Messrs. Clough and Co.'s wool stores.
These sheep were bred at the celebrated establishment of Mr. J. F. Hoffschlaeger, at Weisin, in Mecklenburg, and have been carefully selected by that gentleman, who states that several of them will be found superior to any he has yet sent out. The superior quality of these Negretti sheep is too well known now to require much comment. For fineness and closeness of wool, with weight of fleece, they are, by the best judges, allowed to be unequalled by any other description of fine-woolled sheep over seen in these colonies; and the high prices realised by the two previous shipments, with the well-known skill and judgment of the purchasers, nearly all of whom are among our largest sheep-owners, is a sufficient proof that the latter are quite alive to the immense improvement these Negrettis are capable of effecting in the character of their flocks. Kaye, Butchart, and Co. may mention that at last year's sale the rams realised up to £282, and the ewes up to £105 each.
They will be sold without the slightest reserve, for nett cash, but should purchasers desire it, approved bills will be taken against payment of bank interest, and 2½ per cent. guarantee.
The sheep may be inspected daily at Messrs. Clough and Co.'s wool stores.
A pedigree of each sheep, certified by the English Consul at Hamburg, will be delivered to the purchaser.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, August 20th, 1863.
WILLIAM P. MOFFAT v. FREDERICK W. ROBINSON AND HANNAH ROBINSON, HIS WIFE.
ROBERT FORSTER v. SAME.
WILLIAM P. MOFFAT v. SAME.

ON THURSDAY, the 27th day of August instant, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction (unless these writs be previously satisfied),
All the right, title, and interest, other than the equity of redemption, of the above-named defendant Hannah Robinson of, in, and to
1st—Piece or parcel of land, at Lane Cove.
2nd—Parcel of land, at Lane Cove, containing 8 acres 3 roods and 2 perches, more or less.
3rd—Parcel of land, in District of Hunter's Hill, containing 27 acres 3 roods 39 perches, more or less.
4th—Parcel of land, at Figtree Point, Middle Harbour, containing 7¼ acres, more or less.
5th—Parcel of land, in parish of Willoughby, containing 1 acre, more or less.
6th—Parcel of land, in parish of Willoughby, containing 13 perches, more or less.
7th—Parcel of land, at Lane Cove, containing 16 acres 2 roods and 33 perches.
8th—Parcel of land, at Lane Cove, containing 16 acres 2 roods and 15 perches.
Full particulars of these parcels of land are given in an advertisement in this cause, in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, of 20th August, 1863.

NEW ZEALAND MAIL STEAM SERVICES.—TENDERS are required by the Government of New Zealand for the performance of the undermentioned services:—

1. A steamer to leave Melbourne within twenty-four hours after the due date of the arrival of the European Mail Contract Boat, for Port Chalmers, Otago, calling at the Bluff. To wait in Melbourne for the mail, if detained, not more than four days after its due date.

2. A steamer to leave Port Chalmers for Melbourne, calling at the Bluff, carrying the homeward mail of the colony to Melbourne, not later than 2 p.m. on the 16th of each month except February, and then on the 14th.

The steamers employed must be subject to the approval of the Government, and must be able to maintain an average speed of not less than eight knots an hour on each voyage.

All Post Office mails must be received on board and delivered to destination free of charge.

Mails to be taken from and delivered on board of the European Mail Contract Steamer in Hobson's Bay, at the expense of the contractor.

A free chief cabin passage must be at the service of a clerk or agent of the Post Office, on the requisition of the Government, and proper accommodation provided for sorting letters.

The tender to state the amount of penalty recoverable for general non-performance of contract: a penalty of £100 per diem will be required for delay in departure after the time fixed on each voyage, and an additional penalty of £300 for failure, after such delay in delivering the homeward mail in Melbourne prior to the departure the European Mail Contract Boat from that port.

The tenders may state the sum for which the whole or any portion of the forementioned Services will be undertaken.

The Contract to commence on January 1st, 1864, and to continue in force until the expiration of six calendar months' notice to be given by either of the parties to the other of his intention to determine the same; provided always that the Contract shall not terminate before the 31st day of December, 1864.

The tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for the New Zealand Mail Services," to be addressed to the Postmaster-General of New Zealand, and to be posted at Dunedin not later than the 18th day of September next.

READER GILSON WOOD.
General Post Office, Auckland, 22nd June, 1863.

NEW ZEALAND MAIL SERVICE.—Persons intending to TENDER for the New Zealand Mail Service, in accordance with the terms of an advertisement dated General Post Office, Auckland, June 22nd, 1863, are requested to state separately in their tenders—

1st. As respects the service from Otago to Melbourne: What difference in the amount of subsidy, if any, would be required, if the 17th or 18th days of the month were substituted, as the date for the mail steamers leaving Port Chalmers, instead of the 16th? The difference to be stated for each of these dates.

2nd. As respects the service from Melbourne to Otago: What additional [illegible] would be required for each [illegible] detention of the steamer at Melbourne beyond the four days stipulated for, up to and inclusive of the 8th day, from the due date of sailing?

READER GILSON WOOD.
General Post Office, New Zealand, July 16th, 1863.

NEW ZEALAND MAIL SERVICE.—A BONUS of £350 will be paid by the Sub-Treasurer of the New-Zealand Government at Dunedin, to the Master of any Steamboat which shall leave Melbourne with the New Zealand European Mails within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Boat, whenever the Aldinga has left without them, and deliver the same to the Postmaster at Dunedin, Otago (landing the Southland portion at the Bluff, weather permitting), within nine days of leaving Melbourne.

This bonus will be paid for each of the months of August, September, October, November, and December of this year, immediately after the mail agent (for whom a free chief cabin passage must be provided) shall have certified that the service has been duly performed.

The Postmaster-General of Melbourne, or some person appointed by him, must be satisfied that any boat offering has sufficient steam-power to perform the service required; and in case of there being a choice of boats, the selection to rest with that officer.

(Signed) READER GILSON WOOD.
General Post Office, New Zealand, July 16th, 1863.

CUMBERLAND HANDICAP.
THREE MILES.

Ben Bolt, 9st 8lb	Pasha, 8st 2lb
Tarragon, 9st 6lb	Young Morgan, 7st 9lb
Traveller, 9st 1lb	Vanish, 7st 8lb
Shamrock, 8st 7lb	Stork, 7st 5lb

SELLING HANDICAP.
ONE AND A QUARTER MILE.

George the First, 9st 5lb	Wonder, 8st
Young Morgan, 9st 3lb	Chatterbox, 7st 10lb
Canute, 8st 11lb	Retriever, 7st 7lb
Midnight, 8st 5lb	Charley, 7st 5lb
Lurline, 8st 3lb	

SYDNEY HANDICAP.
ONE AND A HALF MILE.

Tarragon, 9st 7lb	Darkie, 7st 12lb
Ben Bolt, 9st 5lb	Vanish, 7st 12lb
Regno, 8st 7lb	Captain Grant, 7st 7lb
Shamrock, 8st 6lb	Zenobia, 7st 7lb
Forester, 8st 6lb	Tim Whiffler, 7st 2lb
Gondola, 8st 3lb	Maid of Erin, 7st
Promised Land, 8st 3lb	Blue-Tailed Fly, 7st
Dispatch, 8st 2lb	Rister, 6st 12lb
Scamp, 8st 2lb	Maid of the Lake, 6st 7lb
Volunteer, 8st 2lb	

WANTED, the Public to KNOW, and country people in particular, that I have taken the premises in Campbell-street, Haymarket, formerly known as the Bee Hive Inn, which I intend to open again as a Public-house. The comfort of parties attending the market, who may favour me with their patronage, will be specially attended to. I also beg to inform you that I have removed my business as Wheelwright and Blacksmith in all its branches, lately carried on by me in the South Head Road, to the yard at the rear of the above-mentioned premises, and trust that I shall continue to receive your orders.

With many thanks for past favours, I remain your obedient servant,
STEPHEN GLASSON.

TO CAPTAINS of VESSELS Visiting the Port of NEWCASTLE.—Mr. J. S. MILNE, Apothecary and Druggist, next the Bank of New South Wales, Watt-street (formerly with Messrs. Mackellar and M'Kay, physicians and surgeons, Sydney), is prepared to supply MEDICINE CHESTS of all sizes with the purest quality of Medicines, &c, for any voyage, on the most reasonable terms.
Established 1860.

NOTICE.—All ACCOUNTS against Mr. B. LOWE, are requested to be sent in for liquidation, on or before 1st September. All parties indebted are likewise requested to settle their ACCOUNTS, or they will be handed over to a Solicitor for Collection.

ST. LEONARDS LODGE, G. U. O. OF ODD-FELLOWS.—The Officers and Brothers of the above Lodge will hereby take NOTICE,—In future they will hold their meetings at Host Wells', Wells' Royal Hotel, North Shore.
N.B.—The nights of meeting will be on Monday, instead of Tuesday, for the future.
By order,
JOHN JAGO, N G.
WILLIAM MOUNTFORD, Secretary.

TO the LADIES.—ELIAS DEEPER, Hairdresser, 302, George-street, has received per mail steamer his selection of human HAIR, which is now open for inspection; and has also for SALE, per Jason, an assortment of Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co.'s hair, nail, and tooth brushes, alkaline tooth powder, amandine, Atkinson's bear's grease, sponges, Herring's magnetic hair brushes, combs, &c.; hair dye, perfumes, pomades, cosmetiques, soaps, &c.

REVOLVERS. Revolvers.—P. M'GLINN, Working Gunmaker, King and York streets, begs to inform his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he has received, per mail steamer Northam, an assortment of Colt's London-made revolvers; and has also for SALE, an assortment of good double and single-barrel guns, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Guns re-stocked with the best English walnut, and done up as new.
Every description of firearms repaired in a workmanlike manner, at the lowest possible prices.

READ, MARK, LEARN.—Come, eat, and digest the good and substantial fare provided at the Kent Larder Breakfast, Dining, and Supper Rooms, 164, Pitt-street. Established 1857.

J. C. GLUE returns his sincere thanks for the extensive patronage he has received from all classes at the above now well-known establishment, where the public is supplied with the very best fare, at the lowest possible charges.

Daily visitors to town may dine at any hour from 12 till 4. We give for dinner a plate of soup, ditto fish or meat with vegetables, and plate of tart or pudding. Charge, only one shilling.

Parties visiting Sydney for a week or more will find first rate accommodation at the above house, as meals can be obtained at all hours, from 6 in the morning till 12 at night. Also, good beds.

Visitors to the theatres can obtain hot suppers from the following bill of fare, at moderate charges.

Soups	Kidneys
Oysters	Veal cutlets
Fried or boiled fish	Curries
Ham and eggs	Poached eggs
Pork sausages	Omelets
Chops or steaks	Pancakes
Poultry	Pastry of all kinds
Rump steaks and onions	Tea, coffee
Eggs and bacon	Chocolate.

PRIVATE ROOMS.
KENT LARDER Breakfast, Dining, and Supper Rooms. Good Beds.
164, Pitt-street.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

WARREN'S great medical work, The Household Physician, on sale, ADDISON, 411, George-st.

THE ATTENTION of Advertisers and the public is respectfully directed to the ALBURY ADVERTISER, to be published WEEKLY, commencing on the 15th August. The new journal will circulate largely in Victoria and New South Wales, and advertisers will thus secure the advantages of having publicity given to their advertisements in both colonies. Sole agents in Sydney, GORDON and GOTCH, 4, Hunter-street.

THE ARALUEN STAR will be published on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, which will be circulated throughout Braidwood, Moruya, Eden, Nelligen, Gulf Diggings, and the neighbouring localities. Sole agent for Sydney—A. CUBITT, Bridge-street.
C. J. WATSON, proprietor.

TO NEW ZEALAND VOLUNTEERS.—Map of the Seat of War on sale at A. CUBITT'S, 11, Bridge-st.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!—10,000 VOLUMES of BOOKS in the varied departments of Literature, including Historical, Biographical, Theological, Law, Medical, Poetical, Mechanical, Scientific and Juvenile Publications; also Colenso's new work on the Pentateuch; Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, suitable for the various churches. Blank Books of all sizes and patterns. Letter, Cap, and Note Papers, Envelopes and Stationery of every variety. All of which will be sold at a great sacrifice, at J. HILL'S Cheap Book, Stationery, and Fancy Goods Store, 790, George-street South.

HUGHES' GRADUATED READING LESSONS, in four books, embracing original contributions to the various branches of knowledge by eminent writers, illustrated with 430 engravings on wood. Strongly bound in cloth, 14s. per set; by post 16s.

"This admirable and compact series of reading lessons, now on sale at Mr. Goold's book depot, at the corner of King and Pitt streets, has been written and compiled by the editor, Mr. Edward Hughes, Master of the Lower School at Greenwich Hospital, with the twofold object of supplying to parents and teachers an aid in developing the intelligence and enlarging the knowledge of young minds, and, at the same time, of affording a course of useful and instructive English reading books. The sterling information contained in them has obviously been prepared by writers eminent for their intellectual attainments in literature, science and art; and the large and judiciously-selected variety of the articles, written as they are by different authors, afford a diversity of style and diction sufficient to present an excellent progressive exercise to the student of the English language."—Extract from Review in SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
S. GOOLD, stationer and bookseller, 178, Pitt-street.

TO TEACHERS of DAY and SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The attention of the above is called to the large assortment of BOOKS suitable for libraries and rewards, now on SALE at reduced prices.
Youths' Library, containing 70 volumes, well bound, with 255 highly finished engravings.
S. GOOLD, importer, corner of Pitt and Park streets.

MEYERBEER'S LES HUGUENOTS.—The Airs, [illegible], arranged for the pianoforte.
BOOSEY'S Edition (arranged by Nordmann) in 1 vol., neat cloth binding, 9s. 6d.
Chappell's Edition (arranged by Rimbault) 1 vol., cloth bound, 9s. 6d.
The same arranged as piano duets, Boosey's Edition, 1 vol., 10s. 6d.
J. R. CLARKE, musicseller, George-street.

W. J. JOHNSON and CO., Pianoforte, Harmonium, and Music Warehouse.—COLLARD and COLLARD'S, BROADWOOD'S, CADBY'S, and all the best makers' Pianos always on hand, forming the most varied stock in the Australian colonies.

CADBY'S ROYAL PATENT BOUDOIR TRUSS-BRACED PIANOS, in elegant cases, packing for the country included, price £42.

_ Mr. Cadby was awarded a first-class prize medal by the Commissioners of the London International Exhibition of 1862 for his pianos, for their excellence of workmanship, without limitation.

HARMONIUMS.

W. J. J. and Co. are selling London-made harmoniums (in order to reduce their large stock) at the following prices (invoiced cost):—Three stops, £20; five ditto, £24; eight ditto, £30; twelve ditto, £40.

Pianofortes repaired on the premises by London workmen, and if the instrument is sound, though thoroughly worn out, the original quality of tone and touch can be restored equal to when new.

Pianofortes hired from 12s. per month, with easy terms of purchase. Pianofortes tuned, exchanged, and removed.

W. J. JOHNSON and CO.'S 27 GUINEA PIANOFORTES, in walnut and rosewood cases, compass 6¾ octaves. These beautiful little instruments have an excellent and brilliant tone and good touch. They are suitable alike for the boudoir, study, or schoolroom, and from their strength and small dimensions, are especially adapted for this colony. A written guarantee given with each instrument.

USEFUL and NECESSARY MUSIC for the PIANO.—Czerney's 101 Exercises and Velocity, Hamilton's, Farmer's, and Macfarren's (Clarinas). Instruction books, singing, violin, flute, concertina, and guitar tutors; easy music in endless variety. W. J. JOHNSON and CO., 233, Pitt-street.

PIANOFORTES.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. By ERARD, BROADWOOD and SONS, COLLARD and COLLARD, AUCHER, and other celebrated makers, at reduced prices.
ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS, from £7 7s. upwards.
Roman violin, violoncello, guitar, and harp strings.
Music at half the published price.
W. H. PALING, agent for Erard, 83, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

PIANOFORTES for Sale or Hire, with option of purchase, on easy terms. W. H. PALING, Wynyard-sq.

CHURCH ORGANS for Sale, on easy terms of purchase. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

J. H. ANDERSON invites inspection to the following IMMENSE STOCK, which defies competition, consisting of

ERARD'S British-manufactured Oblique and Cottage PIANOFORTES, three strings, throughout repeater action, in superb walnut and rosewood, finished expressly for the undersigned, accompanied with certificates of authenticity.

COLLARD and COLLARD'S Patent Model Cottage PIANOFORTES, registered key board, with all the modern improvements, in elegant designs, with certificates of authenticity.

BROADWOOD'S COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

KIRKMAN'S seven octave, three-stringed PIANOFORTES, in various designs.

AUCHER'S seven-octave, three stringed repeater action PIANOFORTES; also, with the much admired folding key board.

CADBY'S Patent Cottage and Semi-Cottage PIANOFORTES, with and without the patent iron bracings, in chaste woods; also, the Havelock PIANOFORTE, a new and elegant instrument, having been invented for the purpose of supplying the public with a really good PIANOFORTE, at a price often given for a badly-constructed one; a large assortment is kept constantly on hand.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S New Patent Model Cottage and Semi-Cottage PIANOFORTES, in elegant rosewood and walnut, trussed legs, metallic plate, full fret front, with all the modern improvements.

MURPHY'S Cottage PIANOFORTES, in elegant walnut and rosewood.

CHAPPELL'S Patent Model Cottage and Semi-Cottage PIANOFORTES, in every variety.

JACKSON and PAINE'S Cottage and Semi-Cottage PIANOFORTES, in various designs.

CRAMER, BEALE, and WOOD'S PIANNETTES, a very elegant pianoforte of a small size, full compass, most perfect touch and tone, suitable for small rooms, cabins, &c., warranted to keep in tune.

CHAPPELL'S PIANINO, an elegant pianoforte of small dimensions, full compass, check action, and most perfect touch and tone, with all the improvements, admirably adapted for small rooms, boudoirs, &c.

Also a variety of similar instruments always on hand, by other makers, at reduced prices. PIANOFORTES on hire and by easy mode of purchase. Second-hand PIANOFORTES always on hand and taken in exchange. PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, and all descriptions of musical instruments tuned and repaired.

HARMONIUMS by ALEXANDRE, EVANS, WHEATSTONE, CADBY, and DEBAIN, the Drawing-room, Church, Cottage, and School HARMONIUM, with and without the patent percussion action, from 1 to 22 stops, with double row of keys, knee swell blower at the back, &c.; suitable for drawing-room or church purposes.

Illustrated lists forwarded to any part of the colony on application.
J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-street.

CARD.—Messrs. A. and A. M. ANDERSON have the honour to announce that they have just received and been advised of several large shipments of PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC, &c., &c., selected with the greatest care from the factories of Erard, Collard and Collard, Broadwood, Kirkman, Aucher, Cadby, Chappell; Cramer, Beale, and Wood; Hopkinson, Debain, Alexandre, Wheatstone, Boosey and Sons, Busson, Distin, Courtois, Cooks and Co., &c, &c, by Mr. J. H. ANDERSON, who is at present in Europe purchasing for cash, and making arrangements in London and on the Continent to supply his warehouse with goods from all the first-class manufactories of the day; therefore purchasers are respectfully invited to inspect our stock, and in return we promise to offer such inducements rarely to be met with.

NEW MUSIC JUST OPENED.—All the SONGS, duets, dance music, pianoforte arrangements, and complete scores of the following Operas:—LURLINE, MARITANA, ROSE OF CASTILLE, Bohemian Girl, Lily of Killarney, Puritani, HUGUENOTS, Don Giovanni, Trovatore, Traviata, Rigoletto, Martha, Ernani, Favorita, Don Pasquale, Norma, Robin Hood, Satanella, &c., &c., together with an extensive variety of Songs, Pianoforte Pieces, Dance Music, Albums, Instruction Books, &c., &c., too numerous to particularise.
J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-street.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, and CONCERTINAS TUNED and REPAIRED.—The undersigned has engaged a thoroughly competent tuner from London. W. KING, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

FAUST.—GOUNOD'S NEW OPERA, the GREATEST musical production of the day,
Faust Quadrilles, 4s; Faust Polka, 3s
Faust Galop, 3s; Faust Waltz, 4s
Kuhe's Faust, 4s; Madame Oury's Faust, 4s
Richard's fantasia on Faust, 4s; Cramer's Faust, 4s.
Osborne's Fantasia on Faust, 4s; Richard's Soldiers' Chorus, 3s
The whole of the songs in English and Italian; also, the complete opera and English librettos.
J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-street.

SWEET SPIRIT, HEAR MY PRAYER, the popular song from Lurline. J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-street.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS' Song BOOKS, the single and double volumes. J. H. ANDERSON, 360, George-street.

NIGHT BELL, Dixie's Land, Postman's Knock, and Burlesque Galops. J. H. Anderson, 360, George-st.

CHURCH ORGANS, English manufacture, at J. H. ANDERSON'S, 360, George-street.

NEW CONTRALTO SONGS.—By this month's mail we received choice lot of the above and many other songs.
The Breeze and the Harp (Claribel), 3s
Thinking of Thee (Blumenthal), 3s
Royal Wedding March, beautifully illustrated
Dixies Land Galop, 3s; Faust Galop, 3s
Burlesque Galop, 3s; Night Bell Galop
Irish Trash Galop, 3s; Morning Bell Galop, 3s
Royal Fox Hunt Galop, 3s
Latest Sensation Galop, 3s
SPRING BACK FOLIOS, 4s. each.
WILKIE, ELVY, and CO.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS can be made for PAYMENT for PIANOS by INSTALMENTS. WILKIE, ELVY, and CO.

BROADWOOD'S, COLLARD'S, and ERARD'S Unrivalled Cottage Pianofortes, in rosewood and walnut.
COLLARD'S and ERARD'S
unequalled and magnificent
FULL GRAND PIANOS.
(Now on View.)
The above instruments, by the first makers, for tone and durability are superior to any imported. We offer them at prices regulated by the MAKER'S LONDON PRICE LISTS.
WILKIE, ELVY, and CO.

CHAPPELL'S, NUTTING and ADDISON'S, and CHARLES CADBY'S low-priced Cottage Pianos, in rosewood and walnut.
These pianos are manufactured with the object of supplying a GOOD INSTRUMENT at a LOW PRICE. Having thoroughly proved them, we can say that they are the cheapest good English pianos made.
CHAPPELL'S Foreign Model Cottage Pianos, in SOLID CASES, £28 each.
Music Stools, Canterburies, and Whatnots.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
WILKIE, ELVY, and CO.

NEW MUSIC.—GOUNOD'S FAUST, and SCHIRAS' NICCOLO DE LAPI.—The songs from these Operas in Italian. [illegible] Kuhe, and others, upon same: Polkas, Waltzes, and Quadrilles, &c.
NOTE.—Every facility is offered our customers for the trial of new music.
WILKIE, ELVY, and CO.

BEETHOVEN'S SONATAS, by CHARLES HALLE. The best edition published.
RICHARD'S Juanita, Ariel, and Christmas Pieces.
CHOPIN'S, Schuloff's, and Thalberg's Grand Waltzes and other compositions.
Novello's Glee Hive, in 3 vols, at 9s.
Part Music in great variety.
Pearsall's Choral Songs; Christy Songs.
Piano and Singing Tutors.
WILKIE, ELVY, and CO.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of cheap Songs and Books, an immense variety of Children's Toy Books, Juvenile Plays, Stages, Lamps, &c., &c.; Theatrical Prints, Colours, Brushes. A liberal allowance to the trade, at S. RING'S (late A. Park), 39, Park-street.

A BARGAIN.—A Gentleman is desirous of parting with a genuine splendid tone FLUTE (purchased by himself from the manufacturer in London.) Address A. A., HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, a first-class HOODED PHAETON, the owner having no farther use for it. Also, a Light Mail Phaeton, in good order. E. J. LILLY, coachbuilder, Elizabeth-street South.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES, Carriages, of every description, built, painted, and repaired on the shortest notice. Mark the address—E. J. LILLY, coachbuilder, Elizabeth-street South.

FOR SALE, a first-class colonial-made SADDLE, BRIDLE, SADDLE BAGS, &c., all but new, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony; can be inspected at Mr. NOBLE'S, Golden Gate Hotel, Brickfield-hill.

PRIME BUTTER, 1s. per lb.; good family Sugar, 31. per lb.
All articles in the grocery line sold much under the prices quoted daily by those who rely on puffing for trade.
Colonial Tobacco, 2s. 6d. per lb.; best American, 5s. 6d. per lb.
J. WOODS, 511, Brickfield-hill.

A YOUNG PERSON, with a slight knowledge of the Drapery business, would give her services six months, gratis, to make herself competent. Address W., Glebe, Post Office.

A RESPECTABLE Married Woman, been lately confined, and her baby dead, would take a baby to wet-nurse. The highest references given. 146, Gloucester-st.

A RESPECTABLE Young Person will give her services for a PASSAGE to England as Nurse or attendant upon ladies. Satisfactory references. Apply by letter, M. M., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, well acquainted with Bookkeeping and with mercantile business generally; wishes to obtain a SITUATION. For particulars, address to D. B., HERALD Office. First-class references given.

A GOVERNESS required for the country, to educate four young children; must possess a thorough knowledge of music, and teach dancing. Apply between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock on Saturday, the 22nd, and Monday, the 24th—No. 26, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

APARTMENTS.—WANTED, by a married Gentleman, a Furnished SITTING-ROOM and BEDROOM, in the vicinity of the Domain. Address, stating terms, DELTA, HERALD Office.

A LADY, accustomed to teach French and music, with the usual routine of English education, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as Governess, or Nursery Governess. A. B., Palmer's, Brickfield-hill.

A MARRIED MEDICAL MAN, with three qualifications and the highest testimonials, late honorary physician to a large public infirmary in England, wishes to hear of some favourable opening for the practice of his profession in the colonies. A material guarantee expected. Address P. M., 728, HERALD Office, Sydney.

BEESWAX, BEESWAX.—Wanted, to purchase, 5 tons. W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

BALMAIN.—Wanted, a BUILDING ALLOTMENT, water frontage preferred. Apply Mr. RAMSAY.

DRAYMAN WANTED. Apply to WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street Wharf.

LOADING for DUBBO. MAGNUS J. PEDEN, 87, York-street, Wynyard-square.

LAW.—SITUATION wanted by a Gentleman capable of taking part in the management of an office. Address A. B., care of Mr. Maddock, stationer, George-street.

HARMONIUM.—Wanted, a second-hand one, with not less than eight stops; must be moderate in price. Address, stating price and full description of instrument, to Rev. H. GARVIN, Wellington, via Orange.

HORSES.—Required, for the New Zealand Government, 100 HORSES. They must be well bred, active and compact, sound, and quiet to ride, 15 hands to 15 hands 2 inches high, and from 5 to 7 years old. Apply to Mr. ARMSTRONG, veterinary surgeon, 260, Pitt-street, daily at 10 o'clock. N.B.—No commission charged.

MORTGAGE.—£800 Wanted, on first-class property, under Torrens' Act. W. G. PENNINGTON, solicitor, 139, King-street.

NEW ZEALAND.—Wanted, for the Steam Gun Boat now building for the New Zealand Government, a CHIEF OFFICER. Apply at the New Zealand Office, 12, Bridge-street, between 10 and 11 a.m. G. B. BRELON, Captain.

PUPIL TEACHER.—A young Lady, 18 years of age, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT; references unexceptional. Address A. Z., HERALD Office.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS required immediately; salary liberal. Z., Sandon's, George-street.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—REQUIRED, a Lady, with good references, and accustomed to tuition. Apply, by letter, to Mrs. JENKINS, Nepean Towers, via Douglass Park.

REFRESHMENT.—Wanted, TENDERS for providing a COLD DINNER, at per head, for about sixty members, on or about the 15th October. Tenders to state what the bill of fare will consist of.
Tenders to be addressed to the Oddfellows' Hall, Newtown, on or before 25th instant.
H. HOWE, N.G.

SHINGLING.—Wanted, some Shingling done. Apply to Mr. C. W. HORNER, chemist, William-street.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY.—A DISPENSER wanted for this Institution, he must be a single man; salary £100 per annum, with rations and quarters. Further particulars to be ascertained on applications to the House Surgeon. Applications, with credentials, to be sent in on or before 10 a.m., of MONDAY, 24th instant.
JOHN DOUGALL, M. H. STEPHEN, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.
N.B.—It is desirable that candidates should be in attendance at 12 a.m. of the 24th instant.

SCRAP IRON.—Wanted, any quantity and all kinds of scrap iron, for the Fitzroy Iron Mines. W. G. AINSWORTH, York-street; or at the Mines.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COAT HANDS, to work on the Premises. G. PEIRCE, 68, King-st.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a First-class HAND. WALTER LONG, 235, Pitt-street.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, good steady HAND, for a country store. Apply by letter only to W. D., Glasgow Arms, George-street.

THREE GENTLEMEN are desirous of becoming permanent BOARDERS in a comfortable house, without children, and other lodgers, on Woolloomooloo heights. Address, stating terms, TRIMUVIRI, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a BAKER; to a good man liberal wages given. Apply 106, Kent-street North.

WANTED, to Apprentice a respectable Youth, aged 16, to a light business. C. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a PIANISTE and SINGER. Apply at Lachlan Hotel, Haymarket.

WANTED, to Rent a Four-room COTTAGE, near Surry Hills. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an active young MAN as LIGHT PORTER. Waterloo House, 235, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, also a BOY. Apply 18, Wynyard-square, after 10 a.m.

WANTED, a strong active LAD, to make himself generally useful. Apply at St. Kilda House.

WANTED, a YOUTH, as Porter. S. WETHERILL, 578, George-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to make himself generally useful. Apply at 215, Pitt-street, near King-st.

WANTED, an English or Scotch Married COUPLE, as Farm and House Servants. GLUE, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, by a thorough HOUSEMAID, a PLACE in a hotel, or boarding-house. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS.

WANTED, a BAKER; a single man. A. M'LEAN, Redfern-street, near Botany Road.

WANTED, a Youth, as PORTER. J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House, 307, George-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to make Peg Boots; highest wages given. J. KIMMINS, Newtown.

WANTED, a good Milch GOAT. Apply ALLEN'S, grocer, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, an active GIRL, to assist in house work. For address apply at LARTER'S, South Head Rd.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. ALEXANDER, 90, Bathurst-street West.

WANTED, a MAN, to make strong boots, to proceed to Newcastle. Apply at 669, George-street South.

WANTED, TENDERS, for Slating and Plastering a HOUSE. Apply to Mr. CAVILL, Balmain.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 14, to make herself useful. Apply 63, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a COPPERSMITH. Apply 413, George-street.

WANTED, a good willing LAD to make himself useful. Criterion Hotel, York and King streets.

WANTED, to Hire by the month, a small SKIFF or Dingy. Address B., Union Club.

WANTED, a thorough Female General SERVANT. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, 258, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a respectable BOY, between 12 and 14. Apply at 21, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a two-horse WAGGON. Apply Lamb Inn, Margaret-street, between 11 and 1.

WANTED, to rent a COACH-HOUSE and Stable, any way near Market-street. Apply Royal Hotel.

WANTED, by an experienced yachtsman, a BERTH. First-class testimonials. N. Z., Post Office.

WANTED, PREMISES suitable for a Cordial Manufactory. Address H. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Drawing-room and Bedroom, with partial Board. Address ELKIN, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Quarter-plate CAMERA. Apply to R. PRATT, engraver, 392, Pitt-st., near Liverpool-st.

WANTED, two QUARRYMEN. Apply GEORGE PETERS, contractor, Parramatta.

WANTED, 20 good QUARRYMEN for the Wollongong Harbour Works. Apply on the Works.

WANTED, a Metal LATHE. H. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply No. 2, Grimes-buildings, Argyle-st., near Trinity Church.

WANTED, a General BLACKSMITH, and other hands. Woodford Colliery Offices, 1, Jamison-st.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as COOK and Laundress, at Mrs. WALTER LONG'S, Pitt-st.

WANTED, Gentlemen and Family's WASHING, at 1s. 6d. per dozen. Can be well recommended. A. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a thorough Gardener, 12 years' colonial experience. Address D. F., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a young MAN acquainted with town, for ALLEN'S Express Booking Office, George-street, near Haymarket. Apply by letter only.

WANTED, for the country, an English Farming MAN; must be a thorough ploughman. JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, for the country, a thorough GARDENER. Apply This Day, at noon. JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, by a married MAN who is an experienced shepherd able to take 3000 sheep. Address by letter, W. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a smart active YOUTH for a country store. References required. Address Mr. B., Post Office, Campbelltown.

WANTED, a FEMALE to work Howe's sewing machine. Apply T. W. EADY, Wollongong Leather and Grindery Store, 54, York-street.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT as Watchman, or any other light capacity. First-class references. C B, 125, Clarence-street.

WANTED, to rent or purchase a COTTAGE in the suburbs, containing six rooms, outhouses, &c. Address, stating terms, to C. NESBITT, Grafton Wharf.

WANTED, a respectable young Man, as BILLIARD MARKER and Runner. Apply at the Hero of Waterloo, Lower Fort-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a young Person as SERVANT in an hotel, and to assist in the bar. Apply, for address, Mrs. EVELEIGH, opposite the Post Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Lady's Maid or Nursery Governess; good references given. Address J. P., General Post Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a thorough Housemaid; house of business preferred. Mrs. CAPPS, King-street.

WANTED, a BEDROOM for a Gentleman, near Cleveland-street, Redfern. Apply by letter, to D. G. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT; also, a MAN, to play a Violin and make himself useful. Apply, Volunteer Hotel, Circular Quay.

WANTED, for London, Clothes, Regimentals. SIMMONS' Curiosity Shop, 400, Pitt-street. Letters attended to.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by an active sober MAN, on a station as Coltbreaker, or to travel with an entire horse; has good references. W. B., at GIBSON'S Horse Repository, 253, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, to instruct and take the management of two young children—one requires music; salary £20 per annum; residence in town. Address A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as BARMAID—she must know the business. Reference required. Apply BARKHAUSEN'S Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, everybody to know that W. BAYNES has coats from 3s 6d to 20s; vests, 1s 6d to 7s 6d; trousers, 3s 6d to 10s. Left-off CLOTHING bought. W. BAYNES, 267, Kent-street, near Erskine-street.

WANTED, LIGHT DRAUGHT HORSES, and good Second-hand DRAYS. The horses must be true in collar and sound; country horses preferred. Apply at the Victoria Mills, near the Haymarket.

WANTED, to Rent a small detached HOUSE or COTTAGE of about four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in the suburbs of Sydney. Address C. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Situation, as NURSE or LADY'S MAID, with a Family proceeding to England. Passage only required for services. Address E. H., Mrs. PAWSEY'S, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, in town or any of the suburbs, as Needlewoman; no objection to assist in housework or in the nursery; is a good dressmaker. Address to E., Mrs. Pawsey's, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a permanent tenant, a Stone COTTAGE of six or eight rooms, within three or four miles of the Post Office; one with stable, garden, and paddock preferred. Address, stating particulars, W. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a CURRIER, to proceed to Auckland, New Zealand—a good general hand able to dress kip, calf, and bridle leather. Will be exempt from military service. Apply to MORT and CO.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, SITUATION in Farming, Land, Draining, Roadmaking, Quarrying, or Masons' Work; the highest testimonials produced. Apply J. M. B., H. Gear's, 271, corner of Kent and Erskine streets.

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged Person, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER to a Gentleman or Domestic COMPANION to a Lady; good references given. Address E. T., care of Mrs. Edward Reeve, 42, Buckland-street, near Cleveland House.

WANTED, by a young Lady, who has been a considerable time in her present situation, employment as NURSERY GOVERNESS or Companion, in a family where she would have the evenings for self improvement. Address N. G., care of Mrs. GOODLET, Glebe-road, to whom reference may be made.

£50 BONUS will be given to any person procuring the advertiser a SITUATION in a Government Office, &c.; salary not less than £200 per annum; strictest secrecy observed. Address NEMO, HERALD Office.

£100 WANTED; security, bill of sale on valuable property. BRADWORTH, Post Office.

A SHOP to LET, 95, Union-street, Pyrmont, with five apartments. Enquire of Mrs. COOKE.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE to LET, with every convenience. Apply 14, Hutchinson-st., Surry Hills.

APARTMENTS VACANT, superior description. 191, Macquarie-street, north of Australian Library.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for one or two Gentlemen; reference required. 110, Elizabeth-street North.

APARTMENTS to LET, Furnished, in a quiet family, and no children. 381, Elizabeth-street South.

APARTMENTS, Furnished.—1, New Buildings, opposite St. James' Church.

APARTMENTS Furnished, with Board, for Families and Gentlemen, at Bank-buildings, 1, Jamison-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE to LET; the Furniture to be Sold. 271, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, with or without Board. 221, Castlereagh-street, near Market-st.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with Board. Miss DIGAN'S, 186, Prince-street, Church-hill.

A SUITE of APARTMENTS Vacant, at Mrs. BRADY'S, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo-street.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with board, at Miss WHITE'S, 199, Macquarie-street.

A SMALL Furnished BEDROOM to LET. Terms, 7s. per week. 237, Macquarie-street.

A DRAWING-ROOM FLOOR to LET, Furnished. Apply C. H. ROOKE, 197, George-street.

A SLEEPING ROOM to LET, or BOARD if required, at 78, Liverpool-street, at the corner of Kent-street. Only two in the family.

A LADY having a larger house than she requires, on the healthiest part of Surry Hills, about five minutes' walk from South Head Road, wishes to meet with a Lady and Gentleman, or Single Gentleman to BOARD with her, where they would receive home comforts. For cards, apply to Mr. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner; or 223, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

BEDROOM, comfortably furnished, for a single gentleman, 10s. a week. 253, Castlereagh-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two Gentlemen, in a private family. Apply BOZON, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE [illegible] O'Connell-street.

BOARD and Residence (private), for a married couple or a gentleman; also, a Stable. 28, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE—Families and Gentlemen—Bedford House, Jamison-street. J. SIMPSON.

BOARD and Residence in a private family. Terms £1 week. 566 Crown-street, Surry Hills.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for single gentlemen. 91, Harrington-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. TURNER, 37, Stanley-street. Terms, £1 per week.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE for a Gentleman in a private family. Address at PALMER'S, Brickfield-hill.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—A comfortable home for two Gentlemen in a private family where no other lodgers are kept. Terms moderate. 38, Riley-street, near William-street.

COUNTRY COTTAGE residence, prettily situate, about six miles from Sydney, containing 16 rooms, all on one floor; also out-offices of every description, garden, &c. Four of the rooms are very large, lofty, and elegantly finished, hall ten feet wide, spacious verandah front and rear; rent, moderate. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

FIRST-CLASS Furnished HOUSE, within ten minutes' drive of the city, is detached, and has every requisite for the immediate reception of a respectable family; attached is a large garden. May be had by the quarter. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

SKELINGTHORP HOUSE is most pleasantly situate about four miles from town, containing 8 spacious and lofty rooms, bath and dressing room, kitchen, servants' apartments, stabling, &c., flower garden and two grass paddocks, capital water and plentiful supply. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

ELIGIBLE AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, situate in the centre of the TOWN of BATHURST.—To LET, for any term to be agreed upon, all those three complete and handsome SHOPS, the property of Dr. Machattie, and formerly occupied by Mr. E. Webb, who on these premises for several years conducted the largest commercial transactions in fancy and heavy draperies, groceries, ironmongery, wines and spirits, out of Sydney. The shops, showrooms, offices, and ground stores, with the spacious yards and warehouses, altogether offer first-class facilities for carrying on a most extensive and highly respectable merchant trade. They are also so constructed that an immense business in all the retail branches of general merchandise can be conducted with ease in their respective departments. The shops contain three separate plate glass fronts, finished and closed in, in the modern style of a first-class business establishment. They are two stories high, have a handsome front elevation, and are flagged all along the front entrances. To any spirited business firm these premises offer an opportunity for trade investment not frequently to be met with. The shops would be let separately if required, each one having its own offices, &c. For necessary particulars application to be made to Dr. MACHATTIE, Bathurst.

EXCELLENT BUSINESSS PREMISES, in GOULBURN.—To LET, that portion of the premises of the Australian Joint Stock Bank in Goulburn known as Bull's Commercial Store, Market-square, adjoining the bank, and comprising two-storied warehouse, shop, offices, and out-offices, with excellent stable and large yard; the same to be let for a term of years. Full particulars can be had on application at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney and Goulburn.
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, at No. 70, Upper Fort-street.

FURNISHED SITTING and BEDROOM; also a Furnished BEDROOM for a single gentleman; board optional. Splendid view of the Bay. 5, Harnett-street, Woolloomooloo.

KINGSTON, NEWTOWN.—TO LET, COTTAGES, detached. G. LANGHORNE, Newtown Road.

MR. KEYSE, having secured the lease of the premises lately occupied by Messrs. J. G. Waller and Co., as a wine and spirit store, will be happy to STORE GOODS at moderate rates.
Also Offices to LET, in the premises; and the lease of the unoccupied portion of the allotment, having a frontage to the river of 33 feet, with a depth of 99 feet. Quay-street, Rockhampton.

PADDINGTON.—To LET, with immediate possession, a comfortable Family RESIDENCE, near Woolstock-terrace, with an uninterrupted view of the harbour. The house contains entrance-hall, eight large rooms, kitchen, laundry, two servants' rooms, and other out-offices; verandah and garden all round the house; large yard, and a never-failing supply of excellent water; also, coach-house, four-stalled stable, hayloft, &c. Apply on the premises; or W. TAYLOR, Jacques' Wharf, Sussex-street.

STORES in Pitt-street.—To be LET, the Stores in Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre, lately in the occupation of Messrs. George Moore and Co. Apply to Mr. BARKER, at the office of Messrs. Norton and Barker.

SHOP in Pitt-street.—To be LET, with immediate possession, the Shop and PREMISES on the east side of Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre, now occupied by Mr. Kreitmeyer's Museum. Apply to Mr. BARKER, at the office of Messrs. Norton and Barker, Elizabeth-street.

SUPERIOR accommodation for a Married Couple or Gentlemen. For address apply 2, Upper Fort-street.

TO LET, furnished, a HOUSE with five rooms, stable, and gig-house. Apply 17 and 19, King-street.

TO LET, comfortable COTTAGES, rent 10s. Apply Mr. SIMONS, 509, Pitt-street South.

TO LET, a genteel four-roomed HOUSE, in Fitzroy-street, near Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a long Front ROOM, unfurnished (with balcony), 6s. per week. 5, Dowling-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Yurong-street, five rooms; rent, 16s. per week. PIERCE, Stanley-street.

TO LET, in Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, HOUSE, 8 rooms and kitchen. C. H. LONG, 19, Hunter-st.

TO LET, a first-class SHOP, fit for any business. 290, George-street, near Hunter-street.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE (80, Abercrombie-st.), of 5 rooms, kitchen, servant's room. JAMES CALDER.

TO LET, a first-rate HOUSE, in Hill's-buildings, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. G. HILL.

TO LET, ST. JOHN'S HALL, Newtown Road. For particulars apply J. ISBESTER and SON, Phœnix Wharf.

TO LET, ARBORFIELD LODGE, with Paddock, a comfortable country residence. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

TO LET, COACH-HOUSE and STABLE. Apply to Mr. C. W. HORNER, chemist, William-street.

TO LET, an eight-roomed HOUSE, in Upper William-street South, Woolloomooloo. Apply to CHARLES SCOTT, 399, George-street.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE at present occupied by Dr. O'Brien, in Castlereagh-street North. Apply to Mr. BLACK, 167, Macquarie-street.

TO LET, a three-stalled STABLE, Coach-house, and Hay Lofts, with plenty of water. 223, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, those large STORES, lately occupied by Mitchell and Co. (now firm), No. 1, New Pitt-street. Apply Volunteer Hotel, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

TO LET, at Botany Bay, BUNNERONG HOUSE and Grounds. Apply on the spot, or to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, Hunter-street, Sydney.

TO LET, in the best part of George-street, the PREMISES at present in the occupation of Mr. Gillam, cutler. Apply at the office of LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

TO BE LET, on the 1st September, Harnett-street, a COTTAGE, of 6 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, and outhouse; water laid on. Apply, 5, Harnett-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, several PUBLIC-HOUSES, good localities, incomings from £100 to £2000. Various Properties to Sell and Let. Apply to Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD, Jamison-street.

TO LET, the SHOP and premises 110, George-street South, lately in the occupation of Mr. W. Byrne, bootmaker. Apply to THOMAS B. DEARIN, Baptist-street, south end of Crown-street.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street North, a STORE and YARD, late the establishment of Mr. W. Wallis, builder, or suitable for stabling, &c. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, in King-street, opposite St. James' Church, one of those newly-erected first-class HOUSES, replete with every convenience. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, in Darling-street, Balmain, and close to the Ferry, a large HOUSE, suitable for a family residence. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street; or to Mr. E. RAMSAY, Darling-street, Balmain.

TO LET, two HOUSES just finished, each containing eight rooms, kitchen, laundry, stable, and coach-house, in Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern. Apply to GEORGE RENWICK.

TO LET, in Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo, a detached COTTAGE, in thorough repair, with six rooms, kitchen, and scullery; also, stables, garden ground, &c. Apply G. YEOMANS, 97, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, those extensive STORES, Pitt-street, lately occupied by Levick and Co. Apply to JOHN DAWSON, solicitor, Pitt-street; M. SAMUELS, 417, George-street; or W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

TO LET, a furnished BEDROOM, with use of sitting room, and partial board if required; superior accommodation; no other lodgers; no children. A. B., Messrs. Metcalfe and Lloyd, George-street. References exchanged.

TO BE LET, No. 23, Campbell-street, opposite the Cattle Market, containing seven rooms, with detached kitchen, yard; water laid on. Rent, £51 per annum. Apply to Mr. T. M'CULLOCH, Lenehan's-buildings, 119, King-street.

TO LET, or for SALE, at Ashfield, COTTAGE Residence, containing in the main building, six good-sized rooms, and detached servants' apartments of four rooms, kitchen, stable, coach-house, garden, summer-house, &c. Apply to COOK and CO., Wynyard square.

TO BE LET, a COTTAGE, at Hunter's Hill, containing seven rooms, formerly occupied by Mr. F. G. Campbell, and lately by Mr. Sheridan, with an acre and a quarter of land, and having water frontage. Apply to BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, BLENHEIM HOUSE, Randwick, containing ten good rooms and out-offices, garden and grounds, containing about five acres. Apply to S. H. PEARCE, Randwick; or to Mr. HEBBLEWHITE, Pitt and Park streets, Sydney.

TO LET, a newly-built HOUSE, in West-street, end of Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst—6 rooms and kitchen, with balcony and verandah; water laid on; large yard. Apply J. A. PENSON, 351, Pitt-st. South; or on the premises.

TO LET, in Cleveland-street, corner of George-street, Redfern, opposite the Episcopal and close to the Congregational Church, a superior Family RESIDENCE, consisting of 9 rooms; water laid on. Apply to H. H. NEWMAN, house agent, &c., 178, Pitt-street, and Redfern-street, Redfern.

TO LET, at Petersham, a neat verandah COTTAGE, containing six rooms and hall, with kitchen and stove; three-stall stable, gig-house, kitchen garden, good well of water. Rent, 16s. per week. Enquire CHARLES HEARN, Baldfaced Stag, Petersham. Howard's 'buses leave the house every hour.

TO LET or SELL, a country PROPERTY, consisting of an excellent Public-House, with garden, outhouses, and ten acres of land, close to the railway. The house has been long established, and to persons just arrived in the country a home would be found at once, for much less than its value, and a lucrative business to hand. Apply to Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD, Jamison-street.

TO LET.—WILLOW FARM, within two miles of Liverpool, opposite Sophienburgh, consisting of cottage, with all necessary out-buildings, orchard, garden, and an unfailing supply of water, about 80 acres of cleared land fenced in, several paddocks for cultivation, and about 120 acres of bush run. For particulars, apply as above, or to G. W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TO LET, or for SALE, recently erected Stone COTTAGE, known as the Terrace, at Hunter's Hill, containing nine rooms, kitchen, and outhouses. Verandahs sixty-four feet by eight feet, and forty-seven by six. House and grounds in perfect order. Apply to COOK and CO., Wynyard-square. ☞ After the 1st September, there will be additional steam communication.

TO BE LET, a first-class Agricultural and Dairy FARM, situated at Luddenham, containing 308 acres. The improvements are first-class. There is a good orchard and a lot of vines in full bearing. For terms, which will be found very liberal, apply to Messrs. FIELDHOUSE, Picton; or Mr. COTTERELL, Penrith. Rent no object, but a respectable tenant.

TO PROVISION MERCHANTS and Shipchandlers.—TO LET, that old-established Provision Warehouse, situate in Lower George-street, occupied by Mr. Fearnley for twenty-four years, and lately by Messrs. R. Nesbitt and Co., doing a good trade. For particulars apply on the premises, or to WYATT, BROTHERS, leather grindery and ironmongery warehouse, next the School of Arts, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the NAPOLEON HOTEL, next to the Victoria Theatre, newly done up, license taken out, bar fixtures complete. Apply to Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD, Jamison-street.
N.B.—WHITE HORSE HOTEL, George-street.—Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD begs to inform those persons enquiring about the White Horse Hotel that he has Disposed of it.

TO BE LET, at Cleveland, on the shores of Moreton Bay, Queensland, a commodious Brick HOUSE, partly furnished, kitchens, servants' rooms, and offices detached, stabling, coach-house, &c.; a large kitchen, garden, well of good water. The whole in good repair, and enclosed within a paling fence. Apply to F. E. BIGGE, Esq., Cleveland, Queensland; or to J. L. MONTEFIORE, Esq., O'Connell-street, Sydney, New South Wales.

TO BE LET, late in September, CLIFTON HOUSE, delightfully situated at Snail's Bay, Balmain, overlooking the harbour and Parramatta River, comprising twelve rooms, with verandah all round; detached kitchen, with every convenience; stabling, coach-house, and abundance of water; five minutes' walk to Waterview Ferry, twenty minutes' drive to Sydney, with good carriage road from the door. Apply to G. ELWORTHY, 381, George-street.

TO GROCERS and others.—To LET, that splendid SHOP and DWELLING, No. 290, George-street, near Hunter-street, now occupied as a grocer's shop. It has good yard accommodation and every convenience for a family dwelling on the premises. The shop is well fitted up, and suitable for any business. In the event of a grocer being the incoming tenant, can take any portion of the present stock at a fair valuation. For particulars enquire on the premises.

TO LET, a superior private RESIDENCE, situate at Coogee, near the bay, replete with every convenience. It contains eleven rooms, besides kitchen, servants' room, four-stall stable, coachhouse, harness-room—with servant's room above. There are also about six acres of land, portion of which is well laid out with walks and planted with shrubs and flowers; and a gardener's house, containing two rooms; and ample supply of best water at all times from a well on the premises. Apply to WILLIAM NEILL, Commercial Bank; or to Mr. JOHN PATERSON, Fitzroy-street East, Surry Hills.

VISITORS to MELBOURNE.—Select BOARD and RESIDENCE, 5, Jolimont-square, East Melbourne. N.B.—For terms, &c., apply HERALD Office, Sydney.

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SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Pitt and Hunter streets, Saturday, August 22nd, 1863.